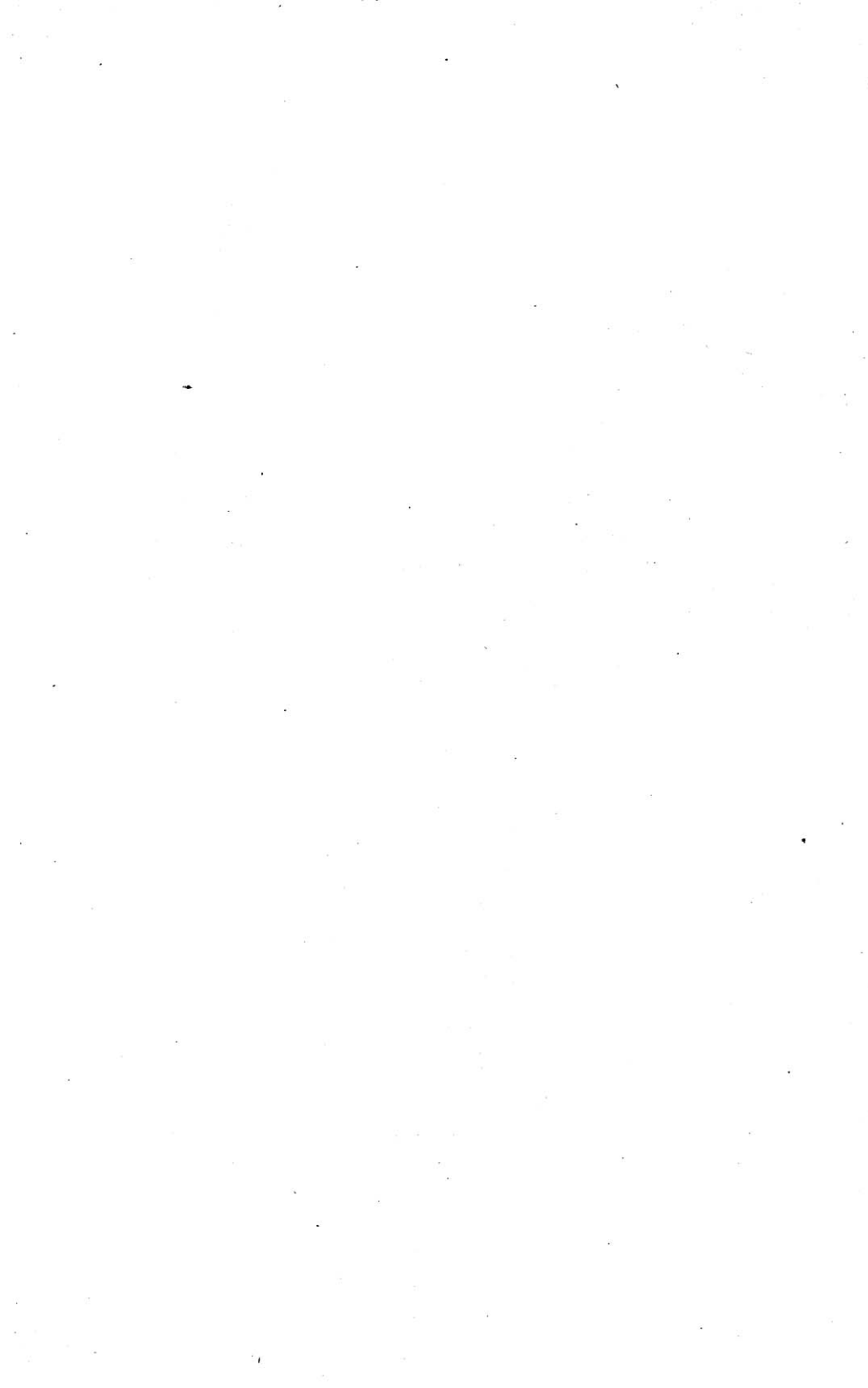


PART VII.



MISCELLANEOUS.



MISCELLANEOUS.

STATES AND TERRITORIES WITH POPULATION—1840 TO 1890.

States and Territories.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.
Total	17,069,453	23,191,876	31,443,321	38,558,371	50,155,783	62,622,250
Alabama	12 590,756	12 771,623	13 964,301	16 996,992	17 1,262,505	17 1,513,017
Alaska						36,500
Arizona				46 9,658	44 40,440	49 59,620
Arkansas	25 97,574	26 209,897	26 435,450	26 484,471	25 802,525	24 1,128,179
California		29 92,597	25 379,994	24 560,247	24 864,694	22 1,208,130
Colorado			38 34,277	42 39,864	35 194,327	31 412,198
Connecticut	20 309,978	21 370,792	24 460,147	25 537,454	28 622,700	29 746,258
Delaware	26 78,085	30 91,532	32 112,216	35 125,015	38 146,908	42 168,493
District of Col.	23 43,712	33 51,687	35 75,080	34 131,700	36 177,624	39 230,392
Florida	27 54,477	31 87,442	31 140,424	33 187,748	34 289,493	32 391,422
Georgia	9 691,392	9 906,185	11 1,057,282	12 1,184,109	13 1,542,180	12 1,837,353
Idaho				45 14,999	47 32,610	46 84,385
Illinois	14 476,183	11 851,470	4 1,711,951	4 2,539,891	3 3,077,871	3 3,826,351
Indiana	10 685,866	7 988,416	6 1,350,428	6 1,620,637	6 1,978,301	8 2,192,404
Indian Ter*			41 9,761	41 68,162	41 76,895	45 120,289
Iowa	20 43,112	27 192,214	20 674,913	11 1,194,020	10 1,624,615	10 1,911,896
Kansas			33 107,206	29 364,399	20 996,056	15 1,427,096
Kentucky	6 779,828	8 982,405	9 1,155,684	8 1,321,011	8 1,648,090	11 1,858,635
Louisiana	19 352,411	18 517,762	17 708,002	21 726,915	22 939,946	25 1,118,597
Maine	13 501,793	16 583,169	22 628,279	23 626,915	27 648,936	30 661,086
Maryland	15 470,019	17 583,034	19 657,049	20 780,894	23 934,943	27 1,042,390
Massachusetts	6 737,699	6 994,514	7 1,231,066	7 1,457,351	7 1,783,035	6 2,238,943
Michigan	23 212,267	20 297,654	16 749,113	13 1,184,059	9 1,636,937	9 2,093,889
Minnesota		36 6,077	0 172,033	28 439,706	26 780,773	20 1,301,826
Missisippi	17 375,651	15 606,526	14 791,305	18 827,922	18 1,131,597	21 1,289,600
Missouri	16 383,702	13 632,044	8 1,182,012	5 1,721,295	5 2,168,380	5 2,679,184
Montana				44 20,595	45 39,159	44 123,159
Nebraska			36 28,841	36 123,993	30 452,402	25 1,058,910
Nevada			42 6,857	41 42,491	43 62,266	50 45,761
N. Hampshire	22 284,574	22 317,976	27 326,073	31 318,300	31 346,991	33 376,530
New Jersey	18 373,206	19 489,555	21 672,035	17 906,096	19 1,131,116	18 1,444,933
New Mexico		32 61,547	34 93,516	37 91,874	40 119,565	43 153,593
New York	1 2,422,921	1 3,097,394	1 3,880,735	1 4,382,759	1 5,082,871	1 5,997,853
N. Carolina	7 753,410	10 869,039	12 992,632	14 1,071,361	15 1,399,750	16 1,617,947
N. Dakota						41 182,719
Ohio	3 1,519,467	3 1,980,329	3 2,339,511	3 2,665,260	3 3,198,063	4 3,672,316
Oklahoma						47 61,834
Oregon		34 13,294	36 52,465	38 90,923	37 174,768	38 323,767
Pennsylvania	2 1,724,033	2 2,311,786	2 2,906,215	2 3,521,951	2 4,282,891	2 5,258,014
Rhode Island	24 108,830	28 147,545	29 174,620	32 217,353	33 276,531	35 345,506
S. Carolina	11 594,393	14 668,507	18 703,708	22 705,606	21 995,577	23 1,151,149
South Dakota						37 323,808
Tennessee	6 839,210	5 1,002,717	10 1,109,801	9 1,258,520	12 1,542,359	13 1,767,518
Texas		23 212,592	23 604,215	19 818,579	11 1,591,749	7 2,235,523
Utah		35 11,380	37 40,273	39 86,789	39 143,903	40 207,905
Vermont	21 291,948	23 314,120	28 315,098	30 330,551	32 332,286	36 332,422
Virginia	4 1,239,797	4 1,421,661	5 1,596,318	10 1,225,163	14 1,512,555	15 1,655,980
Washington			40 11,594	43 23,955	42 75,116	34 249,390
West Virginia				27 442,014	29 618,457	28 762,734
Wisconsin	30 30,945	24 305,391	15 775,881	15 1,054,671	16 1,315,437	14 1,686,880
Wyoming				47 9,111	48 20,789	48 60,705

NOTE.—The narrow column under each census year shows the order of the states and territories according to magnitude of population.

*Not included in totals.

POPULATION OF WISCONSIN, 1836-1895.

(STATE AND FEDERAL CENSUS BY COUNTIES.)

COUNTIES.	1836.	1838.	1840.	1842.	1846.	1847.	1850.	1855.	1860.	1865.	1870.	1875.	1880.	1885.	1890.	1895.
Adams.....							187	6,868	6,492	5,698	6,601	6,502	6,741	6,921	6,889	7,532
Ashland.....									515	256	221	750	1,559	6,941	20,063	17,241
Barron.....									13		538	3,737	7,023	13,596	15,416	20,122
Bayfield.....									353	269	344	1,032	564	3,431	7,390	12,595
Brown.....	2,706	3,049	2,107	2,146	2,662	2,914	6,215	6,699	11,795	15,232	25,163	35,373	34,090	36,921	39,164	45,623
Buffalo.....								832	3,864	6,776	11,123	14,219	15,523	16,483	15,997	16,921
Burnett.....									12	171	706	1,456	3,140	4,607	4,393	5,892
Calumet.....			275	407	836	1,060	1,743	3,631	7,895	8,638	12,335	15,065	16,631	17,667	16,639	17,744
Chippewa.....							615	838	1,895	3,278	8,311	13,995	15,492	25,135	25,143	28,727
Clark.....								232	789	1,011	3,450	7,282	10,715	15,423	17,708	21,342
Columbia.....					1,966	3,791	9,565	17,965	24,411	26,112	28,802	28,803	28,065	29,855	28,350	30,868
Crawford.....	1,220	850	1,502	1,449	1,444	1,409	3,323	8,068	11,011	13,075	15,035	15,644	16,181	15,937	17,203	18,263
Dane.....		172	314	776	8,289	10,935	16,639	37,714	43,922	50,192	53,096	52,798	53,234	58,400	59,578	65,669
Dodge.....		18	67	149	7,787	14,906	19,138	34,540	42,818	46,841	47,035	48,394	45,923	46,333	44,984	47,851
Door.....								739	2,948	3,098	4,919	8,020	11,645	15,552	15,682	16,969
Douglas.....								385	812	532	1,122	741	655	2,704	13,468	29,986
Dunn.....								1,796	2,704	5,170	9,483	13,427	16,818	21,951	22,664	25,066
Eau Claire.....									3,162	5,231	10,769	15,991	19,902	34,789	30,673	33,172
Florence.....														1,720	2,604	2,850
Fond du Lac.....			139	295	3,548	7,459	14,510	24,784	34,154	42,029	46,273	50,241	46,855	46,822	44,038	47,486
Forest.....														425	1,012	1,288
Grant.....		2,763	3,926	5,937	12,034	11,720	16,198	23,170	31,189	33,618	37,979	39,086	37,882	37,277	36,651	38,372
Green.....		494	933	1,594	4,758	6,487	8,566	14,827	19,808	20,646	23,611	22,027	21,729	23,071	22,732	23,420
Green Lake.....									12,663	12,596	13,195	15,274	14,481	16,003	15,163	15,939
Iowa.....	3,213	5,234	3,978	5,029	14,906	7,963	9,522	15,205	18,967	20,657	24,544	24,133	23,628	22,872	22,117	23,447
Iron.....																5,333
Jackson.....									1,093	4,170	5,631	7,687	11,339	13,283	15,902	15,797
Jefferson.....		463	914	1,638	8,630	11,464	15,317	26,869	30,433	30,596	34,050	34,908	34,908	32,155	34,256	16,722
Juneau.....									8,770	10,013	12,396	15,300	17,024	17,024	33,530	36,317
Kenosha.....							10,734	12,307	13,900	12,676	13,177	13,907	13,560	15,560	17,121	18,754
Kewaunee.....								1,109	5,330	7,039	10,281	14,405	14,137	15,681	15,681	17,543
La Crosse.....								3,904	12,186	14,334	20,295	23,945	15,805	17,278	16,153	17,632
Lafayette.....						9,335	12,531	16,064	13,134	20,358	22,667	23,945	27,072	34,791	38,801	43,610
La Pointe.....						367						22,169	21,278	20,467	20,265	21,488
Langlade.....																
Lincoln.....													685	5,912	9,465	11,092
Manitowoc.....		235		263	629	1,235	3,702	10,018	22,416	26,762	33,369	895	2,011	6,989	12,003	14,765
Marathon.....							489	447	2,892	3,678	26,762	33,369	37,506	38,692	37,831	40,802
Marinette.....												10,111	17,121	27,053	30,369	36,593
													8,929	13,494	20,304	27,271

Marquette			18	59	989	2,261	508	1,427	8,233	7,327	8,057	8,597	8,907	9,487	9,676	10,203
Milwaukee	2,893	3,131	5,605	9,565	15,925	22,791	31,077	46,285	62,518	72,320	89,936	122,927	138,523	189,660	236,101	287,922
Monroe								2,407	8,410	11,652	16,552	21,025	21,603	23,549	23,211	26,350
Oconto								1,501	3,592	4,858	8,322	13,812	9,843	13,205	15,009	18,339
Oneida															5,010	7,060
Outagamie								4,914	9,587	11,852	18,440	25,558	28,716	35,659	38,690	44,404
Ozaukee								12,973	15,682	14,882	15,579	16,545	15,462	15,797	14,943	16,545
Pepin									2,393	3,002	4,659	5,816	6,226	6,972	6,932	7,567
Pierce								1,720	4,672	6,324	10,003	15,101	17,744	19,645	20,385	23,040
Polk								547	1,400	1,677	3,422	6,736	10,018	12,881	12,968	16,117
Portage		1,623	616	931	1,504	1,250	5,151	7,507	8,145	10,640	14,856	17,731	23,248	24,798	28,531	28,531
Price												785	3,071	5,258	7,257	7,257
Racine		2,054	3,475	6,318	17,983	19,539	14,973	20,673	22,584	26,742	28,702	30,921	35,398	36,268	41,110	41,110
Richland							963	5,584	9,732	12,186	15,736	17,353	18,174	19,303	19,121	19,619
Rock			1,701	2,867	12,405	14,729	20,750	31,364	36,690	36,033	39,030	39,039	38,823	42,620	43,220	48,414
St. Croix					1,419	1,614	624	2,040	5,392	7,255	11,039	14,956	18,956	22,379	23,139	25,870
Sauk			102	393	1,003	2,178	4,371	13,614	18,963	20,154	23,868	26,932	28,729	30,359	30,575	32,919
Sawyer														2,431	3,741	3,741
Shawano								254	829	1,369	3,165	6,635	10,371	16,629	19,236	22,573
Sheboygan			133	221	1,637	5,580	8,310	20,301	26,875	27,671	31,773	34,021	34,206	38,600	42,489	48,396
Taylor												849	2,311	5,703	6,731	8,493
Trempealeau								493	2,569	5,199	10,728	14,992	17,189	19,112	18,920	21,963
Vernon								4,823	11,007	13,644	18,673	21,524	23,235	24,423	25,111	27,035
Vilas															3,801	3,801
Walworth		1,010	2,611	4,618	13,439	15,039	17,862	22,662	26,496	25,773	25,992	26,259	26,249	27,802	27,860	29,162
Washburn														1,671	2,926	4,266
Washington			64	343	965	7,473	15,447	19,485	18,897	23,622	24,019	23,905	23,862	23,442	23,692	22,751
Waukesha						13,793	15,866	19,258	24,012	26,831	27,029	28,258	11,523	28,957	31,123	33,270
Waupaca								4,437	8,851	11,208	15,533	19,646	20,954	25,340	26,794	30,793
Waushara								5,541	8,770	9,002	11,379	29,425	12,688	13,921	13,507	15,355
Winnebago			135	143	732	2,747	10,167	17,439	23,770	29,767	37,325	45,033	42,741	50,395	50,997	57,627
Wood									2,425	2,965	3,911	6,048	8,981	18,127	18,127	21,637
Total	11,683	18,139	30,945	44,478	155,277	210,546	305,391	552,109	775,881	868,325	1,054,670	1,236,729	1,315,480	1,563,413	1,686,880	1,937,915

Note—In 1830, the population of Wisconsin Territory was 3,245, and there were but two counties, Brown and Crawford.

