Judicial

THE COURTS OF WISCONSIN

GILSON G. GLASIER
Librarian, State Library

THE judicial history of Wisconsin properly begins with the Ordinance of 1787 which provided for the government of the Northwest Territory. What is now Wisconsin was successively a part of the Northwest Territory (1787-1800), and the Territories of Indiana (1800-1809), Illinois, (1809-1818), and Michigan (1818-1836). Notwithstanding this nominal organization under the respective territorial acts, Wisconsin was substantially under military rule until 1824, the only exception being that some civil jurisdiction was exercised by the county judges of Brown and Crawford counties (which at that time comprised practically the entire state) and by justices of the peace. A judge by the name of Charles Reaume held court at Green Bay under somewhat doubtful authority, which was tacitly acquiesced in by reason of practical necessity and the great difficulty of taking cases, including witnesses, etc., by the primitive means of conveyance then in use, to the far distant seat of government, Detroit.

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In 1823, Congress provided for an additional territorial judge for that part of Michigan territory which is now Wisconsin, and much additional territory,—a wilderness empire. This Court had civil and criminal jurisdiction concurrent with that of the Supreme Court of Michigan territory but its decisions were subject to review by such Supreme Court on writ of error. Hon. James D. Doty was appointed judge of this new district and held his first term at Green Bay in 1824. Terms of the court were required to be held at Prairie du Chien in May, at Green Bay in June, and at Mackinac in July. The trip from Green Bay, where the judge resided, to Prairie du Chien was usually by canoe up the Fox River to Portage, thence down the Wisconsin to the Mississippi. It usually required from seven to eight days. In 1829, the trip was made overland on horseback and required about the same length of time.

THE TERRITORIAL SUPREME COURT

By the Act of Congress, April 20, 1836, establishing the Territory of Wisconsin, the judicial power was vested in a supreme court, district courts, probate courts, and justices of the peace. The Territory was divided into three judicial districts, to each of which one of the three

supreme court justices was assigned. The justices were appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Each presided over the trial of cases in the district assigned to him, his decisions being subject to review before the judges when sitting as a Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court first met and organized in the Council Chamber of the legislature at Belmont, December 8, 1836. Chief Justice Dunn and Associate Justice Irvin were present, but Frazier was absent. Officers of the Court were appointed and sworn, several attorneys admitted to practice and the Court adjourned.

The annual term appointed to be held at Madison in July, 1837, was passed without a meeting, it appearing by the records that there was no quorum. The next meeting of the Court was at Madison in July, 1838, all three justices being present. More attorneys were admitted, several motions heard and rules granted, and three or four rules of practice were adopted, but no appeals were heard.

At the July term in 1839, several cases were heard and decided and routine business transacted, and the Court met annually thereafter until Wisconsin was admitted as a state.

THE STATE SUPREME COURT

Organization

The Constitution originally provided for the division of the state into five judicial districts and the election of a judge for each district. For the first five years these district judges were to hold terms of court twice a year in each county in their respective districts for the trial of cases, but were also required to sit together at Madison at least once a year as a Supreme Court. Four district judges were necessary to constitute a quorum. The constitution further authorized the Legislature to provide for the organization of a separate Supreme Court at the end of five years to consist of one chief justice and two associate justices. The Legislature did this in 1852, the new justices were elected in the fall of that year and assumed their offices in June, 1853.

As the state gained in population and litigation increased, the number of appeals to the Supreme Court grew so that three judges were not able to do the work. In November, 1877, a constitutional amendment was voted by the people increasing the number of justices to five and fixing the length of their terms at ten years instead of six as theretofore. In 1903 the number was by constitutional amendment again increased from five to seven.

For many years the office of Chief Justice was held only by the persons elected or appointed to that specific office. In 1889, however, the constitution was amended to provide that the justice having been longest a continuous member of the court should be *ex officio* Chief Justice. This has the effect of placing only the older and more experienced justices in that position.

Jurisdiction

The Supreme Court has jurisdiction over cases appealed to it from trial courts, jury trials not being allowed.* By far the largest part of the Court's work is the review of decisions of lower courts upon appeal.

The next most important function of the Court is the exercise of the original jurisdiction given it "to issue writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, injunction, quo warranto, certiorari; and other original and remedial writs, and to hear and determine the same." These writs are mandatory orders issued by the authority and in the name of the State for the purpose of compelling a party to do or refrain from doing some act therein mentioned. There was at first a tendency to narrowly construe this power but it was soon found that such a construction would result in a denial of justice in many cases. It is now established that this power to issue writs was designed to give the court original jurisdiction of all judicial questions affecting the sovereignty of the state, its franchises and prerogatives, and the liberties of its people.

It is said by the late Chief Justice Winslow in his "History of a Great Court" at page 82, that had the court been shorn of this great power by a narrow construction of it, "the result would have been to practically deprive the public of redress or relief in many great emergencies, when only prompt action by the court of last resort could be effective."