POPULATION OF WISCONSIN.

AREAS OF STATES AND TERRITORIES IN SQUARE MILES.

ELEVENTH CENSUS UNITED STATES, 1890.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Gross area.	Water surface.	Land surface.
Total.....	3,025,600	55,600	2,970,000
Alabama.....	52,250	710	51,540
Arizona.....	113,020	100	112,920
Arkansas.....	53,850	805	53,045
California.....	158,360	2,380	155,980
Colorado.....	103,925	280	103,645
Connecticut.....	4,990	145	4,845
Delaware.....	2,050	90	1,960
District of Columbia.....	70	10	60
Florida.....	58,680	4,440	54,240
Georgia.....	59,475	495	58,980
Idaho.....	84,800	510	84,290
Illinois.....	56,650	650	56,000
Indiana.....	36,350	440	35,910
Indian Territory.....	31,400	400	31,000
Iowa.....	56,025	550	55,475
Kansas.....	82,080	380	81,700
Kentucky.....	40,400	400	40,000
Louisiana.....	48,720	3,300	45,420
Maine.....	33,040	3,145	29,895
Maryland.....	12,210	2,350	9,860
Massachusetts.....	8,315	275	8,040
Michigan.....	58,915	1,485	57,430
Minnesota.....	83,365	4,160	79,205
Mississippi.....	46,810	470	46,340
Missouri.....	69,415	680	68,735
Montana.....	146,080	770	145,310
Nebraska.....	77,510	670	76,840
Nevada.....	110,700	960	109,740
New Hampshire.....	9,305	300	9,005
New Jersey.....	7,815	360	7,455
New Mexico.....	122,580	120	122,460
New York.....	49,170	1,550	47,620
North Carolina.....	52,250	3,670	48,580
North Dakota.....	70,795	600	70,195
Ohio.....	41,060	300	40,760
Oklahoma (a).....	39,030	200	38,830
Oregon.....	96,030	1,470	94,560
Pennsylvania.....	45,215	230	44,985
Rhode Island.....	1,250	165	1,085
South Carolina.....	30,570	400	30,170
South Dakota.....	77,650	800	76,850
Tennessee.....	42,050	300	41,750
Texas.....	265,780	3,490	262,290
Utah.....	84,970	2,780	82,190
Vermont.....	9,565	430	9,135
Virginia.....	42,450	2,325	40,125
Washington.....	69,180	2,300	66,880
West Virginia.....	24,780	135	24,645
Wisconsin.....	56,040	1,590	54,450
Wyoming.....	97,890	315	97,575
Delaware bay.....	620	620	.....
Raritan bay and Lower New York bay.....	100	100	.....

a Including Cherokee country and No Man's Land.

Table of States admitted, with date of ratification of constitution and date of admission into Union since adoption of same, and how formed.

Name of States and Territories.	Ratification or date of admission.	How formed.
1 Alabama	1819	Formed from territory ceded United States by South Carolina and Georgia; seceded January 11, 1861; re-admitted July 13, 1868.
2 Alaska		Russia, treaty 1867.
3 Arizona		Mexico, treaty 1848, and "Gadsden purchase," 1852.
4 Arkansas	1836	France, treaty 1803, under name of "Louisiana."
5 California	1850	Mexico, treaty 1848.
6 Colorado	1876	Mexico, treaty 1848, and France, 1803.
7 Connecticut	1788	One of the thirteen original states.
8 Delaware	1787	One of the thirteen original states.
9 Dist. of Columbia		Established under 17th clause of 8th. section constitution United States. From Maryland and Virginia acts of states, 1788-89.
10 Florida	1845	From territory ceded United States by Spain, treaty 1819; seceded January 11, 1861; readmitted June 25, 1868.
11 Georgia	1788	One of the thirteen original states; seceded January 19, 1861; readmitted act of July 15, 1870.
12 Idaho	1890	From territory ceded by France, treaty 1803.
13 Illinois	1818	Virginia.
14 Indiana	1816	Virginia.
15 Indian Territory		France, treaty 1803.
16 Iowa	1846	From portion of territory of Wisconsin as territory of Iowa, June 12, 1838.
17 Kansas	1861	Territory ceded by France, 1803, and Texas, 1850.
18 Kentucky	1792	Territory of Virginia.
19 Louisiana	1812	France, treaty 1803; seceded January 26, 1861; readmitted July 9, 1868.
20 Maine	1820	Massachusetts.
21 Maryland	1788	One of the thirteen original states.
22 Massachusetts	1788	One of the thirteen original states.
23 Michigan	1837	Virginia.
24 Minnesota	1858	France, treaty 1803.
25 Mississippi	1817	France, treaty 1803; Georgia and South Carolina; seceded January 9, 1861; readmitted act February 23, 1870.
26 Missouri	1821	France, treaty 1803.
27 Montana	1889	France, treaty 1803.
28 Nebraska	1867	France, treaty 1803.
29 Nevada	1864	Mexico, treaty 1848.
30 New Hampshire	1788	One of the thirteen original states.
31 New Jersey	1787	One of the thirteen original states.
32 New Mexico		Mexico, treaty 1848.
33 New York	1788	One of the thirteen original states.
34 North Carolina	1789	One of the thirteen original states; seceded May 21, 1861; readmitted July 4, 1868.
35 North Dakota	1889	France, 1803.
36 Ohio	1802	Virginia.
37 Oklahoma		From portion of Indian Territory.
38 Oregon	1859	France, 1803; Spain, 1819, and Great Britain, 1846.
39 Pennsylvania	1787	One of the thirteen original states.
40 Rhode Island	1790	One of the thirteen original states.
41 South Carolina	1788	One of the thirteen original states; seceded December 20, 1860; readmitted July 9, 1868.
42 South Dakota	1889	France, 1803.
43 Tennessee	1796	North Carolina; seceded May 6, 1861; readmitted July 24, 1866.
44 Texas	1845	Originally part of Republic of Mexico. By revolt independence established and annexed to United States; seceded February 1, 1861; readmitted act March 30, 1870.
45 Utah	1895	Mexico, treaty 1848, and Gadsden purchase, 1852.
46 Vermont	1791	New York.
47 Virginia	1788	One of the thirteen original states; area at date of ratification was 61,352 square miles; on December, 31, 1862, portion was set off and admitted into Union as "West Virginia"; seceded April 17, 1860; readmitted act of, January 20, 1870.
48 Washington	1889	France, 1803; northern boundary settled by treaty with Great Britain; "Oregon, treaty," June 15, 1846.
49 West Virginia	1862	Virginia.
50 Wisconsin	1845	Michigan, as territory of Wisconsin, April 20, 1836.
51 Wyoming	1890	France, 1803.

AREA AND POPULATION BELONGING TO VARIOUS STATES.

The following table gives a general view of the area, population, and density of population of the states of the world and of the dependencies, including protectorates and spheres of influence belonging to each:

	Area. Square Miles.	Population.	
		Total.	Per Square Mile.
EUROPEAN—			
Austria.....	115,900	23,895,400	206
Hungary.....	125,000	17,463,000	139
Austria-Hungary.....	240,900	41,358,400	171
Belgium.....	11,370	6,262,300	551
Bulgaria.....	37,800	3,310,000	88
Denmark.....	14,800	2,172,000	147
Possessions.....	87,000	127,230	.....
Total Denmark.....	101,800	2,299,200	.....
France.....	204,100	38,343,000	188
Asia.....	276,600	23,700,000	.....
Africa.....	2,151,100	20,000,000	.....
America.....	48,010	378,000	8
Oceania.....	9,170	93,000	10
Total France.....	2,689,010	82,514,000	.....
German Empire—			
Prussia.....	134,500	29,957,000	223
Bavaria.....	29,280	5,595,000	191
Saxony.....	5,790	3,503,000	605
Württemberg.....	7,530	2,037,000	271
Other States.....	31,600	8,336,000	264
Total.....	203,700	49,428,000	237
Africa.....	920,920	8,370,000	.....
Pacific.....	102,150	400,000	.....
Total German Empire.....	1,231,770	58,198,000	.....
Greece.....	25,000	2,187,000	87
Italy.....	110,620	30,725,000	278
Africa.....	546,100	6,259,000	.....
Total Italy.....	656,720	36,984,000	.....
Montenegro.....	3,630	200,000	55
Netherlands.....	12,600	4,733,000	374
Asia.....	736,400	32,617,000	.....
America.....	46,500	107,900	.....
Total Netherlands.....	795,500	37,457,900	.....
Portugal.....	35,800	5,050,000	141
Asia.....	7,900	939,300	.....
Africa.....	735,300	4,432,000	.....
Total Portugal.....	779,000	10,421,300	.....
Roumania.....	48,300	5,800,000	120
Russia, European.....	2,095,000	99,553,000	47
Russia, Asiatic.....	6,565,000	18,049,000	3
Total Russia.....	8,660,000	117,602,000	13
Servia.....	19,050	2,256,000	118
Spain.....	197,700	17,565,600	88
Asia.....	116,260	7,121,000	.....
Africa.....	243,900	136,000	.....
America.....	45,200	2,439,000	56
Total Spain.....	603,060	27,261,600	.....

AREA, POPULATION BELONGING TO VARIOUS STATES.—Con.

	Area. Square Miles.	Population.	
		Total.	Per Square Mile.
Sweden.....	172,800	4,824,000	28
Norway.....	124,000	2,001,000	16
Switzerland.....	15,900	2,918,000	183
Turkey**—			
European.....	61,270	4,780,000	78
Asiatic.....	687,640	21,608,000	31
African.....	398,740	1,300,000	3
Total Turkey.....	1,147,580	27,688,000	24
United Kingdom.....	121,000	38,105,000	315
India.....	1,800,000	287,223,000	160
Rest of Asia.....	150,400	4,902,000	.....
Africa.....	2,477,600	39,425,000	.....
America.....	3,614,400	6,780,600	2
Australasia.....	3,174,000	4,297,900	1
Total United Kingdom.....	11,337,400	380,733,500	.....
ASIATIC—		4,000,000	.....
Afghanistan.....		386,000,000	292
China Proper.....	1,320,000	16,680,000	5
Dependencies.....	2,898,000		
Total China.....	4,218,000	402,680,000	95
Corea.....	82,000	10,500,000	128
Japan.....	147,700	41,100,000	278
Persia.....	628,000	7,654,000	12
Siam.....	200,000	5,000,000	25
AFRICAN—			
Congo Independent State.....	900,000	30,000,000	.....
Egypt Proper.....	10,700	6,818,000	638
Morocco.....	219,000	5,000,000	.....
Orange Free State.....	48,300	207,500*	4
South African Republic.....	119,140	490,000*	.....
Liberia.....	14,360	1,068,000	74
NORTH AMERICAN—			
Mexico.....	767,000	12,056,000	15
United States.....	2,939,000†	62,622,250	21
CENTRAL AMERICAN—		3,033,000	18
170,000			
SOUTH AMERICAN—			
Argentine Republic.....	1,125,000	3,963,600	4
Bolivia.....	587,400	2,020,000	4
Brazil.....	3,209,900	14,002,000	4
Chile.....	294,000	2,915,000	10
Colombia.....	505,000	3,879,000	8
Ecuador.....	120,000	1,270,000	10
Paraguay.....	98,000	459,645‡	4
Peru.....	464,000	2,621,000	6
Uruguay.....	72,100	728,000	10
Venezuela.....	593,900§	2,323,500	4

** Immediate possessions. * Including natives. † Exclusive of 562,000 square miles in Indian Territory and Alaska. ‡ Including Indians. § Venezuelan figures.

VALUE OF GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED AND EXPORTED.

Value of gold and silver coin and bullion imported into and exported from the United States, fiscal years 1838-1895.

YEAR ENDING SEPT- EMBER 30—	GOLD.		SILVER.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
1838	\$11,674,883	\$ 740,263	\$ 6,072,233	\$ 2,767,783
1839	1,164,580	2,892,310	4,430,596	5,884,433
1840	3,085,157	1,468,300	5,797,656	6,948,714
1841	1,269,449	843,383	3,719,184	9,190,949
1842	757,294	1,134,002	3,329,722	3,679,537
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30—				
1843 ¹	17,066,437	300,258	5,253,898	1,220,533
1844	1,613,304	1,183,116	4,217,125	4,271,098
1845	818,850	2,210,979	3,251,392	6,385,516
1846	910,413	1,629,348	2,867,319	2,275,920
1847	21,574,931	975,301	2,546,358	931,723
1848	3,405,755	8,370,785	1,951,529	7,470,831
1849	4,068,647	1,015,359	2,582,593	4,389,289
1850	1,776,706	2,513,948	2,852,086	5,009,046
1851	3,569,090	4,767,333	1,884,413	24,705,419
1852	3,658,059	2,636,142	1,846,985	40,037,997
1853	2,427,356	1,894,323	1,774,026	25,592,562
1854	3,212,719	2,491,894	3,726,623	38,789,610
1855	1,092,802	1,151,797	2,567,010	55,095,546
1856	990,305	852,698	3,217,327	44,892,787
1857	6,654,636	5,154,301	5,807,163	63,932,621
1858	11,566,083	7,505,558	7,780,428	45,037,589
1859	2,125,397	3,605,748	5,309,392	60,281,063
1860	2,508,786	1,499,188	6,041,349	65,047,051
1861	² 42,391,930	2,624,103	4,047,681	² 26,166,177
1862	13,007,011	35,439,903	2,508,041	1,447,737
1863	5,530,538	6,169,276	4,053,567	57,937,351
1864	11,176,769	100,661,634	1,938,843	4,734,107
1865	6,498,228	58,381,033	3,311,844	9,262,193
1866	8,196,261	71,197,309	2,503,831	14,816,762
1867	17,024,866	39,026,627	5,045,609	21,841,745
1868	8,737,443	73,396,344	5,450,925	21,387,753
1869	14,132,568	36,003,498	5,675,308	21,134,882
1870	12,056,950	33,635,962	14,362,229	24,519,704
1871	6,883,561	66,686,208	14,386,463	31,755,780
1872	8,717,458	49,548,760	5,026,231	30,328,774
1873	8,682,447	44,856,717	12,798,490	39,751,859
1874	19,503,137	34,042,420	8,951,769	32,587,985
1875	13,696,793	66,980,977	7,203,924	25,151,165
1876	7,992,709	31,177,050	7,943,972	25,329,252
1877	26,246,234	26,590,374	14,528,180	29,571,868
1878	13,330,215	9,204,455	16,491,099	24,535,670
1879	5,624,943	4,587,614	14,671,052	20,409,827
1880	80,758,396	3,639,025	12,275,914	13,503,894
1881	100,031,259	2,565,132	10,544,238	16,841,715
1882	34,377,054	32,587,880	8,095,336	16,829,599
1883	17,734,149	11,600,888	10,755,242	20,219,445
1884	22,831,317	41,081,957	14,594,945	26,051,426
1885	26,691,696	8,477,892	16,550,627	33,753,633
1886	20,743,349	42,952,191	17,850,307	29,511,219
1887	42,910,601	9,701,137	17,260,191	26,286,504
1888	43,934,317	18,376,234	20,514,232	28,149,510
1889	10,372,145	60,033,246	24,682,380	36,716,783
1890	13,097,146	47,350,193	27,524,147	36,069,002
1891	18,516,112	48,461,880	26,278,916	23,533,551
1892	50,162,879	450,305,533	28,764,734	33,800,562
1893	22,069,380	408,966,655	34,293,999	41,947,812
1894	72,989,563	477,182,228	19,965,713	51,007,072
1895	38,384,760	466,502,136	20,211,179	47,842,968
Total	\$970,828,813	\$1,485,901,853	\$550,815,565	\$1,468,722,673

Total excess of exports over imports \$917,907,108.

¹ Nine months. ² Includes gold and silver coin and bullion. ³ Includes gold in ores.

⁴ Includes gold in ores and copper matte. ⁵ Includes silver in ores.

⁶ Includes silver in ores and copper matte.

COMMERCIAL RATIO OF SILVER TO GOLD.

The commercial ratio of silver to gold for each year from 1687 to 1894 is shown in the following table:

From 1687 to 1828 the ratios are taken from Dr. Adolph Soetbeer's tables; from 1833 to 1878 from Pixley and Abell's tables; from 1879 to 1894 from daily cablegrams from London to the Bureau of the Mint.

Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.
1687..	14.94	1722	15.17	1757	14.87	1792	15.17	1827	15.74	1862	15.35
1688..	14.94	1723	15.20	1758	14.85	1793	15.00	1828	15.78	1863	15.37
1689..	15.02	1724	15.11	1759	14.15	1794	15.37	1829	15.78	1864	15.37
1690..	15.02	1725	15.11	1760	14.14	1795	15.55	1830	15.82	1865	15.44
1691..	14.98	1726	15.15	1761	14.54	1796	15.65	1831	15.72	1866	15.43
1692..	14.92	1727	15.24	1762	15.27	1797	15.41	1832	15.73	1867	15.57
1693..	14.83	1728	15.11	1763	14.99	1798	15.59	1833	15.93	1868	15.59
1694..	14.87	1729	14.92	1764	14.70	1799	15.74	1834	15.73	1869	15.60
1695..	15.02	1730	14.81	1765	14.83	1800	15.68	1835	15.80	1870	15.57
1696..	15.00	1731	14.94	1766	14.80	1801	15.46	1836	15.72	1871	15.57
1697..	15.20	1732	15.09	1767	14.85	1802	15.26	1837	15.83	1872	15.63
1698..	15.07	1733	15.13	1768	14.80	1803	15.41	1838	15.85	1873	15.92
1699..	14.94	1734	15.39	1769	14.72	1804	15.41	1839	15.62	1874	16.17
1700..	14.81	1735	15.41	1770	14.62	1805	15.79	1840	15.62	1875	16.59
1701..	15.07	1736	15.18	1771	14.66	1806	15.52	1841	15.70	1876	17.88
1702..	15.52	1737	15.02	1772	14.52	1807	15.43	1842	15.87	1877	17.22
1703..	15.17	1738	14.91	1773	14.62	1808	16.08	1843	15.93	1878	17.94
1704..	15.22	1739	14.91	1774	14.62	1809	15.96	1844	15.85	1879	18.40
1705..	15.11	1740	14.94	1775	14.72	1810	15.77	1845	15.92	1880	18.05
1706..	15.27	1741	14.92	1776	14.55	1811	15.33	1846	15.90	1881	18.16
1707..	15.44	1742	14.85	1777	14.54	1812	16.11	1847	15.80	1882	18.19
1708..	15.41	1743	14.85	1778	14.68	1813	16.25	1848	15.85	1883	18.64
1709..	15.31	1744	14.87	1779	14.80	1814	15.04	1849	15.78	1884	18.57
1710..	15.22	1745	14.98	1780	14.72	1815	15.26	1850	15.70	1885	19.41
1711..	15.29	1746	15.13	1781	14.78	1816	15.28	1851	15.46	1886	20.78
1712..	15.31	1747	15.26	1782	14.42	1817	15.11	1852	15.59	1887	21.13
1713..	15.24	1748	15.11	1783	14.48	1818	15.35	1853	15.33	1888	21.99
1714..	15.13	1749	14.80	1784	14.70	1819	15.33	1844	15.33	1889	22.10
1715..	15.11	1750	14.55	1785	14.92	1820	15.62	1855	15.38	1890	19.76
1716..	15.09	1751	14.39	1786	14.96	1821	15.95	1856	15.38	1891	20.92
1717..	15.13	1752	14.54	1787	14.92	1822	15.80	1857	15.27	1892	23.72
1718..	15.11	1753	14.54	1788	14.65	1823	15.84	1858	15.38	1893	26.49
1719..	15.09	1754	14.48	1789	14.75	1824	15.82	1859	15.19	1894	32.56
1720..	15.04	1755	14.68	1790	15.04	1825	15.70	1860	15.29		
1721..	15.05	1756	14.94	1791	15.05	1826	15.76	1861	15.50		

CIRCULATION OF MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES.

July 1.	Amount of money in United States.	Amount in circulation.	Population June 1.	Money per capita.	Circulation per capita.
1872	\$762,721,565	\$738,309,549	40,596,000	\$18.79	\$18.19
1873	774,445,610	751,881,809	41,677,000	18.58	18.04
1874	806,024,781	776,083,031	42,796,000	18.83	18.13
1875	798,273,509	754,101,947	43,951,000	18.16	17.16
1876	790,683,284	727,609,388	45,137,000	17.52	16.12
1877	763,053,847	722,314,833	46,353,000	16.46	15.58
1878	791,253,576	729,132,634	47,598,000	16.62	15.32
1879	1,051,521,541	818,631,793	48,866,000	21.52	16.75
1880	1,205,929,197	973,322,228	50,155,783	24.04	19.41
1881	1,406,541,823	1,114,238,119	51,316,000	27.41	21.71
1882	1,480,531,719	1,174,290,419	52,495,000	28.20	22.37
1883	1,643,489,816	1,230,305,696	53,693,000	30.61	22.91
1884	1,705,454,189	1,243,925,969	54,911,000	31.06	22.65
1885	1,817,658,336	1,292,568,615	56,148,000	32.37	23.02
1886	1,808,559,694	1,252,700,525	57,404,000	31.51	21.82
1887	1,900,442,672	1,317,539,143	58,680,000	32.39	22.45
1888	2,062,955,949	1,372,170,870	59,974,000	34.40	22.88
1889	2,075,350,711	1,380,361,649	61,239,000	33.86	22.52
1890	2,144,226,159	1,429,251,270	62,622,250	34.24	22.82
1891	2,195,224,075	1,497,440,707	63,975,000	34.31	23.41
1892	2,372,599,501	1,601,347,187	65,403,000	36.21	24.44
1893	2,323,402,392	1,596,701,245	66,826,000	34.75	23.87
1894	2,249,325,276	1,664,061,232	68,397,000	32.88	24.33
1895	2,209,215,665	1,606,179,556	69,758,000	31.68	23.02
1896	2,345,631,328	1,506,631,026	71,390,000	32.86	21.10

The difference between the amount of money in the country and the amount in circulation represents the money in the treasury.

Currency certificates, act of June 8, 1872, are included in the amount of United States notes in circulation in tables for years 1873 to 1891, inclusive; since 1891 they are reported separately.

RAILROAD MILEAGE IN WISCONSIN, DECEMBER 31, 1896.

Name of Company.	Miles.	MILEAGE OF RAILROADS IN WISCONSIN BY YEARS.	
		Years.	Miles.
Abbotsford & Northeastern	15.16	1850	10.30
Ahnapee & Western	34.00	1851	35.48
Big Falls R'y Co.	15.00	1852	71.48
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	1,647.79	1853	90.08
Chicago & Northwestern	1,579.62	1854	151.90
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha	621.66	1855	318.78
Chicago, Burlington & Northern	223.09	1856	507.75
Chicago, Fairchild & Eau Claire River	18.00	1857	700.18
Chicago, Madison & Northern	91.31	1858	761.58
Chippewa River & Menomonie	32.50	1859	849.48
Drummond & South Western	18.47	1860	880.71
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	111.79	1861	900.71
Duluth Short Line	1.75	1862	957.18
Duluth & Winnipeg	1.25	1863	957.18
Eastern Railway Co. of Minnesota	22.10	1864	1,030.28
Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul	225.00	1865	1,030.28
Kewaunee, Green Bay & Western	37.82	1866	1,030.28
Kickapoo Valley & Northern	34.00	1867	1,030.28
Lake Superior Terminal & Transfer R'y Co.	15.70	1868	1,089.04
Mattoon R'y Co.	9.50	1869	1,140.99
Milwaukee & Superior	16.20	1870	1,286.43
Milwaukee, Bay View & Chicago	11.96	1871	1,798.33
Milwaukee & Wauwatosa	6.00	1872	1,975.41
Minnesota & Wisconsin	26.00	1873	2,378.98
Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie	276.02	1874	2,465.93
Northern Pacific	96.15	1875	2,513.92
Northwestern Coal R'y Co.	17.53	1876	2,647.64
Oshkosh Transportation Co.	4.27	1877	2,707.74
Port Edwards, Centralia & Northern	30.00	1878	2,798.07
Rice Lake, Dallas & Menomonie	7.52	1879	2,909.90
St. Cloud, Grantsburg & Ashland	12.00	1880	3,120.22
Packwaukee & Montello	8.04	1881	3,425.22
West Range	7.00	1882	3,702.54
Winona Bridge R'y Co. ....	.54	1883	3,895.58
Wisconsin & Chippewa	18.40	1884	4,259.48
Wisconsin & Michigan	32.12	1885	4,336.41
Wisconsin Central R. R. Co.	531.33	1886	4,746.55
Wisconsin Central Co.	284.09	1 87	5,082.62
Chicago, Wisconsin & Minnesota	72.12	1888	5,272.04
Milwaukee & Lake Winnebago	66.73	1889	5,389.54
		1890	5,471.71
		1891	5,548.63
		1892	5,784.57
		1893	5,925.47
		1894	6,003.63
		1895	6,176.79
		1896	6,279.53
Total mileage	6,279.53		

DIAGRAM OF DAILY WAGES PAID IN WISCONSIN FACTORIES.























Rates.	Proportions.	Percentages.
1894. RATES.		
\$4.00 And over.	 1,742	2.06
\$3.50 But under \$4.00	 1,134	1.34
\$3.00 But under \$3.50	 1,941	2.29
\$2.50 But under \$3.00	 4,118	4.86
\$2.00 But under \$2.50	 9,761.....	11.52
\$1.50 But under \$2.00	 18,482	21.82
\$1.25 But under \$1.50	 18,815	22.23
\$1.00 But under \$1.25	 12,892	15.22
\$0.75 But under \$1.00	 6,643	7.84
\$0.50 But under 75c.	 6,328	7.47
Less than .50	 2,844	3.35

DIAGRAM OF DAILY WAGES PAID IN WISCONSIN FACTORIES.

Rates.	Proportions.	Percentages.
1895. RATES.		
\$4.00 And over.	 1,505	1.78
\$3.50 But under \$4.00	 1,095	1.32
\$3.00 But under \$3.50	 1,875	2.23
\$2.50 But under \$3.00	 4,264	5.07
\$2.00 But under \$2.50	 9,090	10.82
\$1.50 But under \$2.00	 18,655	22.18
\$1.25 But under \$1.50	 20,697	24.61
\$1.00 But under \$1.25	 11,489	13.66
\$0.75 But under \$1.00	 6,289	7.48
\$0.50 But under 75c.	 6,212	7.38
Less than .50	 2,924	3.47

MISCELLANEOUS.

**COMMISSIONERS FROM OTHER STATES FOR TAKING THE
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT AND PROOF OF DEEDS.**

Name.	P. O. Address.	Term expires.	States represented.
Francis Bloodgood.....	102, Wis. St., Milwaukee..	Dec. 31st, 1897....	Georgia.
Paul D. Carpenter.....	71 Colby & Abbott Bldg. Mil	Dec. 31st, 1897....	Georgia.
Francis Bloodgood.....	102, Wis. St., Milwaukee..	Not stated.....	Kansas.
Francis Bloodgood.....	102, Wis. St., Milwaukee..	Oct. 16th, 1897....	Louisiana.
W. H. Killen.....	Appleton.....	April 1, 1897.....	Michigan.
Henry Kessenich.....	Madison.....	April 26, 1897....	Michigan.
John B. Fairchild.....	Marinette.....	Nov. 2, 1900.....	Michigan.
Wm. W. Strong.....	Kenosha.....	Aug. 27, 1901....	Michigan.
Francis Bloodgood.....	102, Wis. St., Milwaukee..	Feb. 3, 1899.....	New Jersey.
Francis Bloodgood.....	102, Wis. St., Milwaukee..	Nov. 26, 1898....	New York.

**LIMITATIONS OF REDEMPTION OF TAX SALES IN EACH
STATE AND TERRITORY IN THE UNITED STATES.**

States.	Time.	States.	Time.
Alabama.....	2½ yrs.	Nebraska.....	2 yrs.
Arizona.....	1 yr.	Nevada.....	** None.
Arkansas.....	2 yrs.	New Hampshire.....	1 yr.
California.....	1 yr.	New Jersey.....	§ 3 yrs.
Colorado.....	3 yrs.	New Mexico.....	3 yrs.
Connecticut.....	1 yr.	New York.....	2 yrs.
Delaware.....	† None.	North Carolina.....	1 yr.
District of Columbia.....	2 yrs.	North Dakota.....	1 yr.
Florida.....	2 yrs.	Ohio.....	2 yrs.
Georgia.....	1 yr.	Oklahoma.....	2 yrs.
Idaho.....	1 yr.	Oregon.....	2 yrs.
Illinois.....	2 yrs.	Pennsylvania.....	‡ 2 yrs.
Indiana.....	2 yrs.	Rhode Island.....	1 yr.
Iowa.....	3 yrs.	South Carolina.....	† None.
Kansas.....	3 yrs.	South Dakota.....	2 yrs.
Kentucky.....	2 yrs.	Tennessee.....	None.
Louisiana.....	2 yrs.	Texas.....	‡ 2 yrs.
Maine.....	1 yr.	Utah.....	2 yrs.
Maryland.....	1 yr.	Vermont.....	1 yr.
Massachusetts.....	2 yrs.	Virginia.....	2 yrs.
Michigan.....	1 yr.	Washington.....	1 yr.
Minnesota.....	3 yrs.	West Virginia.....	1 yr.
Mississippi.....	2 yrs.	Wisconsin.....	3 yrs.
Missouri.....	† None.	Wyoming.....	2 yrs.
Montana.....	2 yrs.		

† No redemption.

§ Varies in incorporated cities, but does not exceed four years.

** Six months on real estate; otherwise no redemption, except that minors and persons laboring under legal disability have until six months after the disability is removed.

‡ Except in incorporated cities.

‖ Various extensions exist when the state is the purchaser.

OFFICERS OF NATIONAL POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

REPUBLICAN.

Appointed by the National Convention at St. Louis, Mo., June, 1896.
Headquarters—Chicago and New York.

Chairman.....	Mark Hanna, Cleveland, O.
Secretaries.....	{ Charles Dick, Chicago, Ill.
	{ William Osborn, New York City.
Treasurer.....	C. N. Bliss, New York City.

DEMOCRATIC.

Appointed by the National Convention at Chicago, July, 1896.
Headquarters—Chicago.

Chairman.....	James K. Jones, Washington, Ark.
Secretary.....	C. A. Walsh, Ottumwa, Iowa.
Treasurer.....	Wm. P. St. John, New York City.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC.

Appointed by the National Convention at Indianapolis, Ind., September, 1896.
Headquarters—Chicago and New York.

Chairman.....	Wm. D. Bynum.
Secretary.....	John P. Frenzel.

PEOPLE'S PARTY.

Appointed by the National Convention in St. Louis, Mo., July, 1896.
Headquarters—Washington, D. C.

Chairman.....	Marion Butler, Raleigh, N. C.
Secretaries.....	{ J. A. Edgerton, Lincoln, Neb.
	{ M. C. Rankin, Terre Haute, Ind.

PROHIBITION.

Appointed by the National Convention at Pittsburg, Pa., May, 1896.
Headquarters—Albion, Mich.

Chairman.....	Samuel Dickie, Albion, Mich.
Vice Chairman.....	James H. Tate, Nashville, Tenn.
Secretary.....	W. T. Wardwell, 26, Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL.

Appointed by the National Convention at Pittsburg, Pa., May, 1896.
Headquarters—Alliance, Ohio.

Chairman.....L. B. Logan, Alliance, O.
Vice Chairman.....John P. St. John, Olathe, Kan.
Secretary.....D. J. Thomas, Alliance, O.

SOCIALISTIC LABOR.

Appointed by the National Convention at New York City, July, 1896.
Headquarters—New York City.

Secretary.....Henry Kuhn, 184 William St., New York City.
Treasurer.....Henry Stahl

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

OFFICERS.

JOSEPH W. BABCOCK, Chairman.
LEWIS D. APSLEY, Vice-Chairman.
DAVID H. MERCER, Secretary.
WARNER P. SUTTON, Assistant Secretary.
WILLIAM B. THOMPSON, Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

John A. T. Hull, Iowa.	Jesse Overstreet, Indiana.
Joseph G. Cannon, Illinois.	James S. Sherman, New York.
Jeter C. Pritchard, North Carolina.	John H. Mitchell, Oregon.