A third function given to the Court by the Constitution is the superintending control over all inferior courts. Though less frequently invoked than the other powers it is none the less important, for by virtue of it the Supreme Court may supervise the operations of all inferior courts and tribunals of the state. The power is customarily exercised only for the purpose of compelling a lower court to act within its jurisdiction.

Election of Judges

When the Constitution was adopted, the election of judges by the people was "a radical innovation on long established methods, a pioneer step in a field of experiment, which was viewed with apprehension by many." Only one or two states had ventured to try the experiment. But the spirit of Democracy was rapidly developing at that time and it was thought that judges as well as other officers should be responsible to the people only. So all judicial offices were made elective from Supreme Court justice down to justice of the peace.

But there is a further provision that in case of a vacancy in the Supreme Court (and this also applies to the Circuit Courts), the Governor shall appoint someone to fill the vacancy and the appointee shall hold until a successor can be elected for the unexpired term. In actual experience this has been found to materially modify the elective feature, for with remarkably few exceptions the appointment by the

*Wis. Const. Art. VII, Sec. 3

Governor has been approved by the people, the result being that nearly 50 per cent of our Supreme Court justices have been first placed in that office by appointment.

Another clause* prohibits the election of judges at general elections of state or county officers or within thirty days before or after such an election. Separation of the judicial from the general elections has had a decided and wholesome effect in keeping contests for judicial office out of politics. For a few years after the adoption of the Constitution, political parties continued to nominate candidates for these offices but this soon came to be frowned upon and our judicial elections have for many years been practically free from political influence. To this as much as any one other element may be attributed the strength and high standing of our courts.

Notable Decisions

The Supreme Court of Wisconsin has always held an enviable position among the courts of the nation and its decisions have been received by them with great respect. Its history takes us through stirring times, especially just preceding and during the Civil War. It was a time when political and factional feeling ran high. Many important questions were brought to the Court and its decisions in some of them were of great historical importance and attracted the attention of the entire nation.

In the Booth Case, the Court held the Fugitive Slave Law, passed by Congress, to be unconstitutional and denied the right of federal courts to take jurisdiction of persons arrested for its violation. In its decision the Court carried the doctrine of state rights fully as far as any Southern state had ever dared to go, and openly defied the authority of the United States Supreme Court by directing its clerk to make no return to a writ of error issued out of the United States Supreme Court for the purpose of bringing its decision before the latter for review. Needless to say the Court was later obliged to recede from this extreme position.

In the Kemp Case, the Court held that President Lincoln had no authority to suspend the writ of habeas corpus during the war of the rebellion; that such power rested only with Congress. As a result Congress passed a law providing for suspension of the writ so that the odium of being a law breaker might be removed from President Lincoln's shoulders.

In another case the Court determined the right to the office of Governor as between Coles Bashford, Republican, and Wm. A. Barstow, who was running for re-election on the Democratic ticket. Barstow, who had possession of the office, caused arms and ammunition to be stored in the basement of the Capitol, denied the right of the Court to interfere, and threatened to hold the office by force of arms in spite of the Court's decision. Fraud in the election returns was amply proven. The Court decided against Barstow, who, finding that public sentiment was with the Court, finally resigned and peacefully withdrew.

*Sec. 9, Art. VII, Wis. Const.

Many other important cases of historical interest might be outlined, but it is impossible to do justice to them in a short sketch. The history of these and other cases makes interesting reading, and those who wish to pursue the subject further are recommended to read "The History of a Great Court" by the late Chief Justice John B. Winslow. That history cannot but convince the intelligent reader that the Court has always stood as a bulwark to defend and uphold the constitutional rights of the people. In time of stress and turmoil it has served as an efficient balance wheel to restrain the passions of the people and to enforce the Constitutional rights of minorities. It has sat calmly in the face of armed resistance and has decided fairly and justly according to the rights of the parties without fear or favor and without regard to the probable effect of such decisions upon the personal fortunes of the judges.

The Work of the Supreme Court

Three or four hundred cases are brought to the Court each year for decision. The cases are all placed on the two printed calendars, one for the August term and one for the January term. The original record of the trial in each case is certified up from the trial court and filed with the clerk of the Supreme Court. In addition to this the attorneys are required to file a printed case, which contains a statement of the necessary facts in the case in abridged or narrative form, and printed briefs, concisely stating their arguments and citing cases in support thereof. Work on the August calendar is usually taken up the first or second Tuesday in September, when the first assignment is called for argument. About forty cases are placed on each so-called "assignment" in the order in which they appear upon the calendar. The clerk notifies the attorneys in advance as to when their cases will be called. The justices, sitting together, hear the arguments of the attorneys in the cases as called, the arguments for each assignment usually lasting five or six days. The court then adjourns for about three weeks, the justices retire to their respective rooms and each one studies all the argued cases sufficiently to form an opinion as to how they should be decided. They then go into consultation, take up each case in order and discuss and decide it. This being done with all the cases on the assignment the judges again retire to their rooms and write the opinions in the cases that fall to them. These cases are not assigned by the Chief Justice for the writing of the opinions but are taken in order as they appear on the call. This rule is varied only when the justice to whom a case falls cannot agree with the majority of the Court as to how it should be decided. In that situation the difficulty is remedied by exchanging that case with one of the other justices.