Alabama	Rep. Aldrich.	New Jersey	Rep. Loudenslager.
California	Rep. Loud.	New York	Rep. Sherman.
Colorado	Senator Wolcott.	North Carolina	Senator Fritchard.
Connecticut	Rep. Russell.	North Dakota	Rep. Johnson.
Delaware	Rep. Willis.	Ohio	Rep. Brownell.
Illinois	Rep. Cannon.	Oregon	Senator Mitchell.
Indiana	Rep. Overstreet.	Pennsylvania	Rep. Reyburn.
Iowa	Rep. Hull.	Rhode Island	Rep. Bull.
Kansas	Rep. Long.	Tennessee	Rep. Gibson.
Kentucky	Rep. Calson.	Texas	Rep. Noonan.
Maine	Rep. Boutelle.	Vermont	Senator Proctor.
Maryland	Rep. Coffin.	Virginia	Rep. Walker.
Massachusetts	Rep. Apsley.	West Virginia	Rep. Miller.
Michigan	Rep. Aitken.	Wisconsin	Rep. Babcock.
Minnesota	Rep. Tawney.	Wyoming	Rep. Mondell.
Missouri	Rep. Joy.	Arizona	Del. Murphy.
Nebraska	Rep. Mercer.	New Mexico	Del. Catron.
New Hampshire	Senator Gallinger.	Oklahoma	Del. Flynn.

WISCONSIN POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

EDWIN D. COE, Chairman.
JOHN M. EWING, Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Edwin D. Coe.....	Chairman Ex-officio.	B. E. Edwards.....	La Crosse.
John M. Ewing.....	Secretary Ex-officio.	H. B. Allen.....	Richland Center.
Geo. E. Bryant.....	Madison.	C. M. Gregg.....	Milwaukee.
W. A. Brown.....	Marinette.	H. J. Smith.....	Racine.
Leander Ferguson.....	Brandon.	John W. Gaines.....	Mayville.
L. H. Mead.....	Shell Lake.		

MEMBERS OF STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

First District—		Sixth District—	
H. J. Smith.....	Racine.	Leander Ferguson.....	Brandon.
W. W. Clarke.....	Milton.	Ira P. Coon.....	Plainfield.
Second District—		Seventh District—	
John W. Gaines.....	Mayville.	B. E. Edwards.....	La Crosse.
Geo. E. Bryant.....	Madison.	N. C. Foster.....	Fairchild.
Third District—		Eighth District—	
H. B. Allen.....	Richland Center.	G. E. McDill.....	Stevens Point.
F. S. Veeder.....	Mauston.	Charles Reynolds.....	Jacksonport.
Fourth District—		Ninth District—	
C. M. Gregg.....	Milwaukee.	W. A. Brown.....	Marinette.
F. J. Marshall.....	Milwaukee.	C. A. Lanoreux.....	Ashland.
Fifth District—		Tenth District—	
Charles Pittelkow.....	Milwaukee.	Isaac H. Wing.....	Bayfield.
H. K. Butterfield.....	Hartford.	L. H. Mead.....	Shell Lake.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

OFFICERS.

GEORGE W. PECK, Chairman.
C. J. NOEL, Secretary.
E. C. WALL, Treasurer.

MEMBERS OF STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

First District—		Sixth District—	
P. J. Mouat.....	Janesville.	A. J. Schmitz.....	Manitowoc.
L. G. Bohmrich.....	Kenosha.	George B. Hilton.....	Oshkosh.
Second District—		Seventh District—	
P. B. Lamoreux.....	Waupun.	J. M. Morrow.....	Sparta.
Albert Goertz.....	Jefferson.	Stephen Richmond.....	Arcadia.
Third District—		Eighth District—	
C. W. McIlhonn.....	Mineral Point.	R. J. McGeehan.....	De Pere.
J. L. R. McCollum.....	Twin Bluffs.	D. D. Conway.....	Grand Rapids.
Fourth District—		Ninth District—	
Richard Burke.....	Milwaukee.	Dr. Jas. A. Sommerville.....	Marinette.
Michael Kruszka.....	Milwaukee.	E. H. Schweppe.....	Medford.
Fifth District—		Tenth District—	
C. W. Briggs.....	Milwaukee.	J. R. Mathews.....	Menomonie.
W. M. Root.....	Sheboygan.	W. H. Stafford.....	Chippewa Falls.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

OFFICERS.

Chairman	Ellis B. Usher.
Secretary	John B. Webb.
Treasurer	John Johnston, Milwaukee.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Ellis B. Usher.	H. W. Hostman.
E. P. Hackett.	John Nagle.
Rollin B. Mallory.	Dr. Rush Winslow.

MEMBERS OF STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

First District—	Sixth District—
A. M. Valentine..... Janesville.	H. B. Dale..... Oshkosh.
John O'Brien..... Darlington.	S. S. Bowers..... Fond du Lac.
W. W. Strong..... Kenosha.	John Nagle..... Manitowoc.
Second District—	Seventh District—
B. J. Stevens..... Madison.	T. F. Frawley..... Eau Claire.
C. C. Eaton..... Columbus.	C. H. Schweizer..... La Crosse.
Albert Soliday..... Watertown.	Frank Ogerholz..... Black River Falls.
Third District—	Eighth District—
L. F. S. Viels..... Prairie du Chien.	Dr. Rush Winslow..... Appleton.
George Crawford..... Mineral Point.	John P. Hume..... Marshfield.
W. A. Wyse..... Reedsburg.	H. F. Hagemeister..... Green Bay.
Fourth District—	Ninth District—
E. P. Hackett..... Milwaukee.	E. A. Edmonds..... Oconto Falls.
Rollin B. Mallory..... Milwaukee.	Charles Crogster..... Ashland.
H. J. Hilbert..... Milwaukee.	John N. Cotter..... Merrill.
Fifth District—	Tenth District—
Richard Weaver..... Sussex.	Joseph Tutaur..... West Superior.
W. F. Jahn..... Thiensville.	John E. Glover..... New Richmond.
H. W. Hostman..... Plymouth.	F. W. Grumm..... Chippewa Falls.

PROHIBITION PARTY STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. E. CLAYTON, Chairman, Milwaukee.
DR. I. D. MISHOFF, Secretary, Milwaukee.
W. R. NETHERCUT, Treasurer, Milwaukee.
B. E. VAN KEUREN, Oshkosh.
CHAS. E. BADGER, Elkhorn.

MEMBERS OF STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

First District—	Sixth District—
Chas. E. Badger..... Elkhorn.	B. E. Van Keuren..... Oshkosh.
J. F. Carle..... Albany.	Rev. W. D. Cornell..... Fond du Lac.
Second District—	Seventh District—
C. F. Cronk..... Madison.	Dr. Chas. Alexander..... Eau Claire.
G. S. Martin..... Madison.	Ed. Berg..... Holmen.
Third District—	Eighth District—
H. J. Noyes..... Richland City.	C. W. Lomas..... Green Bay.
S. M. Fluns..... Mauston.	Pliny Myers..... Weyauwega.
Fourth District—	Ninth District—
E. W. Drake..... Milwaukee.	B. H. Churchill..... Marinette.
Dr. I. D. Mishoff..... Milwaukee.	H. W. Hunt..... Greenwood.
Fifth District—	Tenth District—
W. R. Nethercut..... Wauwatosa.	Geo. I. Constance..... Cumberland.
H. W. Goodwin..... Hartland.	M. S. Hull..... Washburn.

PEOPLE'S PARTY STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

OFFICERS.

Chairman.....ROBERT SCHILLING, 482 Market St., Milwaukee, Wis.
 Secretary.....EUGENE LOW, 482 Market St., Milwaukee, Wis.
 Treasurer.....HENRY SMITH, 766 Booth St., Milwaukee, Wis.

MEMBERS OF STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Dist.		Dist.	
1. S. Harrington.....	Tibbits.	6. Charles Scheel.....	Oshkosh.
2. L. Woodward.....	Pardeeville.	7. D. L. Brown.....	Sparta.
3. D. H. Richards.....	Richland Center.	8. D. A. Devroey.....	Green Bay.
4. Robert Schilling.....	Milwaukee.	9. C. M. Boyles.....	Wausau.
5. F. W. Stearns.....	Milwaukee.	10. Carl Pieper.....	Menomonie.

NATIONAL (NOW LIBERTY) PARTY.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Adolph R. Bucknam, chairman,	Newell Demeritt,
Mrs. W. E. Thompson, secretary,	Geo. Wisnon,
John W. Evans, treasurer,	W. D. Ringsdorf.
Wm. A. Ward.	

MEMBERS OF STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

First District—	Sixth District—
Lily Runals,	Geo. Wisnon,
W. C. Lawshe.	Andrew Jenson.
Second District—	Seventh District—
Oliver H. Crowl,	W. A. Ward,
Henry W. Hunt.	Annette J. Shaw.
Third District—	Eighth District—
E. B. Knowlton,	John F. Zonne,
W. I. Carpenter.	Geo. Ratcliff.
Fourth District—	Ninth District—
Mrs. W. E. Thompson,	J. F. Knudson,
Minona L. Fitts.	Gideon Young.
Fifth District—	Tenth District—
Mrs. M. W. Law,	John Bartlett.
L. L. Sowles.	

WISCONSIN SOCIALISTIC LABOR PARTY.

MEMBERS OF STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

John Moser.	Andrew Wiese.
William Fietch.	Charles Schultz.
John Janutoch.	Edward Groeshal.
Joseph Kubash.	O. R. E. Gundermann, State Secretary.

POLITICAL PLATFORMS.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL PLATFORM.

ADOPTED AT ST. LOUIS, JUNE 18, 1896.

The republicans of the United States, assembled by their representatives in national convention, appealing for the popular and historical justification of their claims to the matchless achievements of thirty years of republican rule, earnestly and confidently address themselves to the awakened intelligence, experience and conscience of their countrymen in the following declaration of facts and principles:

For the first time since the civil war the American people have witnessed the calamitous consequences of full and unrestricted democratic control of the government. It has been a record of unparalleled incapacity, dishonor and disaster. In administrative management it has ruthlessly sacrificed indispensable revenue, entailed an unceasing deficit, eked out ordinary current expenses with borrowed money, piled up the public debt by \$262,000,000 in time of peace, forced an adverse balance of trade, kept a perpetual menace hanging over the redemption fund, pawned American credit to alien syndicates and reversed all the measures and results of successful republican rule. In the broad effect of its policy it has precipitated panic, blighted industry and trade with prolonged depression, closed factories, reduced work and wages, halted enterprise and crippled American production, while stimulating foreign production for the American market. Every consideration of public safety and individual interest demands that the government shall be rescued from the hands of those who have shown themselves incapable to conduct it without disaster at home and dishonor abroad, and shall be restored to the party which for thirty years administered it with unequalled success and prosperity, and in this connection we nearly indorse the wisdom, patriotism and success of the administration of President Harrison.

THE TARIFF.

We renew and emphasize our allegiance to the policy of protection as the bulwark of American industrial independence and the foundation of American development and prosperity. This true American policy taxes foreign products and encourages home industry; it puts the burden of revenue on foreign goods; it secures the American market for the American producer; upholds the American standard of wages for the American workingman; it puts the factory by the side of the farm and makes the American farmer less dependent on foreign demand and price; it diffuses general thrift and founds the strength of all on the strength of each. In its reasonable application it is just, fair and impartial, equally opposed to foreign control and domestic monopoly, to sectional discrimination and individual favoritism. We denounce the democratic tariff as sectional, injurious to the public credit and destructive to business enterprise. We demand such an equitable tariff on foreign imports which come into competition with American products as will not only furnish adequate revenue for the necessary expenses of the government but will protect American labor from degradation to the wage level of other lands. We are not pledged to any particular schedules. The question of rates is a practical question, to be governed by the conditions of the time and of production; the ruling and uncompromising principle is the protection and development of American labor and industry. The country demands a right settlement and then it wants rest.

RECIPROCITY.

We believe the repeal of the reciprocity arrangements negotiated by the last republican administration was a national calamity, and we demand their renewal and extension on such terms as will equalize our trade with other nations, remove the restrictions which now obstruct the sale of American products in the ports of other countries and secure enlarged markets for the products of our farms, forests and factories. Protection and reciprocity are twin measures of republican policy and go hand in hand. Democratic rule has recklessly struck down both, and both must be re-established—protection for what we produce; free admission for the necessaries of life which we do not produce; reciprocal agreements of mutual interest which gain open markets for us in return for our open market to others. Protection builds up domestic industry and trade and secures our own market for ourselves; reciprocity builds up foreign trade and finds an outlet for our surplus.

SUGAR.

We condemn the present administration for not keeping faith with the sugar producers of this country. The republican party favors such protection as will lead to the production on American soil of all the sugar which the American people use and for which they pay other countries more than \$100,000,000 annually.

WOOL AND WOOLENS.

To all our products—to those of the mine and the field as well as to those of the shop and the factory, to hemp, to wool, the product of the great industry of sheep husbandry, as well as to the finished woolens of the mill—we promise the most ample protection.

MERCHANT MARINE.

We favor restoring the early American policy of discriminating duties for the up-building of our merchant marine and the protection of our shipping in the foreign carrying trade, so that American ships—the product of American labor, employed in American shipyards, sailing under the stars and stripes and manned, officered and owned by Americans—may regain the carrying of our foreign commerce.

THE CURRENCY.

The republican party is unreservedly for sound money. It caused the enactment of the law providing for the resumption of specie payments in 1873. Since then every dollar has been as good as gold. We are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country. We are therefore opposed to the free coinage of silver except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote; and until such agreement can be obtained the existing gold standard must be preserved. All our silver and paper currency must be maintained at parity with gold, and we favor all measures designed to maintain inviolably the obligations of the United States and all our money, whether coin or paper, at the present standard, the standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth.

PENSIONS.

The veterans of the union army deserve and should receive fair treatment and generous recognition. Whenever practicable they should be given the preference in the matter of employment, and they are entitled to the enactment of such laws as are best calculated to secure the fulfillment of the pledges made to them in the dark days of the country's peril. We denounce the practice in the pension bureau, so recklessly and unjustly carried on by the present administration, of reducing pensions and arbitrarily dropping names from the rolls as deserving the severest condemnation of the American people.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Our foreign policy should be at all times firm, vigorous and dignified, and all our interests in the western hemisphere carefully watched and guarded. The

Hawaiian islands should be controlled by the United States, and no foreign power should be permitted to interfere with them; the Nicaraguan canal should be built, owned and operated by the United States; and by the purchase of the Danish islands we should secure a proper and much-needed naval station in the West Indies.

ARMENIAN MASSACRES.

The massacres of Armenians have aroused the deep sympathy and just indignation of the American people, and we believe that the United States should exercise all the influence it can properly exert to bring these atrocities to an end. In Turkey American residents have been exposed to the gravest dangers and American property destroyed. There and everywhere American citizens and American property must be absolutely protected at all hazards and at any cost.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

We reassert the Monroe doctrine in its full extent, and we reaffirm the right of the United States to give the doctrine effect by responding to the appeals of any American state for friendly intervention in case of European encroachment. We have not interfered and shall not interfere with the existing possessions of any European power in this hemisphere, but those possessions must not on any pretext, be extended. We hopefully look forward to the eventual withdrawal of the European powers from this hemisphere and to the ultimate union of all English-speaking parts of the continent by the free consent of its inhabitants.

CUBA.

From the hour of achieving their own independence the people of the United States have regarded with sympathy the struggles of other American peoples to free themselves from European domination. We watch with deep and abiding interest the heroic battle of the Cuban patriots against cruelty and oppression, and our best hopes go out for the full success of their determined contest for liberty. The government of Spain having lost control of Cuba and being unable to protect the property or lives of resident American citizens or to comply with its treaty obligations, we believe that the government of the United States should actively use its influence and good offices to restore peace and give independence to the island.

THE NAVY.

The peace and security of the republic and the maintenance of its rightful influence among the nations of the earth demand a naval power commensurate with its position and responsibility. We therefore favor the continued enlargement of the navy and a complete system of harbor and seacoast defenses.

FOREIGN IMMIGRATION.

For the protection of the quality of our American citizenship and of the wages of our workmen against the fatal competition of low-priced labor, we demand that the immigration laws be thoroughly enforced and so extended as to exclude from entrance to the United States those who can neither read nor write.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The civil-service law was placed on the statute book by the republican party, which has always sustained it, and we renew our repeated declarations that it shall be thoroughly and honestly enforced and extended wherever practicable.

FREE BALLOT.

We demand that every citizen of the United States shall be allowed to cast one free and unrestricted ballot and that such ballot shall be counted and returned as cast.

LYNCINGS.

We proclaim our unqualified condemnation of the uncivilized and barbarous practice well known as lynching or killing of human beings suspected or charged with crime without process of law.

NATIONAL ARBITRATION.

We favor the creation of a national board of arbitration to settle and adjust differences which may arise between employers and employes engaged in interstate commerce.