Each judge is furnished with a copy of all the opinions written and before they are handed down the judges meet again in consultation and go over such opinions for the purpose of making any necessary changes or corrections. Thus, although the opinion in a case is the individual work of one of the justices it has the approval and is in reality the opinion of the Court.

Extreme care is taken to keep absolutely secret the decisions of the court until they are made public when Court convenes at the beginning of the next assignment, when such decisions are announced from the Bench. Usually within three or four weeks after a case has been argued, the opinion is handed down. The Court seldom holds a case long after it has been argued, before rendering its decision. By systematizing its work and by diligent application the Court has been able each summer for many years to clean up all the cases on both its calendars, and start with a clean slate at the Fall term. By exercise of diligence on the part of attorneys a case may be tried in the lower court and disposed of by the Supreme Court within a year after it is started and frequently in much less time. Blame for unnecessary delays in the rendition of justice, to which Courts are so often subjected by popular opinion, cannot justly be charged to the Wisconsin Judiciary.

After the opinions are filed in the clerk's office copies are furnished to the Supreme Court reporter who compiles syllabi or head notes for each case. The opinions are carefully edited, printed and bound under his direction, each volume being separately indexed and containing tables of cases, citations, and other helpful matter. The opinions of the court are contained in 176 volumes of printed reports of over 600 pages each. It can readily be conceived from this that the examination of Wisconsin precedents alone in an important and complicated case might amount to an arduous task.

In addition to their regular judicial duties, the justices are often called upon to perform certain other ministerial or administrative duties which are either helpful or necessary to the purely judicial functions of the Court. Not only do they make, annul, amend or modify the rules of practice in the Supreme Court, but they are required from time to time, as they deem necessary, to make, revise and publish uniform rules of practice for the circuit and other courts of concurrent jurisdiction therewith, and for the county courts. They may appoint a committee of attorneys to do this and fix their compensation. They also appoint the State Board of Bar Examiners, and, of course, the immediate officers and assistants of the Court such as the clerk and supreme court reporter. The justices are also ex officio trustees of the State Library, and as such are required to appoint the Librarian and his assistants, fix their compensation, make rules and regulations for the government of the Library, etc.; and to appoint the Revisor of Statutes and pass upon his selection of assistants, etc. Many other incidental duties have from time to time been assigned to them, all of which have added materially to their responsibilities, but which have been cheerfully assumed and conscientiously performed because the judges felt they were thereby rendering valuable public service to the State.

Let no one make the mistake of believing the task of the Supreme Court justices an easy one. It is a position of great responsibility and involves not only a thorough knowledge of the law, but the patient and attentive listening to oral arguments of counsel and the careful examination and study of thousands of pages of printed cases, briefs and decisions, besides the numerous incidental duties referred to.

SUPREME COURT OF WISCONSIN

Name	Title	Term expires
AAD J. VINJE	Chief Justice	January, 1932
MARVIN B. ROSENBERRY	Justice	January, 1930
FRANZ C. ESCHWEILER	Justice	January, 1927
WALTER C. OWEN	Justice	January, 1928
BURR W. JONES	Justice	January, 1926
CHRISTIAN DOERFLER*	Justice	January, 1925
CHARLES H. CROWNHART**	Justice	January, 1934

Arthur A. McLeod	Clerk	Indefinite
G. E. Langdon	Deputy Clerk	Indefinite
G. M. Kanouse	Marshal	Indefinite

*Appointed to fill vacancy caused by death of James Kirwin.
**Appointed to fill vacancy caused by death of Robert G. Siebecker. Elected for full ten-year term on April 3, 1923.

Fred W. Arthur	Reporter	Arthur M. Vinje	Private secretary
J. E. Usher	Asst. Reporter	L. Westlake	Private secretary
Gilson G. Glasier	Librarian	K. Kershaw	Private secretary
William H. Orvis	Asst. Librarian	Hilbert Liess	Private secretary
C. H. Beyler	Crier	S. A. Lucas	Private secretary
K. M. Thompson	Messenger	J. L. Johnston	Private secretary
		M. F. Mase	Private secretary

TERMS OF COURT AT MADISON

January Term—Tuesday preceding the second Wednesday in January.
August Term—Second Tuesday in August.

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT

(1) Aad. J. Vinje, Chief Justice, (2) Franz C. Eschweiler, (3) Walter C. Owen, (4) Marvin B. Rosenberry, (5) Burr W. Jones, (6) Christian Doerfler, (7 Charles H. Crownhart.

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT—SEPARATE ORGANIZATION

Name	Title	Duration of service	
		Beginning	Ending
Edward V. Whitton	C. J.	June 1, 1853	April 12, 1859
Luther S. Dixon	C. J.	April 20, 1859	June 17, 1874
Edward G. Ryan	C. J.	June 17, 1874	Oct. 19, 1880
Orsamus Cole	C. J.	Nov. 11, 1880	Jan. 4, 1892
Samuel Crawford	A. J.	June 1, 1853	May 31, 1855
Abram D. Smith	A. J.	June 1, 1853	June 21, 1859
Orsamus Cole	A. J.	June 1, 1855	Nov. 11, 1880
Byron Paine	A. J.	June 21, 1859	Nov. 15, 1864
Jason Downer	A. J.	Nov. 15, 1864	Sept. 10, 1867
Byron Paine	A. J.	Sept. 10, 1867	Jan. 13, 1871
William P. Lyon[1]	J.	Jan. 26, 1871	Jan. 1, 1894
David Taylor[2]	J.	April 18, 1878	April 3, 1891
Harlow S. Orton[3]	J.	April 18, 1878	July 4, 1895
John B. Cassoday[4]	J.	Nov. 11, 1880	Dec. 30, 1907
John B. Winslow[5]	J.	May 4, 1891	July 13, 1920
Silus U. Pinney[6]	J.	Jan. 4, 1892	Nov. 9, 1898
Alfred W. Newman[7]	J.	Jan. 1, 1894	Jan. 12, 1898
Roujet D. Marshall[8]	J.	Aug. 5, 1895	1st M. Jan. '18
Charles V. Bardeen[9]	J.	Jan. 20, 1898	Mar. 20, 1903
Joshua E. Dodge[10]	J.	Nov. 19, 1898	Sept. 1, 1910
Robert G. Siebecker[11]	J.	April 9, 1903	1st M. Jan. '24
James C. Kerwin	J.	Jan. 2, 1905	Jan. 29, 1921
William H. Timlin[12]	J.	Jan. 7, 1907	Aug. 20, 1916
Robert M. Bashford[13]	J.	Jan. 6, 1908	June 30, 1908
John Barnes[14]	J.	July 1, 1908	Feb. 22, 1916
*Aad. J. Vinje[15]	J.	Sept. 10, 1910	1st M. Jan. '22
*Marvin B. Rosenberry[16]	J.	Feb. 23, 1916	1st M. Jan. '30
*Franz C. Eschweiler[17]	J.	Aug. 25, 1916	1st M. Jan. '27
*Walter C. Owen	J.	Jan. 7, 1918	1st M. Jan. '28
*Burr W. Jones[18]	J.	Sept. 6, 1920	1st M. Jan. '26
*Christian Doerfler[19]	J.	April 19, 1921	1st M. Jan. '25
*Charles H. Crownhart[20]	J.	April 4, 1922	.....

*Present members of the court, with dates showing expiration of terms.

[1] Appointed Jan. 20 1871, to fill vacancy caused by the death of Byron Paine. Elected in April, 1871, to fill unexpired term and for the full term succeeding. Re-elected for two full terms. Became Chief Justice *Ex officio* 1st M. Jan., 1892.

[2] Deceased April 3, 1891.

[3] Became Chief Justice *Ex officio* 1st M. Jan., 1894. Deceased July 4, 1895.

[4] Appionted Nov. 11, 1880, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of Justice Orsamus Cole (appointed Chief Justice upon the death of Chief Justice Ryan). Elected in April, 1881, for unexpired term ending 1st M. Jan., 1890. Re-elected for two successive terms. Became Chief Justice *Ex officio* July 4, 1895. Deceased Dec. 30, 1907.

[5] Appointed to fill vacancy caused by the death of David Taylor. Elected in April, 1892, to fill unexpired term ending 1st M. Jan., 1896. Re-elected for three successive terms. Became Chief Justice *Ex officio* Dec. 30, 1907. Deceased July 13, 1920.

[6] Resigned Nov. 8, 1898.

[7] Deceased Jan. 12, 1898.

[8] Appointed to fill vacancy caused by the death of Harlow S. Orton. Elected in April, 1896, to fill unexpired term ending 1st M. Jan., 1898. Re-elected for two full terms.

[9] Appointed to fill vacancy caused by the death of Alfred W. Newman. Elected in April, 1898, to fill unexpired term ending 1st M. Jan., 1904. Deceased March 20, 1903.

[10] Appointed to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of Silas U. Pinney. Elected April 4, 1899, to fill unexpired term ending 1st M. Jan., 1902. Re-elected in April, 1901, for full term. Resigned Sept. 1, 1910.

[11] Appointed to fill vacancy caused by the death of Charles V. Bardeen.