HOMESTEADS.

We believe in an immediate return to the free-homestead policy of the republican party and urge the passage by congress of the satisfactory free-homestead measure which has already passed the house and is now pending in the senate.

THE TERRITORIES.

We favor the admission of the remaining territories at the earliest practicable date, having due regard to the interests of the people of the territories and of the United States. All the federal officers appointed for the territories should be selected from bona-fide residents thereof and the right of self-government should be accorded as far as practicable.

ALASKA.

We believe the citizens of Alaska should have representation in the congress of the United States, to the end that needful legislation may be intelligently enacted.

TEMPERANCE.

We sympathize with all wise and legitimate efforts to lessen and prevent the evils of intemperance and promote morality.

RIGHTS OF WOMEN.

The republican party is mindful of the rights and interests of women. Protection of American industries includes equal opportunities, equal pay for equal work and protection to the home. We favor the admission of women to wider spheres of usefulness and welcome their co-operation in rescuing the country from democratic and populistic mismanagement and misrule.

Such are the principles and policies of the republican party. By these principles we will abide and these policies we will put into execution. We ask for them the considerate judgment of the American people. Confident alike in the history of our great party and in the justice of our cause, we present our platform and our candidates in the full assurance that the election will bring victory to the republican party and prosperity to the people of the United States.

 REPUBLICAN STATE PLATFORM.

Adopted by the State Convention, August 5 and 6, 1896.

The republicans of Wisconsin in convention assembled announce their cordial and hearty endorsement of the platform of principles adopted by the National Republican Convention at St. Louis and pledge a loyal, united and vigorous support of the principles and policies therein announced and defined. We believe that in the restoration to power in national affairs of the party that stands for a sound and stable currency, honest money with which to pay the wages of labor, buy the products of the farm and factory and carry on the business of this great country; and for a fair and equitable protective tariff, that will protect all the people and every section of this country, give employment to Ameri-

can labor, preserve to American producers the first chance in our great home market, and at the same time give us enough revenue to pay the necessary expenses of carrying on the government, lies the only hope of a return to our former prosperity.

We recognize in William McKinley and Garret A. Hobart, our nominees for president and vice-president, the highest character and fitness—candidates in whose wisdom, integrity and patriotism all the people can safely put their trust and confidence.

We express our unqualified disapproval of the utterances of the late Chicago convention upon matters of national policy. We denounce them as dangerous in their character—tending to the destruction of all business security and prosperity and subversive of the fundamental principles of good government.

We commend most heartily the able, economical and business-like conduct of public affairs by our present state administration.

The republican party believes in perfect liberty of conscience, non-sectarianism in public affairs, entire separation of church and state, in free common schools, and the utmost independence of individual thought, speech and action within the law.

We favor the restriction of undesirable immigration, as opposed to the interests of our laboring people and approve the enactment of measures to prevent fraudulent naturalization.

We cordially invite the voters of Wisconsin without regard to past political affiliation to the support of the principles herein announced.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL PLATFORM.

Adopted at Chicago, July 9, 1896.

We, the democrats of the United States, in national convention assembled, do reaffirm our allegiance to those great essential principles of justice and liberty upon which our institutions are founded and which the democratic party has advocated from Jefferson's time to our own—freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of conscience, the preservation of personal rights, the equality of all citizens before the law and the faithful observance of constitutional limitations.

During all these years the democratic party has resisted the tendency of selfish interests to the centralization of governmental power and steadfastly maintained the integrity of the dual scheme of government established by the founders of this republic of republics. Under its guidance and teachings the great principle of local self-government has found its best expression in the maintenance of the rights of the states and in its assertion of the necessity of confining the general government to the exercise of powers granted by the constitution of the United States.

The constitution of the United States guarantees to every citizen the rights of civil and religious liberty. The democratic party has always been the exponent of political liberty and religious freedom and it renews its obligations and reaffirms its devotion to these fundamental principles of the constitution.

THE MONEY PLANK.

Recognizing that the money question is paramount to all others at this time, we invite attention to the fact that the constitution named silver and gold to

gether as the money metals of the United States and that the first coinage law passed by congress under the constitution made the silver dollar the money unit and admitted gold to free coinage at a ratio based upon the silver-dollar unit.

We declare that the act of 1873 demonetizing silver without the knowledge or approval of the American people has resulted in the appreciation of gold and a corresponding fall in the prices of commodities produced by the people; a heavy increase in the burden of taxation and of all debts, public and private; the enrichment of the money-lending class at home and abroad; the prostration of industry and impoverishment of the people.

We are unalterably opposed to monometallism, which has locked fast the prosperity of an industrial people in the paralysis of hard times. Gold monometallism is a British policy and its adoption has brought other nations into financial servitude to London. It is not only un-American but anti-American, and it can be fastened on the United States only by the stifling of that spirit and love of liberty which proclaimed our political independence in 1776 and won it in the war of the revolution.

We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender equally with gold for all debts, public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal-tender money by private contract.

We are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the United States the option reserved by law to the government of redeeming such obligations in either silver coin or gold coin.

INTEREST-BEARING BONDS.

We are opposed to the issuing of interest-bearing bonds of the United States in time of peace and condemn the trafficking with banking syndicates which, in exchange for bonds and at an enormous profit to themselves, supply the federal treasury with gold to maintain the policy of gold monometallism.

NATIONAL BANKS.

Congress alone has the power to coin and issue money and President Jackson declared that this power could not be delegated to corporations or individuals. We therefore denounce the issuance of notes intended to circulate as money by national banks as in derogation of the constitution, and we demand that all paper which is made a legal tender for public and private debts or which is receivable for duties to the United States shall be issued by the government of the United States and shall be redeemable in coin.

TARIFF RESOLUTION.

We hold that tariff duties should be levied for purposes of revenue, such duties to be so adjusted as to operate equally throughout the country and not discriminate between class or section, and that taxation should be limited by the needs of the government, honestly and economically administered. We denounce as disturbing to business the republican threat to restore the McKinley law, which has twice been condemned by the people in national elections, and which, enacted under the false plea of protection to home industry, proved a prolific breeder of trusts and monopolies, enriched the few at the expense of the many, restricted trade and deprived the producers of the great American staples of access to their natural markets.

Until the money question is settled, we are opposed to any agitation for further changes in our tariff laws, except such as are necessary to meet the deficit in revenue caused by the adverse decision of the Supreme court on the income tax. But for this decision by the Supreme court there would be no deficit in the revenue under the law passed by the democratic congress in strict pursuance of the uniform decisions of that court for nearly 100 years, that court having in that decision sustained constitutional objections to its enactment which had previously been overruled by the ablest judges who have ever sat on that

bench. We declare that it is the duty of congress to use all the constitutional power which remains after that decision or which may come from its reversal by the court as it may hereafter be constituted, so that the burdens of taxation may be equally and impartially laid, to the end that wealth may bear its due proportion of the expenses of the government.

IMMIGRATION AND ARBITRATION.

We hold that the most efficient way of protecting American labor is to prevent the importation of foreign pauper labor to compete with it in the home market, and that the value of the home market to our American farmers and artisans is greatly reduced by a vicious monetary system which depresses the prices of their products below the cost of production, and thus deprives them of the means of purchasing the products of our home manufactories; and, as labor creates the wealth of the country, we demand the passage of such laws as may be necessary to protect it in all its rights.

We are in favor of the arbitration of differences between employers engaged in interstate commerce and their employes, and recommend such legislation as is necessary to carry out this principle.

TRUSTS AND POOLS.

The absorption of wealth by the few, the consolidation of our leading railroad systems, and the formation of trusts and pools require a stricter control by the federal government of those arteries of commerce. We demand the enlargement of the powers of the interstate commerce commission, and such restrictions and guaranties in the control of railroads as will protect the people from robbery and oppression.

DECLARE FOR ECONOMY.

We denounce the profligate waste of the money wrung from the people by oppressive taxation, and the lavish appropriations of recent republican congresses, which have kept taxes high, while the labor that pays them is unemployed, and the products of the people's toil are depressed in price till they no longer repay the cost of production. We demand a return to that simplicity and economy which befits a democratic government, and a reduction in the number of useless offices, the salaries of which drain the substance of the people.

FEDERAL INTERFERENCE IN LOCAL AFFAIRS.

We denounce arbitrary interference by federal authorities in local affairs as a violation of the constitution of the United States, and a crime against free institutions, and we especially object to government by injunction as a new and highly dangerous form of oppression by which federal judges, in contempt of the laws of the states and rights of citizens, become at once legislators, judges and executioners, and we approve the bill passed at the last session of the United States senate, and now pending in the house of representatives, relative to contempt in federal courts, and providing for trials by jury in certain cases of contempt.

PACIFIC RAILROADS.

No discrimination should be indulged by the government of the United States in favor of any of its debtors. We approve of the refusal of the LIIIId congress to pass the Pacific railroad funding bill, and denounce the efforts of the present republican congress to enact a similar measure.

PENSIONS.

Recognizing the just claims of deserving union soldiers, we heartily indorse the rule of the present commissioner of pensions that no names shall be arbitrarily dropped from the pension roll; and the fact of enlistment and service shall be deemed conclusive evidence against disease and disability before enlistment.

ADMISSION OF TERRITORIES.

We favor the admission of the territories of New Mexico, Oklahoma and Arizona into the union as states, and we favor the early admission of all the territories having the necessary population and resource to entitle them to statehood, and while they remain territories we hold that the officials appointed to administer the government of any territory, together with the District of Columbia and Alaska, should be bona fide residents of the territory or district in which the duties are to be performed. The democratic party believes in home rule, and that all public lands of the United States should be appropriated to the establishment of free homes for American citizens.

We recommend that the territory of Alaska be granted a delegate in congress, and that the general land and timber laws of the United States be extended to said territory.

SYMPATHY FOR CUBA.

The Monroe doctrine, as originally declared, and as interpreted by succeeding presidents, is a permanent part of the foreign policy of the United States, and must at all times be maintained.

We extend our sympathy to the people of Cuba in their heroic struggle for liberty and independence.

CIVIL-SERVICE LAWS.

We are opposed to life tenure in the public service. We favor appointments based upon merit, fixed terms of office, and such an administration of the civil-service laws as will afford equal opportunities to all citizens of ascertained fitness.

THIRD-TERM RESOLUTIONS.

We declare it to be the unwritten law of this republic, established by custom and usage of 100 years, and sanctioned by the examples of the greatest and wisest of those who founded and have maintained our government, that no man should be eligible for a third term of the presidential office.

IMPROVEMENT OF WATERWAYS.

The federal government should care for and improve the Mississippi river and other great waterways of the republic so as to secure for the interior states easy and cheap transportation to tide water. When any waterway of the republic is of sufficient importance to demand aid of the government, such aid should be extended upon a definite plan of continuous work until permanent improvement is secured.

Confiding in the justice of our cause and the necessity of its success at the polls, we submit the foregoing declarations of principles and purposes to the considerate judgment of the American people. We invite the support of all citizens who approve them and who desire to have them made effective through legislation for the relief of the people, and the restoration of the country's prosperity.

DEMOCRATIC STATE PLATFORM.

Adopted by the State Convention, Sept. 2, 1896.

We, the democrats of Wisconsin, in convention assembled, hereby ratify and endorse the nominations and platform made by the Democratic National convention, held at Chicago in July last, and pledge to the support of our standard bearers, William Jennings Bryan and Arthur Sewall, the entire strength and energy of the democracy of the state.

We believe that a nation of 70,000,000 freemen, determined to secure and enjoy its liberties, is able to maintain a financial policy of its own. America was always a leader, never a follower; we therefore declare that the interests of the people of the United States imperatively demand the restoration of the free coinage of silver, as it existed at the time of the demonetization in 1873, and that, too, without waiting the consent of any other nation on earth, and we cordially invite all persons, irrespective of party, to join us in securing the triumph of this principle so closely connected with the prosperity of our countrymen.

We condemn the action of the republican party in releasing judgments legally obtained against former state treasurers as a grave breach of public faith, and in direct contravention of the solemn pledges of that party to the contrary.

We favor a co-employe bill that will efficiently protect the employe against the negligence of a co-employe, and recommend immediate legislation to that end.

That while we recognize the rights of all classes of our citizens to vote as their convictions dictate, we enter our solemn protest against the monied and corporate interests in their attempt to control this election by intimidation and corruption. We therefore look with great apprehension upon the fact that the republican campaign in the west is placed under the immediate direction and control of a recognized oppressor of labor and corruptor of legislation; and we especially insist at this time upon the right of free speech and the largest freedom of action.

 NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL PLATFORM.

Adopted at Indianapolis, Sept. 3, 1896.

This convention has assembled to uphold the principles upon which depend the honor and welfare of the American people, in order that democrats throughout the union may unite their patriotic effort to avert disaster from their country and ruin from their party.

The democratic party is pledged to equal and exact justice to all men of every creed and condition; to the largest freedom of the individual consistent with good government; to the preservation of the federal government in its constitutional vigor and to the support of the states in all their just rights; to economy in the public expenditures; to the maintenance of the public faith and sound money, and it is opposed to paternalism and all class legislation.

The declarations of the Chicago convention attack individual freedom, the right of private contract, the independence of the judiciary and the authority of the president to enforce federal laws. They advocate a reckless attempt to increase the price of silver by legislation, to the debasement of our monetary standard, and threaten unlimited issues of paper money by the government.

They abandon for republican allies the democratic cause of tariff reform to court the favor of protectionists to their fiscal heresy.

In view of these and other grave departures from democratic principles, we cannot support the candidate of the convention nor be bound by its acts. The democratic party has survived many defeats, but could not survive a victory won in behalf of the doctrine and policy proclaimed in its name at Chicago.

The conditions, however, which make possible such utterances from a national convention are the direct result of class legislation by the republican party. It still proclaims, as it has for years, the power and duty of government to raise and maintain prices by law, and it proposes no remedy for existing evils except oppression and unjust taxation.

The national democracy here convened therefore renews its declaration of a faith in democratic principles especially as applicable to the conditions of the times.

FOR TARIFF FOR REVENUE ONLY.

Taxation, tariff, excise or direct, is rightfully imposed for public purposes, and not for private gain. Its amount is justly measured by public expenditures, which should be limited by scrupulous economy. The sum derived by the treasury from tariff and excise levies is affected by the state of trade and of consumption. The amount required by the treasury is determined by the appropriations made by congress. The demand of the republican party for an increase in tariff tax has its pretext in the deficiency of revenue, which has its causes in the stagnation of trade and reduced consumption, due entirely to the loss of confidence that has followed the populist threat of free coinage and depreciation of our money and the republican practice of extravagant appropriations beyond the needs of good government.

We arraign and condemn the populist conventions of Chicago and St. Louis for their co-operation with the republican party in increasing these conditions, which are pleaded in justification of a heavy increase of burdens of the people and a further resort to protection.

We therefore denounce protection and its ally, free coinage of silver, as schemes for the personal profit of a few at the expense of the many, and oppose the two parties which stand for these schemes as hostile to the people of the republic, whose food and shelter, comfort and property are attacked by higher taxes and depreciated money.

In fine, we reaffirm the historic democratic doctrine of tariff for revenue only.

TO DEVELOP AMERICAN SHIPPING.

We demand that henceforth modern and liberal policies toward American shipping shall take the place of our imitation of the restricted statutes of the eighteenth century, which were abandoned by every maritime power but the United States, and which, to the nation's humiliation, have driven American capital and enterprise to the use of alien flags and alien crews, have made the stars and stripes an almost unknown emblem in foreign countries and have virtually extinguished the race of American seamen.

We oppose the pretense that discriminating duties will promote shipping. That scheme is an invitation to commercial warfare upon the United States, un-American in the light of our great commercial treaties, offering no gain whatever to American shipping, while greatly increasing ocean freights on our agricultural and manufactured products.

GOLD STANDARD IS UPHELD.

The experience of mankind has shown that, by reason of their natural qualities, gold is the necessary money of the large affairs of commerce and business, while silver is conveniently adapted to minor transactions, and the most beneficial use of both together can be insured only by the adoption of the former as a standard of monetary measure and the maintenance of silver at a parity with gold by its limited coinage under such safeguards of law.

Thus is the largest possible enjoyment of both metals gained, with the value universally accepted throughout the world, which constitutes the only practical

currency, assuring the most stable standard, and especially the best and safest money for all who earn a livelihood by labor or the produce of husbandry. They cannot suffer when paid in the best money known to man, but are the peculiar and most defenseless victims of a debased and fluctuating currency, which offers continued profits to the money-changer at their cost.

Realizing these truths, demonstrated by long public inconvenience and loss, the democratic party, in the interests of the masses and of equal justice to all, practically established, by the legislation of 1834 and 1853, the gold standard of monetary measurement, and likewise entirely divorced the government from banking and currency issues.

To this long-established democratic policy we adhere, and insist upon the maintenance of the gold standard and the parity therewith of every dollar issued by the government, and are firmly opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver and to the compulsory purchase of silver bullion. But we denounce, also, the further maintenance of the present costly patchwork system of national paper currency as a constant source of injury and peril.

We assert the necessity of such intelligent currency reform as will confine the government to its legitimate functions, completely separated from the banking business, and afford to all sections of our country a uniform, safe and elastic bank currency under government supervision, measured in volume by the needs of business.

PRAISE FOR MR. CLEVELAND.

The patriotism, fidelity and courage with which President Cleveland has fulfilled his great public trust, the high character of his administration, its wisdom and energy in the maintenance of civil order and the enforcement of the laws, its equal regard for the rights of every class and every section, its firm and dignified conduct of foreign affairs, and its sturdy persistence in upholding the credit and honor of the nation, are fully recognized by the democratic party, and will secure to him a place in history beside the fathers of the republic.

We also commend the administration for the great progress made in the reform of the public service, and we indorse its efforts to extend the merit system still further. We demand that no backward step be taken, but that the reform be supported and advanced until the undemocratic spoils system of appointments shall be eradicated.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

We demand strict economy in the appropriations and in the administration of the government.

We favor arbitration for the settlement of international disputes.

We favor a liberal policy of pensions to deserving soldiers and sailors of the United States.

The Supreme court of the United States was wisely established by the framers of our constitution as one of the three co-ordinate branches of the government. Its independence and authority to interpret the law of the land without fear or favor must be maintained. We condemn all efforts to defame the tribunal or impair the confidence and respect which it has deservedly had.

The democratic party ever has maintained and ever will maintain the supremacy of law, the independence of its judicial administration, the inviolability of contract and the obligation of all good citizens to resist every illegal trust, combination and attempt against the just rights of property and the good order of society, in which are bound up the peace and happiness of our people.

Believing these principles to be essential to the well-being of the republic, we submit them to the consideration of the American people.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC STATE PLATFORM.

Adopted by the State Convention, August 26, 1896.

The democrats of Wisconsin, assembled in convention, hereby declare their love for, and allegiance to, the time-honored principles of Jefferson, Jackson, Van Buren, Tilden and Cleveland, and refuse to abandon or be driven from them by the action of the Chicago convention of July, 1896.

In the selection of candidates by a party convention, differences as to men are non-essential, and party allegiance, as well as good faith, requires acquiescence by the minority in the fairly expressed will and action of the majority. But when fundamental, vital party principles are trampled under foot, repudiated and scoffed at, and rank heresies promulgated in their stead as party principles and rule of action, the will and action of a majority has no more binding effect upon the minority in a political organization than a resolution would have, attempting to control their manhood and personal honor.

The majority who controlled and directed the Chicago convention was largely men whose names were unknown in democratic councils and whose declarations and action prove them to be strangers as well to democratic principles and traditions.

They invaded the rights of state in the selection of delegates and acting censors over state conventions made selection of state representatives, unseating men elected by unanimous acclamation, for no reason save that they had the power of a majority.

They refused to recognize the honesty and integrity of the national democratic administration because it had the patriotism, honesty and integrity to protect the public credit by the only means in its power.

They declared against the protection of life and property by national interference when the exigency demanded it, and thus encouraged and invited mobs, anarchy, destruction of property and bloodshed.

They declared for an unlimited issue of paper money by the government without provision for its redemption.

They declared for an unlimited coinage of silver at a largely fictitious value, thus debasing the coin of the realm and aiming a blow at the financial credit of the government and the business prosperity of the citizens.

They refused to exempt pre-existing contracts from payment in this debased currency, and thus recognized and invited repudiation of public and private contracts.

They declared for liberal and generous pensions to the soldiers of the republic, but provided for their payment in debased currency that would rob them of one-half of their support; and to fully carry out their pernicious and revolutionary schemes they assailed the supreme court of the nation, and shadowed their purpose to change its constitution, so that no judicial determination should prove an obstacle in the carrying into execution their proposed policy.

They concluded their work by the selection as a candidate for the presidency of William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska, whose democracy, if he has any, sits so loosely upon him that the populist convention at St. Louis hailed his nomination with delight as the harbinger of success to their communistic theories, and they, too, gave him their nomination under the assurance made in their convention that he was in spirit and in truth a populist.

We, as democrats, denounce the action of the Chicago convention as being in open violation of the principles of the democratic party, and refuse to recognize or be bound by it; and to distinguish ourselves from that portion of our old party who may elect to support Mr. Bryan, irrespective of the declarations of the conventions which nominated him, hereby declare the organization made here today shall be known as the national democratic party, and invite all good citizens to co-operate with us in putting the stamp of condemnation upon the populist and anarchical heresies promulgated at Chicago and endorsed at St. Louis.

We declare as democrats, that it is the duty of every citizen of the republic to protect and preserve its national honor and credit at home and abroad; that

good government gives the greatest liberty to the citizen consistent with public peace, social order and the rights of persons and property.

We declare that it is the highest duty of the government to enforce its laws, preserve peace and good order, to punish crime and to protect and preserve the lives, liberty and property of its citizens.

We further declare as a fundamental principle of the democratic party that the government should be honestly and economically administered, and that no more taxes should be levied either by customs, duties or otherwise than is actually necessary to support the government so honestly and economically administered, keep its faith sacred and preserve its credit.

In the words of the national democratic platform of 1892, "We hold to the use of both gold and silver without discrimination against either metal or charge for mintage, but the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, or be adjusted through international agreement or by such safeguards of legislation as shall ensure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals, and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debt; and we demand that all paper currency shall be kept at par with and redeemable in such coin. We insist upon this policy as especially necessary for the protection of the farmer and laboring classes, the first and most defenseless victims of unstable money and a fluctuating currency."

And to create and maintain the integrity of that dollar we adopt the words of the democratic party of Wisconsin, assembled in convention, in June, 1896, in favor of gold, the highest monetary standard of the world, as the true measure of unfluctuating value.

PEOPLE'S PARTY NATIONAL PLATFORM.

Adopted at St. Louis, Mo., July 24, 1896.

The people's party, assembled in national convention, reaffirms its allegiance to the principles declared by the founders of the republic, and also to the fundamental principles of just government as enunciated in the platform of the party in 1892. We recognize that through the connivance of the present and preceding administrations, the country has reached a crisis in its national life, as predicted in our declaration four years ago, and that prompt and patriotic action is the supreme duty of the hour. We realize that while we have political independence, our financial and industrial independence is yet to be attained by restoring to our country the constitutional control and exercise of the functions necessary to a people's government, which functions have been basely surrendered by our public servants to corporate monopolies. The influence of European money changers has been more potent in shaping legislation than the voice of the American people. Executive power and patronage have been used to corrupt our legislatures and defeat the will of the people and plutocracy has thereby been enthroned upon the ruins of democracy. To restore the government intended by the fathers and for the welfare and prosperity of this and future generations, we demand the establishment of an economic and financial system which shall make us masters of our own affairs and independent of European control, by the adoption of the following

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES,

I. FINANCE.

1. We demand a national money, safe and sound, issued by the general government only, without the intervention of banks of issue, to be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private; a just, equitable and efficient means of distribution direct to the people and through the lawful disbursements of the government.

2. We demand the free and unrestricted coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of sixteen to one, without waiting for the consent of foreign nations.

3. We demand the volume of circulating medium be speedily increased to an amount sufficient to meet the demands of business and population and to restore the just level of prices of labor and production.

4. We denounce the sale of bonds and the increase of the public interest bearing debt made by the present administration as unnecessary and without authority of law, and demand that no more bonds be issued except by specific act of congress.

5. We demand such legislation as will prevent the demonetization of the lawful money of the United States by private contract.

6. We demand that the government, in payment of its obligations, shall use its option as to the kind of money in which they are to be paid, and we denounce the present and preceding administrations for surrendering this option to the holders of government obligations.

7. We demand a graduated income tax to the end that aggregated wealth shall bear its just proportion of taxation, and we regard the recent decision of the supreme court relative to the income tax law as a misinterpretation of the constitution and an invasion of the rightful powers of congress over the subject of taxation.

8. We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposit of the savings of the people and to facilitate exchange.

II. TRANSPORTATION.

1. Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people and on a non-partisan basis; to the end that all may be accorded the same treatment in transportation and that the tyranny and political power now exercised by the great railroad corporations, which result in the impairment if not the destruction of the political rights and personal liberties of the citizens may be destroyed. Such ownership is to be accomplished gradually in a manner consistent with sound public policy.

2. The interest of the United States in the public highways built with public moneys and the proceeds of extensive grants of land to the Pacific railroads, should never be alienated, mortgaged or sold, but guarded and protected for the general welfare as provided by the laws organizing such railroads. The foreclosure of existing liens of the United States on these roads should at once follow default in the payment thereof by the debtor companies; and at the foreclosure sales of said roads the government shall purchase the same if it becomes necessary to protect its interests therein or if they can be purchased at a reasonable price; and the government shall operate said railroads as public highways for the benefit of the whole people and not in the interest of the few, under suitable provisions for protection of life and property, giving to all transportation interests equal privileges and equal rates for fares and freights.

3. We denounce the present infamous schemes for refunding these debts and demand that the laws now applicable thereto be executed and administered according to their true intent and spirit.

4. The telegraph, like the post office, being a necessity for the transmission of news, should be owned and operated by the government in the interest of the people.

III. LAND.

1. True policy demands that the national and state legislation shall be such as will ultimately enable every prudent and industrious citizen to secure a home, and therefore the land should not be monopolized for speculative purposes. All lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs should by lawful means be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only, subject to the right of every human being to a home on the soil, and private land monopoly, as well as alien ownership, should be prohibited.

2. We condemn the frauds by which the land grant Pacific railroad companies have, through the connivance of the interior department, robbed multitudes of actual bona fide settlers of their homes and miners of their claims and we demand legislation by congress which will enforce the exception of mineral land from such grants after as well as before patent.

3. We demand that bona fide settlers on all public lands be granted free homes as provided in the national homestead law, and that no exception be made in the case of Indian reservations when opened for settlement and that all lands now not patented come under this demand.

IV. DIRECT LEGISLATION.

We favor a system of direct legislation through the initiative and referendum, under proper constitutional safeguards.

V. GENERAL PROPOSITIONS.

1. We demand the election of president, vice president and United States senators by a direct vote of the people.

2. We tender to the patriotic people of Cuba our deepest sympathy in their heroic struggle for political freedom and independence, and we believe the time has come when the United States, the great republic of the world, should recognize that Cuba is and of right ought to be a free and independent state.

3. We favor home rule in the territories and the District of Columbia and the early admission of the territories as states.

4. All public salaries should be made to correspond to the price of labor and its products.

5. In times of great industrial depression idle labor should be employed on public works as far as practicable.

6. The arbitrary course of the courts in assuming to imprison citizens for indirect contempt and ruling them by injunction should be prevented by proper legislation.

7. We favor just pensions for our disabled union soldiers.

8. Believing that the elective franchise and an untrammelled ballot are essential to a government of, for and by the people, the people's party condemn the wholesale system of disfranchisement adopted in some of the states as unrepugnant and undemocratic and we declare it to be the duty of the several state legislatures to take such action as will secure a full, free and fair ballot and an honest count.

While the foregoing propositions constitute the platform upon which our party stands, and for the vindication of which its organization will be maintained, we recognize that the great and pressing issue of the pending campaign upon which the present presidential election will turn, is the financial question, and upon this great and specific issue between the parties, we cordially invite the aid and co-operation of all organizations and citizens agreeing with us upon this vital question.

PEOPLE'S PARTY STATE PLATFORM.

Adopted by the State Convention, September 2, 1896.

When the people's party in its national platform four years ago declared that the action of the old parties had brought our country to the verge of moral, political and material ruin, very few outside of the party would believe the statement and populists were called "calamity howlers" in derision. But less than a twelve-month demonstrated that our party was the only one at the time to recognize and realize the evils that threatened the welfare if not the existence of the nation because the very calamity we predicted, overwhelmed us. Our country is in the midst of financial ruin and economic distress, brought upon us principally by the scarcity of money, the "present gold standard," which, according to the demands of the republican party is to be maintained. While the people's party recognizes the necessity of a radical change in our economic system, its members understand that all great reforms must be reached by evolution. Our object is therefore to remedy existing evils by overthrowing the greatest of all trusts—the money trust—as demanded and explained in our national platform, first. And to this end we welcome the co-operation of all voters and all parties, so that prosperity may come once more to our business, our industry, and our agriculture.

We endorse the national platform of the people's party, as adopted at St. Louis, July 24, 1896, and in addition make the following demands:

1. The public control of all public utilities, national, state and local.
2. The adoption of a corrupt practices act, to punish dishonesty and bribery in the election of public officials.
3. Whenever an industry becomes so centralized in the hands of a trust as to assume the nature of a monopoly and a menace to the interest or the welfare of the people such industry should be conducted by the government in the interest of the people.
4. We demand the loan of government money at cost, to states, counties and local governments in aid of the purchase and building of public works.
5. The extension of the cardinal principle of the people's party, "equal rights to all and special privileges to none," to all the men and women of the country.
6. In the interest of labor we demand compulsory education; a legal eight hour workday in industrial pursuits; sanitary inspection of workshops, mines and buildings; liability of employers for injury to health, body and life without regard to the negligence of co-employees; abolition of the contract system in all public work; a cash pay day; the abolition of the "sweating" system and a law to prohibit the system of blacklisting.
7. We demand that the people be permitted to remove dishonest or incompetent public officials by popular vote and the establishment of minority representation.
8. The abolition of the system of taxing people on their debts, by providing that all mortgages be deducted from the assessment for taxes.
9. The exemption of a reasonable amount of improvements on land so that people no longer be punished for being industrious and economical.
10. That the state furnish a uniform system of text books to the pupils of the public schools at cost of production.

PROHIBITION NATIONAL PLATFORM.

Adopted at Pittsburg, May 27, 1896.

We, the members of the prohibition party, in national convention assembled, renewing our declaration of allegiance to Almighty God as the rightful ruler of the universe, lay down the following as our declaration of political purpose:

The prohibition party, in national convention assembled, declares its firm conviction that the manufacture, exportation, importation and sale of alcoholic beverages has produced such commercial, industrial, social and political wrongs, and is now so threatening the perpetuity of all our social and political institutions, that the suppression of the same by a national party organized therefor is the greatest object to be accomplished by the voters of our country, and is of such importance as that it of right ought to control the political action of all our patriotic citizens until such suppression is accomplished. The urgency of this cause demands the union without further delay of all citizens who desire the prohibition of the liquor traffic. Therefore, be it resolved, that we favor the legal prohibition, by state and national legislation, of the exportation, inter-state transportation and sale of alcoholic beverages; that we declare our purpose to organize and unite all the friends of prohibition into one party and in order to accomplish this end we deem it but right to leave every prohibitionist the freedom of his own convictions upon all other political questions, and trust our representatives to legislate upon other political questions as the changes occasioned by prohibition and the welfare of the whole people shall demand.

PROHIBITION STATE PLATFORM.

Adopted at Eau Claire, May 14, 1896.

The prohibitionists of Wisconsin, in convention assembled, this 14th day of May, 1896, conscious of their responsibility to God and their fellow men for the proper use of their political power, do reaffirm their adherence to the national prohibition party, and declare for the following principles:

- 1st. We demand the suppression by law of the manufacture, sale and supply of alcoholic liquors for beverage purposes, and that all laws making either federal, state or municipal governments partners in its profits, be repealed.
- 2d. Suffrage should depend upon intelligent citizenship rather than upon sex.
- 3d. We stand unequivocally for our public schools, taught in the English language, and are opposed to any appropriations of public money for sectarian purposes.
- 4th. We demand that silver be restored to its position prior to 1873.

NATIONAL SILVER NATIONAL PLATFORM.

Adopted at St. Louis, July 24, 1896.

The national silver party, in convention assembled, hereby adopts the following declaration of principles:

THE MONEY QUESTION.

The paramount issue at this time in the United States is indisputably the money question. It is between the gold standard, gold bonds and bank currency on the one side, and the bimetallic standard, no bonds and government currency on the other. On this issue we declare ourselves to be in favor of a distinctively American financial system. We are unalterably opposed to the single gold standard, and demand the immediate return to the constitutional standard of gold and silver by the restoration by this government, independent of any foreign power, of the unrestricted coinage of both gold and silver into standard money at the ratio of 16 to 1, and upon terms of exact equality as they existed prior to 1873; the silver coin to be a full legal tender equally with gold for all debts and dues, public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal-tender money by private contract.