CLERKS OF THE SUPREME COURT

James R. Brigham.....Appointed August term.....1848
Samuel W. Beale.....Appointed Dec. 12.....1851
La Fayette Kellogg.....Appointed June 1.....1853
Clarence Kellogg.....Appointed June 11.....1878
Arthur A. McLeod.....Appointed Oct. 15.....1915

TERRITORIAL SUPREME COURT

Charles Dunn, C. J. .....appointed by Andrew Jackson, Aug., 1836
William C. Frazier, A. J. .....appointed by Andrew Jackson, July, 1836
David Irwin, A. J. .....appointed by Andrew Jackson, Sept., 1836
Andrew G. Miller, A. J. .....appointed by Martin Van Buren, Nov., 1838

CLERKS OF THE TERRITORIAL SUPREME COURT

John Catlin.....appointed at December term, 1836
Simeon Mills.....appointed at July term, 1839
La Fayette Kellogg.....appointed at July term, 1840

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURTS

Circuit	Name	Address	Term expires
1st	ELLSWORTH B. BELDEN	Racine	January, 1926
2nd:			
(1st Branch)	L. W. HALSEY	Milwaukee	January, 1924
(2nd Branch)	OSCAR M. FRITZ	Milwaukee	January, 1924
(3rd Branch)	JOHN J. GREGORY	Milwaukee	January, 1928
(4th Branch)	WALTER SCHINZ	Milwaukee	January, 1924
(5th Branch)	GUSTAV G. GEHRZ	Milwaukee	January, 1927
(6th Branch)	EDWARD T. FAIRCHILD	Milwaukee	January, 1929
3rd	FRED BEGLINGER	Oshkosh	January, 1927
4th	MICHEAL KIRWAN	Manitowoc	January, 1929
5th	SHERMAN E. SMALLEY	Lancaster	January, 1922
6th	EDWARD C. HIGBEE	La Crosse	January, 1925
7th	BYRON B. PARK	Stevens Point	January, 1927
8th	GEO. THOMPSON	Ellsworth	January, 1927
9th	E. RAY STEVENS	Madison	January, 1927
10th	EDGAR V. WERNER	Shawano	January, 1928
11th	WILLIAM R. FOLEY	Superior	January, 1925
12th	GEORGE GRIMM	Jefferson	January, 1925
13th	CHAS. M. DAVISON	Juneau	January, 1924
14th	HENRY GRAASS	Green Bay	January, 1926
15th	GULLICK N. RISJORD	Ashland	January, 1924
16th	ALEXANDER H. REED	Wausau	January, 1928
17th	EMERY W. CROSBY	Neillsville	January, 1928
18th	CHESTER A. FOWLER	Fond du Lac	January, 1924
19th	JAMES WICKHAM	Eau Claire	January, 1928
20th	WM. B. QUINLAN	Marinette	January, 1924

Elected April 7, 1903, for full term. Re-elected in April, 1913, for full term. Became Chief Justice *Ex officio* July 13, 1920.

[12] Deceased Aug. 20, 1916.

[13] Appointed to fill vacancy caused by the death of John B. Cassoday.

[14] Elected April 7, 1908, to fill unexpired term of John B. Cassoday, ending 1st M. Jan., 1910. Re-elected April 6. 1909, for full term. Resigned Feb. 22, 1916.

[15] Appointed to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of Joshua E. Dodge. Elected April 4, 1911, for full term. Re-elected April 5, 1921, for full term.

[16] Appointed to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of John Barnes. Elected April, 1918, for term ending 1st M. Jan., 1920. Re-elected April, 1919, for full term.

[17] Elected April 4, 1916, for full term beginning 1st M. Jan., 1917. Appointed Aug. 25, 1916, to fill vacancy caused by the death of William H. Timlin.

[18] Appointed to fill vacancy caused by the death of John B. Winslow. Elected April 4, 1922, for term ending Jan., 1926.

[19] Appointed to fill vacancy caused by the death of James C. Kirwin.

[20] Appointed to fill vacancy caused by the death of Chief Justice Robert G. Siebecker.

CIRCUIT COURTS

In territorial days Wisconsin was divided into three judicial districts with one judge for each district. The State Constitution increased the number to five, called them "judicial circuits," enumerated the counties in each and authorized the Legislature to increase that number as it became necessary, bounding the circuits by county lines, and to provide for the election of additional judges for the new circuits. Pursuant thereto the boundaries have been changed and new circuits created as litigation increased in volume until we now have twenty judicial circuits with twenty-five circuit judges, six of whom serve Milwaukee County alone. It is the purpose of the Legislature to divide the circuits so as to equalize the judicial work in each. The result is that the circuits vary as to territorial extent from the smallest but most populous county in the state, Milwaukee, with its six circuit courts, or "branches," to circuits in the northern part of the state, some of which comprise five large counties, with but one circuit judge for the entire circuit. Only circuits which contain a county having a population of 100,000 or more are permitted to have more than one circuit judge and Milwaukee is the only county that comes within this class. In the other circuits the judges are required to hold from two to four terms of court each year at each county seat, the terms being arranged so as not to conflict in point of time.

For the purpose of further equalizing judicial burdens among the circuits, the Statutes permit any circuit judge to hold court or perform any judicial act in any other circuit so that when a circuit judge, through illness or otherwise, becomes unable to perform his judicial duties, any other circuit judge may be called in to do his work for him.

The Legislature has furthermore created "The Board of Circuit Judges," which is required by law to meet once a year, elect a chairman and to make rules and regulations to promote the due and prompt administration of judicial business in the respective circuits. It is made the duty of the chairman of this Board to "expedite and equalize so far as practicable the work of the said judges." Every circuit judge is required to report to the chairman monthly, and each clerk or reporter as requested, the condition of judicial business in his circuit. If the work in any circuit is found to be falling behind, the chairman requests some other circuit judge who can spare the time to go into such circuit and try cases until the work is caught up.

Election

Circuit judges are elected the same as Supreme Court judges, at the Spring or local elections, since the Constitution prohibits their being chosen at a general election, the purpose being to remove judicial elections from the realm of political influence. In case of vacancies the Governor appoints, but the appointee must at the first opportunity stand for election for the unexpired term. In most cases the people have affirmed the Governor's choice.

The term of office of circuit judges is fixed by law at six years.

CIRCUIT COURT TERM CALENDAR

Compiled by EDGAR V. WERNER, Shawano, Wisconsin

Revised by GILSON G. GLASIER

Counties	County Seat	Judges	Jud. Circuit	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Adams	Friendship	C. A. Fowler	18th			4th Mon						3d Mon			
Ashland	Ashland	G. N. Risjord	15th		1st Mon							2d Mon			
Barron	Barron	Wm. R. Foley	11th					1st Mon						3d Mon	
Bayfield	Washburn	G. N. Risjord	15th					2d Mon						2d Mon	
Brown	Green Bay	Henry Graass	14th	2d Mon			2d Mon					4th Mon			
Buffalo	Alma	Geo. Thompson	8th		3d Mon								4th Mon		
Burnett	Grantsburg	Wm. R. Foley	11th			3d Mon							1st Mon		
Calumet	Chilton	Fred Beglinger	3rd			3d Mon							3d Mon		
Chippewa	Chippewa Falls	James Wickham	19th				3d Mon						3d Mon		
Clark	Neillsville	Emery W. Crosby	17th					3d Mon						4th Mon	
Columbia	Portage	C. A. Fowler	18th				2d Mon								1st Mon
Crawford	Prairie du Chien	Sherman E. Smalley	5th					*d						3d Tues	
Dane	Madison	E. Ray Stevens	9th	2d Mon		2d Mon						2d Mon			
Dodge	Juneau	Chas. M. Davison	13th		2d Mon							4th Mon			
Door	Sturgeon Bay	Henry Graass	14th			2d Tues						1st Tues			
Douglas	Superior	Wm. R. Foley	11th		1st Mon						4th Mon				
Dunn	Menomonie	Geo. Thompson	8th			2d Mon						2d Mon			
Eau Claire	Eau Claire	James Wickham	19th			3d Mon						3d Mon			
Florence	Florence	W. B. Quinlan	20th			4th Mon						1st Mon			
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	C. A. Fowler	18th					1st Mon						1st Mon	
Forest	Crandon	W. B. Quinlan	20th				2d Tues					3d Tues			
Grant	Lancaster	Sherman E. Smalley	5th		3d Mon								2d Mon		
Green	Monroe	Geo. Grimm	12th		3d Mon								1st Mon		
Green Lake	Green Lake	C. A. Fowler	18th	3d Mon					1st Mon						
Iowa	Dodgeville	Sherman E. Smalley	5th			4th Mon						4th Mon			
Iron	Hurley	G. N. Risjord	15th	2d Mon					2d Mon						
Jackson	Black River Falls	Emery W. Crosby	17th				2d Mon						2d Mon		
Jefferson	Jefferson	Geo. Grimm	12th		1st Mon							2d Mon			
Juneau	Mauston	Emery W. Crosby	17th				4th Mon						4th Mon		
Kenosha	Kenosha	E. B. Belden	1st			2d Mon							2d Mon		
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	Henry Graass	14th					3d Mon						1st Wed	
La Crosse	La Crosse	E. C. Higbee	6th		1st Mon			2d Mon						2d Mon	
Lafayette	Darlington	Sherman E. Smalley	5th						1st Mon						1st Mon
Langlade	Antigo	Edgar V. Werner	10th				2d Mon						1st Mon		
Lincoln	Merrill	A. H. Reid	16th				*b						3d Mon		
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	Michael Kirwan	4th	*a					*e						
Marathon	Wausau	A. H. Reid	16th					2d Mon						3d Mon	
Marinette	Marinette	W. B. Quinlan	20th	2d Mon				1st Mon					1st Mon		