We hold that the power to control and regulate a paper currency is inseparable from the power to coin money, and hence that all currency intended to circulate as money should be issued and its volume controlled by the general government only, and should be legal tender.

BOND ISSUES.

We are unalterably opposed to the issue by the United States of interest-bearing bonds in time of peace, and we denounce as a blunder worse than a crime the present treasury policy, concurred in by a republican house, of plunging the country into debt by hundreds of millions in the vain attempt to maintain the gold standard by borrowing gold; and we demand the payment of all coin obligations of the United States, as provided by existing laws, in either gold or silver coin, at the option of the government, and not at the option of the creditor.

DEMONETIZATION OF SILVER.

The demonetization of silver in 1873, enormously increased the demand for gold, enhancing its purchasing power and lowering all prices measured by that standard, and since that unjust and indefensible act the prices of American products have fallen upon an average nearly 50 per cent., carrying down with them proportionately the money value of all other forms of property. Such fall of prices has destroyed the profits of legitimate industry, injuring the producer for the benefit of the non-producer, increasing the burden of the debtor, swelling the gains of the creditor, paralyzing the productive energies of the American people, relegating to idleness vast numbers of willing workers, sending the shadows of despair into the home of the honest toiler, filling the land with tramps and paupers and building up colossal fortunes at the money centers.

In the effort to maintain the gold standard the country has, within the last two years, in a time of peace and plenty, been loaded down with \$262,000,000 of additional interest-bearing debt under such circumstances as to allow a syndicate of native and foreign bankers to realize a net profit of millions on a single deal. It stands confessed that the gold standard can only be upheld by so depleting our paper currency as to force the prices of our products below the European and even below the Asiatic level, to enable us to sell in foreign markets, thus aggravating the very evils of which our people so bitterly complain, degrading American labor, and striking at the foundations of our civilization itself.

The advocates of the gold standard persistently claim that the cause of our distress is overproduction—that we have produced so much that it has made us poor—which implies that the true remedy is to close the factory, abandon the farm and throw the multitude of people out of employment. A doctrine that leaves us unnerved and disheartened and absolutely without hope for the future. We confirm it to be unquestioned that there can be no such economic paradox as overproduction and at the same time tens of thousands of our fellow-citizens remaining half clad and half fed, and who are piteously clamoring for the common necessities of life.

MONEY OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Over and above all other questions of policy, we are in favor of restoring to the people of the United States the time-honored money of the constitution—gold and silver; not one, but both—the money of Washington and Hamilton and Jefferson and Monroe and Jackson and Lincoln, to the end that the American people may receive honest pay for an honest product; that the American debtor may pay his just obligations in an honest standard, and not in a standard that has appreciated 100 per cent. above all the great staples of our country, and to the end further that silver-standard countries may be deprived of the unjust advantage they now enjoy in the difference in exchange between gold and silver—an advantage which tariff legislation alone cannot overcome.

We therefore appeal to the people of the United States to leave in abeyance for the moment all other questions, however important and even momentous they may appear, to sunder, if need be, all former party ties and affiliations, and unite in one supreme effort to free themselves and their children from the domination of the money power—a power more destructive than any which has ever been fastened upon the civilized men of any race or in any age. And upon the consummation of our desires and efforts we invoke the gracious favor of divine Providence.

Inasmuch as the patriotic majority of the Chicago convention embodied in the financial plank of its platform the principles enunciated in the platform of the American bimetallic party, promulgated at Washington, D. C., Jan. 22, 1896, and herein reiterated, which is not only the paramount but the only real issue in the pending campaign, therefore, recognizing that their nominees embody these patriotic principles, we recommend that this convention nominate William J. Bryan of Nebraska, for president and Arthur Sewall of Maine, for vice president.

NATIONAL PARTY NATIONAL PLATFORM.

Adopted at Pittsburg, May 29, 1896.

The national party, recognizing God as the author of all just power in government, presents the following declaration of principles, which we pledge ourselves to enact into effective legislation when given the power to do so:

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

1. The suppression of the manufacture and sale, importation, exportation and transportation of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes. We utterly reject all plans for regulating or compromising with this traffic, whether such plans be

local option, taxation, license or public control. The sale of liquors for medicinal and other legitimate uses should be controlled by the state, without profit, and with such regulations as will prevent fraud or evasion.

2. No citizen should be denied the right to vote on account of sex.

THE FINANCES.

3. All money should be issued by the general government only, and without the intervention of any private citizen, corporation or banking institution. It should be based upon the wealth, stability and integrity of the nation. It should be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and should be of sufficient volume to meet the demands of the country. And for the purpose of honestly liquidating our own out-standing coin obligations we demand the full and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1, without consulting any one other nation.

4. The initiative and referendum and proportional representation should be adopted.

PUBLIC LANDS.

5. Free land is the common heritage of the people, and should be preserved from monopoly and speculation. All unearned grants of land, subject to forfeiture, should be retained by the government, and no portion of the public domain should hereafter be granted except to actual settlers, continuous use being essential to tenure.

OWNERSHIP OF RAILROADS, ETC.

6. Railroads, telegraphs and other natural monopolies should be owned and operated by the government, giving to the people the benefit of service and protecting them from all cost.

TAXATION.

7. The national constitution should be so amended as to allow the national revenues to be raised by equitable adjustment of taxation on the properties and incomes of the people, and importation duties should be levied as a means of securing equitable commercial relations with other nations.

8. The contract convict labor system, through which speculators are enriched at the expense of the state, should be abolished.

SUNDAY LAWS.

9. All citizens should be protected by law in their right to one day of rest in seven, without oppressing any who conscientiously observe any other than the first day of the week.

10. The American public schools, taught in the English language, should be maintained, and no public fund should be appropriated for sectarian institutions.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

11. The president, vice-president and United States senators should be elected by direct vote of the people.

12. Ex-soldiers and sailors of the United States army and navy, their widows and minor children, should receive liberal pensions, graded on disability and time of service, not merely as a debt of gratitude, but for service rendered in the preservation of the union.

IMMIGRATION.

13. The immigration laws should be so secure as to exclude paupers and criminals. None but citizens of the United States should be allowed to vote in any state, and naturalized citizens should not vote until one year after naturalization papers have been issued.

14. Having herein presented our principles and purposes, we invite the co-operation and support of all citizens who are with us substantially agreed.

SOCIALISTIC LABOR NATIONAL PLATFORM.

Adopted at New York, July 9, 1896.

PLATFORM.

The socialistic labor party of the United States, in convention assembled, re-asserts the inalienable rights of all men to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

With the founders of the American republic we hold that the purpose of government is to secure every citizen in the enjoyment of this right; but in the light of our social conditions we hold, furthermore, that no such right can be exercised under a system of economic inequality, essentially destructive of life, of liberty and of happiness.

With the founders of this republic we hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we hold, furthermore, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production must likewise belong to the people in common.

To the obvious fact that our despotic system of economics is the direct opposite of our democratic system of politics can plainly be traced the existence of a privileged class, the corruption of government by that class, the alienation of public property, public franchises and public functions to that class, and the abject dependence of the mightiest of nations upon that class.

Again, through the perversion of democracy to the ends of plutocracy, labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life.

Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the plutocracy may rule.

Ignorance and misery, with all their concomitant evils, are perpetuated; that the people may be kept in bondage.

Science and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to the enslavement of women and children.

Against such a system the socialistic labor party once more enters its protest. Once more it reiterates its fundamental declaration that private property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence.

The time is fast coming when, in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalistic combinations on the other hand, shall have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of the United States, and upon all other honest citizens, to organize under the banner of the socialistic labor party into a class-conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them by taking possession of the public powers; so that, held together by an indomitable spirit of solidarity under the most trying conditions of the present class struggle, we may put a summary end to that barbarous struggle by the abolition of classes, the restoration of the land and of all the means of production, transportation and distribution to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

RESOLUTIONS.

With a view to immediate improvement in the condition of labor we present the following demands:

1. Reduction of the hours of labor in proportion to the progress of production.
2. The United States shall obtain possession of the railroads, canals, telegraphs,

telephones and all other means of public transportation and communication; the employes to operate the same co-operatively under control of the federal government and to elect their own superior officers, but no employe shall be discharged for political reasons.

3. The municipalities shall obtain possession of the local railroads, ferries, water works, gas works, electric plants and all industries requiring municipal franchises; the employes to operate the same co-operatively under control of the municipal administration and to elect their own superior officers, but no employe shall be discharged for political reasons.

4. The public lands declared inalienable. Revocation of all land grants to corporations or individuals, the conditions of which have not been complied with.

5. The United States have the exclusive right to issue money.

6. Congressional legislation providing for the scientific management of forests and waterways, and prohibiting the waste of the natural resources of the country.

7. Inventions to be free to all; the inventors to be remunerated by the nation.

8. Progressive income tax and tax on inheritances; the smaller incomes to be exempt.

9. School education of all children under 14 years of age to be compulsory, gratuitous and accessible to all by public assistance in meals, clothing, books, etc., where necessary.

10. Repeal of all pauper, tramp, conspiracy and sumptuary laws. Unabridged right of combination.

11. Prohibition of the employment of children of school age and the employment of female labor in occupations detrimental to health or morality. Abolition of the convict labor contract system.

12. Employment of the unemployed by the public authorities (county, city, state and nation).

13. All wages to be paid in lawful money of the United States. Equalization of woman's wages with those of men where equal service is performed.

14. Laws for the protection of life and limb in all occupations, and an efficient employers' liability law.

15. The people to have the right to propose laws and to vote upon all measures of importance, according to the referendum principle.

16. Abolition of the veto power of the executive (national, state and municipal), wherever it exists.

17. Abolition of the United States senate and all upper legislative chambers.

18. Municipal self-government.

19. Direct vote and secret ballots in all elections. Universal and equal right of suffrage without regard to color, creed or sex. Election days to be legal holidays. The principle of proportional representation to be introduced.

20. All public officers to be subject to recall by their respective constituencies.

21. Uniform civil and criminal law throughout the United States. Administration of justice to be free of charge. Abolition of capital punishment.

THE CONGRESSIONAL AND LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT.

In force, 1896.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

(Chapter 483, Laws 1891.)

Section 1. Until otherwise provided by law, the state of Wisconsin shall be divided into ten congressional districts, each of which shall be entitled to elect one representative in the congress of the United States, and the territory comprising each district shall be divided as follows:

The counties of Racine, Kenosha, Walworth, Rock, Green and Lafayette shall constitute the first congressional district.

The counties of Jefferson, Dodge, Dane and Columbia shall constitute the second congressional district.

The counties of Adams, Juneau, Vernon, Sauk, Richland, Crawford, Grant and Iowa shall constitute the third congressional district.

The 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 11th, 12th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th wards of the city of Milwaukee and the towns of Franklin, Greenfield, Lake and Oak Creek, in Milwaukee county, shall constitute the fourth congressional district.

The counties of Sheboygan, Ozaukee, Washington and Waukesha, and the 10th and 13th wards of the city of Milwaukee and the towns of Granville, Milwaukee and Wauwatosa in Milwaukee county, shall constitute the fifth congressional district.

The counties of Waushara, Marquette, Green Lake, Fond du Lac, Winnebago, Calumet and Manitowoc, shall constitute the sixth congressional district.

The counties of Pepin, Eau Claire, Buffalo, Trempealeau, Jackson, Monroe and La Crosse, shall constitute the seventh congressional district.

The counties of Wood, Portage, Waupaca, Outagamie, Brown, Kewaunee and Door, shall constitute the eighth congressional district.

The counties of Clark, Taylor, Price, Ashland, Oneida, Lincoln, Marathon, Shawano, Langlade, Forest, Florence, Marinette and Oconto, shall constitute the ninth congressional district.

The counties of Bayfield, Douglas, Burnett, Sawyer, Washburn, Polk, Barron, Chippewa, St. Croix, Dunn and Pierce, shall constitute the tenth congressional district.

Section 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS.

(Chapter 1—Special session Wisconsin Legislature, 1896.)

Section 1. Until there shall be a new apportionment, the assembly districts of this state shall be constituted as follows:

The county of Barron shall constitute an assembly district.

The county of Calumet shall constitute an assembly district.

The county of Clark shall constitute an assembly district.

The county of Crawford shall constitute an assembly district.

The county of Door shall constitute an assembly district.
 The county of Dunn shall constitute an assembly district.
 The county of Green shall constitute an assembly district.
 The county of Green Lake shall constitute an assembly district.
 The county of Iowa shall constitute an assembly district.
 The county of Jackson shall constitute an assembly district.
 The county of Juneau shall constitute an assembly district.
 The county of Kenosha shall constitute an assembly district.
 The county of Kewaunee shall constitute an assembly district.
 The county of Lafayette shall constitute an assembly district.
 The county of Marinette shall constitute an assembly district.
 The county of Monroe shall constitute an assembly district.
 The county of Oconto shall constitute an assembly district.
 The county of Ozaukee shall constitute an assembly district.
 The county of Pierce shall constitute an assembly district.
 The county of Richland shall constitute an assembly district.
 The county of St. Croix shall constitute an assembly district.
 The county of Shawano shall constitute an assembly district.
 The county of Trempealeau shall constitute an assembly district.
 The county of Vernon shall constitute an assembly district.
 The county of Washington shall constitute an assembly district.
 The county of Waushara shall constitute an assembly district.
 The county of Wood shall constitute an assembly district.
 The counties of Adams and Marquette shall constitute an assembly district.
 The counties of Ashland and Iron shall constitute an assembly district.
 The counties of Bayfield, Sawyer and Washburn shall constitute an assembly district.

The counties of Buffalo and Pepin shall constitute an assembly district.
 The counties of Burnett and Polk shall constitute an assembly district.
 The counties of Forest, Florence and Langlade shall constitute an assembly district.

The counties of Lincoln and Taylor shall constitute an assembly district.
 The counties of Oneida, Price and Vilas shall constitute an assembly district.
 Brown County: 1. The towns of Ashwaubenon, Howard, Pittsfield, Suamico, and the city of Green Bay shall constitute the first assembly district of Brown county. 2. The towns of Allouez, Bellevue, De Pere, Eaton, Glenmore, Green Bay, Holland, Humboldt, Lawrence, Morrison, New Denmark, Preble, Rockland, Scott and Wrightstown and the city of De Pere shall constitute the second assembly district of Brown county.

Chippewa County: 1. The towns of Lafayette, Sigel, Tilden and Wheaton, the village of Cadott, and the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth wards of the city of Chippewa Falls shall constitute the first assembly district of Chippewa county. 2. The towns of Anson, Arthur, Auburn, Big Bend, Bloomer, Cleveland, Colburn, Eagle Point, Edson, Flambeau, Lawrence and the First ward of the city of Chippewa Falls shall constitute the second assembly district of Chippewa county.

Columbia County: 1. The towns of Arlington, Caledonia, Dekorra, Fort Winnebago, Lewiston, Lodi, Newport, Pacific and West Point and the village of Poynette and the city of Portage shall constitute the first assembly district of Columbia county. 2. The towns of Columbus, Courtland, Fountain Prairie, Hampden, Leeds, Lowville, Marcellon, Otsego, Randolph, Scott, Springvale and Wycocena and the villages of Pardeeville, Rio and the West ward of the village of Randolph, and the city of Columbus shall constitute the second assembly district of Columbia county.

Dane County: 1. The towns of Blooming Grove, Burke, Dunn, Madison, Rutland and the city of Madison shall constitute the first assembly district of Dane county. 2. The towns of Albion, Bristol, Christiana, Cottage Grove, Deerfield, Dunkirk, Medina, Pleasant Springs, Sun Prairie, Vienna, Windsor, York and the villages of Deerfield and Sun Prairie and the city of Stoughton shall constitute the second assembly district of Dane county. 3. The towns of Berry, Black Earth, Blue Mounds, Cross Plains, Dane, Fitchburg, Mazomanie, Middleton,

Montrose, Oregon, Perry, Primrose, Roxbury, Springdale, Springfield, Vermont, Verona, Westport and the villages of Belleville and Waunakee shall constitute the third assembly district of Dane county.

Dodge County: 1. The towns of Ashippun, Clyman, Emmett, Herman, Hubbard, Hustisford, Lebanon, Le Roy, Lomira, Rubicon, Shields, Theresa, Williamstown, the village of Horicon, the Fifth and Sixth wards of the city of Watertown, and the city of Mayville shall constitute the first assembly district of Dodge county. 2. The towns of Beaver Dam, Calamus, Chester, Burnett, Elba, Fox Lake, Lowell, Oak Grove, Portland, Trenton and Westford, and the villages of Fox Lake, Lowell, Reeseville, the East ward of the village of Randolph, and the cities of Beaver Dam and Juneau, and the South ward of the city of Waupun shall constitute the second assembly district of Dodge county.