Marquette	Montello	C. A. Fowler	18th			2d Tues						1st Tues			
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	L. W. Halsey	2d,No.1	1st Mon			1st Mon			1st Mon			1st Mon		
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	O. M. Fritz	2d,No.2	1st Mon			1st Mon			1st Mon			1st Mon		
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	John J. Gregory	2d,No.3	1st Mon			1st Mon			1st Mon			1st Mon		
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Walter Schinz	2d,No.4	1st Mon			1st Mon			1st Mon			1st Mon		
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	G. G. Gehrz	2d,No.5	1st Mon			1st Mon			1st Mon			1st Mon		
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Edw. T. Fairchild	2d,No.6	1st Mon			1st Mon			1st Mon			1st Mon		
Monroe	Sparta	E. C. Higbee	6th			1st Mon							2d Mon		
Oconto	Oconto	W. B. Quinlan	20th		1st Mon				1st Mon					*f	
Oneida	Rhinelander	A. H. Reid	16th			2d Mon						4th Mon			
Outagamie	Appleton	Edgar V. Werner	10th			1st Mon						3d Mon			
Ozaukee	Port Washington	Chas. M. Davison	13th			1st Mon						1st Mon			
Pepin	Durand	Geo. Thompson	8th				3d Mon						3d Mon		
Pierce	Ellsworth	Geo. Thompson	8th					2d Mon							*h
Polk	Balsam Lake	Wm. R. Foley	11th				3d Mon							1st Mon	
Portage	Stevens Point	B. B. Park	7th					1st Mon							1st Mon
Price	Phillips	G. N. Risjord	15th				3d Mon								1st Mon
Racine	Racine	E. B. Belden	1st				2d Mon							3d Mon	
Richland	Richland Center	Sherman E. Smalley	5th				2d Tues					2d Tues			
Rock	Janesville	Geo. Grimm	12th			1st Mon							3d Mon		
Rusk	Ladysmith	James Wickham	19th				2d Mon							*i	
St. Croix	Hudson	Geo. Thompson	8th			4th Mon						4th Mon			
Sauk	Baraboo	E. Ray Stevens	9th			1st Mon						2d Mon			
Sawyer	Hayward	James Wickham	19th						1st Mon						2d Mon
Shawano	Shawano	Edgar V. Werner	10th					2d Mon							1st Mon
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	Michael Kirwan	4th				2d Mon					3d Mon			
Taylor	Medford	G. N. Risjord	15th			2d Mon							2d Mon		
Trempealeau	Whitehall	E. C. Higbee	6th			3d Mon							1st Mon		
Vernon	Viroqua	E. C. Higbee	6th				2d Mon						4th Mon		
Vilas	Eagle River	A. H. Reid	16th	2d Mon					2d Mon						
Walworth	Elkhorn	E. B. Belden	1st		2d Mon							3d Mon			
Washburn	Shell Lake	Wm. R. Foley	11th				*c						3d Mon		
Washington	West Bend	Chas. M. Davison	13th			3d Mon							3d Mon		
Waukesha	Waukesha	Chas. M. Davison	13th					1st Mon							1st Mon
Waupaca	Waupaca	B. B. Park	7th						1st Mon					1st Mon	
Waushara	Wautoma	B. B. Park	7th				3d Mon					3d Mon			
Winnebago	Oshkosh	Fred Beglinger	3rd	2d Mon			2d Mon					2d Mon			
Wood	Grand Rapids	B. B. Park	7th			2d Mon							1st Mon		

*a 1st Tuesday after 2d Monday in January
*b 1st Monday after 1st Tuesday in April
*c 1st Wednesday after 1st Tuesday in April
*d 2d Tuesday before 1st Monday in June
*e 1st Tuesday after 1st Monday in June
*f 1st Monday after 1st Tuesday in November
*g 1st Mon. succeeding last Thurs. in Nov.
*h 1st Mon. following last Thurs. in Nov.
*i Wed. succeeding first Mon. in Nov

Jurisdiction

Circuit courts have general original jurisdiction, unlimited as to the amount involved, of all matters civil and criminal not excepted by the Constitution or prohibited by law. They also have appellate jurisdiction from all inferior courts and tribunals, and supervisory control of the same; also the power to issue the writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, injunction, quo warranto, certiorari, and all other writs necessary to carry into effect their orders, judgments and decrees. It will be seen that their jurisdiction is to some extent concurrent with that of the Supreme Court, particularly as to supervisory control and the issuance of writs.

The Machinery of the Court

Each judge has to assist him in the judicial work a clerk of court in each county, chosen by election, who keeps the court records; a sheriff in each county, also elected, who with the under-sheriff and deputies have charge of the jail and prisoners in his county, makes arrests, serves papers and performs any other duties prescribed by law or required by the court; also a court reporter appointed by the judge whose duty it is to take down in shorthand and transcribe the proceedings when requested so to do either by the court or one of the parties.