Douglas County: 1. The Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth wards of the city of Superior shall constitute the first assembly district of Douglas county. 2. The towns of Brule, Gordon, Nebagamain and Superior, and the First, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth wards of the city of Superior shall constitute the second assembly district of Douglas county.

Eau Claire County: 1. The towns of Seymour, and the city of Altoona, and the First, Second, Third, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth wards of the city of Eau Claire shall constitute the first assembly district of Eau Claire county. 2. The towns of Bridge Creek, Brunswick, Clear Creek, Drammen, Fairchild, Lincoln, Ludington, Otter Creek, Pleasant Valley, Union and Washington, and the village of Fairchild and the city of Augusta and the Fourth and Seventh wards of the city of Eau Claire shall constitute the second assembly district of Eau Claire county.

Fond du Lac County: 1. The towns of Calumet, Empire, Forest, Fond du Lac, Friendship, Marshfield, Osceola, Taychedah, and the city of Fond du Lac shall constitute the first assembly district of Fond du Lac county. 2. The towns of Alto, Ashford, Auburn, Byron, Eden, Eldorado, Lamartine, Metomen, Oakfield, Ripon, Rosendale, Springvale, Waupun, the village of Brandon, and the city of Ripon, and the North ward of the city of Waupun shall constitute the second assembly district of Fond du Lac county.

Grant County: 1. The towns of Bloomington, Boscobel, Castle Rock, Fennimore, Hickory Grove, Lancaster, Liberty, Little Grant, Marion, Millville, Mt. Hope, Mt. Ida, Muscoda, Patch Grove, Watterstown, Wingville, Woodman, Wyalusing, and the villages of Bloomington, Fennimore, Montfort, Muscoda, and the cities of Boscobel and Lancaster shall constitute the first assembly district of Grant county. 2. The towns of Beetown, Cassville, Clifton, Ellenborough, Glen Haven, Hazel Green, Harrison, Jamestown, Lima, Paris, Platteville, Potosi, Smelzer, Waterloo, and the villages of Cassville, Cuba City, Hazel Green, Potosi, and the city of Platteville shall constitute the second assembly district of Grant county.

Jefferson County: 1. The towns of Cold Springs, Concord, Farmington, Hebron, Ixonia, Palmyra, Sullivan and Watertown, and the village of Palmyra, and the First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Seventh wards of the city of Watertown shall constitute the first assembly district of Jefferson county. 2. The towns of Aztalan, Jefferson, Koshkonong, Lake Mills, Milford, Oakland, Summer and Waterloo, the villages of Lake Mills and Waterloo and the cities of Fort Atkinson and Jefferson shall constitute the second assembly district of Jefferson county.

La Crosse County: 1. The town of Campbell, and the First, Second, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth wards of the city of La Crosse shall constitute the first assembly district of La Crosse county. 2. The towns of Bangor, Barre, Burns, Farmington, Greenfield, Hamilton, Holland, Onalaska, Shelby and Washington, and the city of Onalaska, and the Third, Eighth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth wards of the city of La Crosse shall constitute the second assembly district of La Crosse county.

Manitowoc County: 1. The towns of Cato, Centerville, Liberty, Manitowoc, Manitowoc Rapids, Meeme, Newton, and the city of Manitowoc shall constitute the first assembly district of Manitowoc county. 2. The towns of Cooperstown,

Eaton, Franklin, Gibson, Kossuth, Maple Grove, Mishicott, Rockland, Schleswig, Two Creeks, Two Rivers, and the villages of Kiel and Reedsville and the city of Two Rivers shall constitute the second assembly district of Manitowoc county.

Marathon County: 1. The towns of Bergen, Berlin, Brighton, Cassell, Cleveland, Day, Eau Pleine, Emmett, Frankfort, Halsey, Hamburg, Holton, Hull, Johnson, Maine, Marathon, McMillan, Mosinee, Rib Falls, Reitbrock, Spencer, Stettin and Wein, and the villages of Marathon City, McMillan and Mosinee, and the East ward of the city of Colby shall constitute the first assembly district of Marathon county. 2. The towns of Easton, Eldron, Harrison, Hewitt, Knowlton, Kronenwetter, Norrie, Pike Lake, Plover, Texas, Wausau and Weston and the city of Wausau shall constitute the second assembly district of Marathon county.

Milwaukee County: 1. The First, Third and Seventh wards of the city of Milwaukee shall constitute the first assembly district of Milwaukee county. 2. The Second and Fourth wards of the city of Milwaukee shall constitute the second assembly district of Milwaukee county. 3. The towns of Franklin, Oak Creek and Lake and the villages of Cudahy and South Milwaukee and the Seventeenth ward of the city of Milwaukee shall constitute the third assembly district of Milwaukee county. 4. The Fifteenth and Sixteenth wards of the city of Milwaukee shall constitute the fourth assembly district of Milwaukee county. 5. The Fifth and Twelfth wards of the city of Milwaukee shall constitute the fifth assembly district of Milwaukee county. 6. The Sixth and Eighteenth wards of the city of Milwaukee shall constitute the sixth assembly district of Milwaukee county. 7. The towns of Greenfield and Wauwatosa and the village of Wauwatosa shall constitute the seventh assembly district of Milwaukee county. 8. The Eighth ward of the city of Milwaukee shall constitute the eighth assembly district of Milwaukee county. 9. The Ninth ward of the city of Milwaukee shall constitute the ninth assembly district of Milwaukee county. 10. The Tenth ward of the city of Milwaukee shall constitute the tenth assembly district of Milwaukee county. 11. The Eleventh ward of the city of Milwaukee shall constitute the eleventh assembly district of Milwaukee county. 12. The Nineteenth and Twentieth wards of the city of Milwaukee shall constitute the twelfth assembly district of Milwaukee county. 13. The Thirteenth ward of the city of Milwaukee shall constitute the thirteenth assembly district of Milwaukee county. 14. The Fourteenth ward of the city of Milwaukee shall constitute the fourteenth assembly district of Milwaukee county. 15. The towns of Granville, Milwaukee and the village of Whitefish Bay and the Twenty-first ward of the city of Milwaukee shall constitute the fifteenth assembly district of Milwaukee county.

Outagamie County: 1. The towns of Center, Dale, Ellington, Grand Chute, Greenville and the city of Appleton shall constitute the first assembly district of Outagamie county. 2. The towns of Black Creek, Bovina, Buchanan, Cicero, Deer Creek, Freedom, Horton, Kaukauna, Liberty, Maine, Maple Creek, Osborn, Seymour, and the village of Hortonville, and the cities of Kaukauna and Seymour, and the Third ward of the city of New London shall constitute the second assembly district of Outagamie county.

Portage County: 1. The towns of Carson, Eau Pleine, Hull, Sharon, and the city of Stevens Point shall constitute the first assembly district of Portage county. 2. The towns of Alban, Almond, Amherst, Belmont, Buena Vista, Grant, Lanark, Linwood, New Hope, Pine Grove, Plover, Stevens Point and Stockton shall constitute the second assembly district of Portage county.

Racine County: 1. The First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth wards of the city of Racine shall constitute the first assembly district of Racine county. 2. The towns of Burlington, Caledonia, Dover, Mt. Pleasant, Norway, Raymond, Rochester, Waterford, Yorkville, Union Grove, and the Seventh ward of the city of Racine shall constitute the second assembly district of Racine county.

Rock County: 1. The towns of Janesville, La Prairie and Rock, and the city of Janesville shall constitute the first assembly district of Rock county. 2. The towns of Bradford, Center, Fulton, Harmony, Johnstown, Lima, Magnolia, Milton, Porter and Union, and the village of Evansville, and the city of Edgerton

shall constitute the second assembly district of Rock county. 3. The towns of Avon, Beloit, Clinton, Newark, Plymouth, Spring Valley, Turtle and the village of Clinton and the city of Beloit shall constitute the third assembly district of Rock county.

Sauk County. 1. The towns of Baraboo, Delton, Dellona, Excelsior, Fairfield, Freedom, Greenfield, Merrimac, Prairie du Sac, Sumpter, and the villages of Ableman, North Freedom, Prairie du Sac and Sauk City, and the city of Baraboo shall constitute the first assembly district of Sauk county. 2. The towns of Bear Creek, Franklin, Honey Creek, Ironton, La Valle, Reedsburg, Spring Green, Troy, Washington, Westfield, Winfield, Woodland, and the village of La Valle and the city of Reedsburg shall constitute the second assembly district of Sauk county.

Sheboygan County: 1. The First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Eighth wards of the city of Sheboygan shall constitute the first assembly district of Sheboygan county. 2. The towns of Holland, Herman, Mosel, Sheboygan, Sheboygan Falls and Wilson, and the village of Sheboygan Falls, and the Sixth and Seventh wards of the city of Sheboygan shall constitute the second assembly district of Sheboygan county. 3. The towns of Greenbush, Lima, Lyndon, Mitchell, Plymouth, Rhine, Russell, Scott and Sherman, and the village of Elkhart Lake, and the city of Plymouth shall constitute the third assembly district of Sheboygan county.

Walworth County: 1. The towns of East Troy, Lafayette, La Grange, Lyons, Spring Prairie, Sugar Creek, Troy and Whitewater, and the village of Elkhorn and the city of Whitewater shall constitute the first assembly district of Walworth county. 2. The towns of Bloomfield, Darien, Delavan, Geneva, Linn, Richmond, Sharon, Walworth, and the city of Lake Geneva shall constitute the second assembly district of Walworth county.

Waukesha County: 1. The towns of Brookfield, Eagle, Mukwonago, Muskego, New Berlin, Ottawa, Vernon, Waukesha and the city of Waukesha shall constitute the first assembly district of Waukesha county. 2. The towns of Delafield, Genesee, Lisbon, Menomonee, Merton, Oconomowoc, Pewaukee, Summit and the city of Oconomowoc shall constitute the second assembly district of Waukesha county.

Waupaca County: 1. The towns of Caledonia, Dayton, Farmington, Fremont, Lind, Little Wolf, Royalton, Scandinavia, St. Lawrence, Waupaca, Weyauwega and the villages of Fremont, Scandinavia and Weyauwega and the city of Waupaca shall constitute the first assembly district of Waupaca county. 2. The towns of Bear Creek, Dupont, Harrison, Helvetia, Iola, Larrabee, Lebanon, Matteson, Mukwa, Union and Wyoming and the city of Clintonville and the First, Second, Fourth and Fifth wards of the city of New London shall constitute the second assembly district of Waupaca county.

Winnebago County: 1. The town of Oshkosh, and the First, Second, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth wards of the city of Oshkosh shall constitute the first assembly district of Winnebago county. 2. The towns of Clayton, Menasha, Neenah, Vinland, Winchester, Winneconne and Wolf River, and the village of Winneconne, and the cities of Menasha and Neenah shall constitute the second assembly district of Winnebago county. 3. The towns of Algoma, Black Wolf, Nekimi, Nepeuskun, Omro, Poygan, Rushford and Utica, and the Third, Sixth, Ninth and Thirteenth wards of the city of Oshkosh shall constitute the third assembly district of Winnebago county.

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

(Chapter 1—Special session Wisconsin Legislature, 1896.)

Section 2. Until there shall be a new apportionment, the senatorial districts of this state shall be constituted as follows:

1. The counties of Door, Kewaunee and Marinette shall constitute the first senatorial district.
2. The counties of Brown and Oconto shall constitute the second senatorial district.
3. The counties of Kenosha and Racine shall constitute the third senatorial district.
4. The Sixth, Thirteenth, Eighteenth and Twenty-first wards of the city of Milwaukee, and the village of Whitefish Bay, and the towns of Granville and Milwaukee shall constitute the fourth senatorial district.
5. The First, Second, Third, Fourth, Seventh, Fifteenth and Sixteenth wards of the city of Milwaukee shall constitute the fifth senatorial district.
6. The Ninth, Tenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth wards of the city of Milwaukee shall constitute the sixth senatorial district.
7. The Fourteenth and Seventeenth wards of the city of Milwaukee and the villages of Cudahy, South Milwaukee and Wauwatosa, and the towns of Lake, Oak Creek, Franklin, Greenfield and Wauwatosa shall constitute the seventh senatorial district.
8. The Fifth, Eighth, Eleventh and Twelfth wards of the city of Milwaukee shall constitute the eighth senatorial district.
9. The counties of Adams, Marquette, Waushara and Wood shall constitute the ninth senatorial district.
10. The counties of Pierce and St. Croix shall constitute the tenth senatorial district.
11. The counties of Burnett, Douglas and Polk shall constitute the eleventh senatorial district.
12. The counties of Ashland, Barron, Bayfield, Iron, Sawyer and Washburn shall constitute the twelfth senatorial district.
13. The county of Dodge shall constitute the thirteenth senatorial district.
14. The counties of Outagamie and Shawano shall constitute the fourteenth senatorial district.
15. The counties of Calumet and Manitowoc shall constitute the fifteenth senatorial district.
16. The counties of Grant and Iowa shall constitute the sixteenth senatorial district.
17. The counties of Green and Lafayette, and the towns of Avon, Beloit, Clinton, Newark, Plymouth, Spring Valley, Turtle, and the village of Clinton and the city of Beloit, in the county of Rock, shall constitute the seventeenth senatorial district.
18. The counties of Fond du Lac and Green Lake shall constitute the eighteenth senatorial district.
19. The county of Winnebago shall constitute the nineteenth senatorial district.
20. The counties of Ozaukee and Sheboygan shall constitute the twentieth senatorial district.
21. The counties of Portage and Waupaca shall constitute the twenty-first senatorial district.
22. The towns of Bradford, Center, Fulton, Harmony, Janesville, Johnstown, Lima, La Prairie, Magnolia, Milton, Porter, Rock and Union, and the village of Evansville, and the cities of Edgerton and Janesville, in the county of Rock, and the towns of Aztalan, Jefferson, Koshkonong, Lake Mills, Milford, Oakland, Summer and Waterloo and the villages of Lake Mills and Waterloo, and the cities of Fort Atkinson and Jefferson, in the county of Jefferson, shall constitute the twenty-second senatorial district.
23. The county of Walworth and the towns of Cold Springs, Concord, Farmington, Hebron, Ixonia, Palmyra, Sullivan and Watertown, and the village of

Palmyra, and the First, Second, Third, Fourth and Seventh wards of the city of Watertown, in the county of Jefferson, shall constitute the twenty-third senatorial district.

24. The counties of Buffalo, Eau Claire and Pepin shall constitute the twenty-fourth senatorial district.

25. The counties of Clark and Marathon shall constitute the twenty-fifth senatorial district.

26. The county of Dane shall constitute the twenty-sixth senatorial district.

27. The counties of Columbia and Sauk shall constitute the twenty-seventh senatorial district.

28. The counties of Crawford, Richland and Vernon shall constitute the twenty-eighth senatorial district.

29. The counties of Chippewa and Dunn shall constitute the twenty-ninth senatorial district.

30. The counties of Florence, Forest, Langlade, Lincoln, Onelda, Price, Taylor and Vilas shall constitute the thirtieth senatorial district.

31. The counties of Jackson, Juneau and Monroe shall constitute the thirty-first senatorial district.

32. The counties of La Crosse and Trempealeau shall constitute the thirty-second senatorial district.

33. The counties of Washington and Waukesha shall constitute the thirty-third senatorial district.

Section 3. Every incorporated village, whether mentioned in this act or not, that is not entirely separate from any town for the purposes of assessment and taxation, shall be considered as a portion of the town which it forms a part. Every incorporated village that is entirely separate from any town, and any town or ward that may have been omitted in this act, shall join two assembly districts in which it is situated, if it shall be entirely surrounded by territory forming such district, and also be a part of the same senatorial district as such assembly district. If, however, any such incorporated village, town or ward that may have been omitted in this act, shall join two assembly districts in the same county, it shall form a part of the assembly district which it may adjoin having the smallest population, and also be a part of the senatorial district of which such assembly district forms a part.

Section 4. This act shall be published in the official state paper and be in force from and after its passage and publication, and no other publication shall be required. Such act shall also be included in the volume of laws that may be passed by the legislature at its session in 1897 and no other publication in a volume shall be required. The journals of the proceedings of the senate and assembly of the present session of the legislature shall also be included in the printed volumes of the legislature of 1897 and no printing of such proceedings in a separate volume shall be required.

Approved February 23, 1896.