Work of the Court

The circuit courts, being of original and practically unlimited jurisdiction, are organized primarily for the trial of cases, and by far the largest portion of the judicial business of the state is done by such courts. No recent statistics of the volume of judicial business done by them have been compiled, but in the year 1915 a joint committee of the Legislature made an investigation and its report shows that during the years 1911, 1912 and 1913 an average of 8240 civil cases were filed annually in the circuit courts and an average of 4807 such cases were actually tried each year, 3833 being tried by the court and 958 by jury. There were also filed each year an average of 796 criminal cases of which an average of 79 were tried by the court annually and 159 by the jury. The courts also entertained on an average for each of these years, 6314 petitions for naturalization. The money judgments rendered by all the circuit courts totaled more than $3,100,000 each year. This does not represent all the business transacted by such courts, for there are many motions, ex parte matters and special proceedings that take the time of the court outside the time devoted to the trial of cases.

Decisions of the circuit courts are usually accepted by the parties as final. Probably not more than seven or eight per cent of such decisions are appealed to the Supreme Court, and less than one-third of these are reversed or modified.

COUNTY COURTS

Strictly speaking there are no "probate courts" in Wisconsin. True, the Constitution provided for a judge of probate in each county, but

as early as 1849, pursuant to constitutional authority, the legislature abolished this office and established county courts upon which it conferred probate jurisdiction.

Jurisdiction

In addition to the probate of wills and the administration of estates of deceased persons, county courts have power to construe wills, to appoint guardians of minors, insane persons and others, to administer testamentary trusts, to hear objections to the granting of licenses to marry and to refuse the granting of such licenses, to issue orders in adoption proceedings, determine inheritance taxes; and to appoint commissioners, hear evidence, make findings and issue orders under the farm drainage law.

County Judges as Magistrates

County judges, sitting as magistrates and not as courts, are also given various other powers, such as the examination and commitment of insane persons to state or county hospitals or asylums, the commitment of dependent children to the state school, the commitment of feeble-minded, of poor persons and incorrigible children to the various institutions provided for them; to act as examining magistrate in criminal proceedings in certain cases, in the condemnation of lands, in issuing certificates of descent and to act as court commissioners for the circuit courts.

Special Jurisdiction

In a number of instances the legislature has by special act conferred upon county courts civil jurisdiction concurrent to some extent with that of the circuit court and justices of the peace, such jurisdiction being limited by the amount involved. The limit varies from $500 to $25,000, except in two counties, in one of which the limit is placed at $50,000 and in another at $100,000. The criminal jurisdiction specially conferred on County Courts runs all the way from misdemeanors and the violation of city ordinances to all crimes except murder or homicide. These acts conferring special jurisdiction seem to have been framed to meet local conditions, and there is little uniformity in them.

Appeals and Jury Trials

In counties of 15,000 population or more appeals may be taken direct from the county court to the Supreme Court by writ of error; and jury trials may be had upon all issue of facts in appealable cases where the parties would have been entitled to a jury trial if the issue were tried in the circuit court. In counties having less than 15,000 population appeal lies to the circuit court. Contrary to the practice in other courts taxable costs are purely discretionary with the judge and are rarely allowed.

Election, Compensation, Etc.

County judges are elected at the Spring election every sixth year except where a special election is held to fill a vacancy. In counties

of over 15,000 population the candidate must be an attorney of a court of record, but in less populous counties this qualification is not necessary. A county judge is not permitted to charge fees in probate matters, but he is paid by a salary which is fixed by the county board and paid by the county.

Volume of Work

Some idea of the work of the court may be obtained when it is considered that practically all the property in the State, both real and personal, must pass within the jurisdiction of the county courts once in every generation.

MUNICIPAL COURTS

(Dec., 1922)

County	Where held	Judge	Term and expiration
Ashland	Ashland	George H. McCloud	4 years Jan., 1926
Barron, 1st	Barron	Fred B. Kinsley	4 years May, 1924
Barron, 2nd	Rice Lake	C. A. Stark	4 years May, 1923
Barron, 3rd	Cumberland	R. B. Hart	4 years May, 1923
Bayfield, 1st	Washburn	George A. Calder	4 years May, 1923
Bayfield, 2nd	Iron River	Peter J. Savage	4 years May, 1924
*Brown	Green Bay	Nicholas J. Monohan	4 years May, 1924
Buffalo	Mondovi	G. L. Patterson	2 years, 1923
Burnett	Grantsburg	Paul C. Meier	4 years June, 1926
Douglas	Superior	Fred S. Parker	4 years May, 1925
Dunn	Menomonie	Peleg P. Clark	4 years May, 1924
*Fond du Lac	Ripon	Roy E. Reeve	4 years May, 1925
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	Henry M. Fellenz	4 years May, 1926
Forest	Crandon	Egbert Wyman	4 years June, 1924
Iron	Hurley	Griff Thomas	4 years May, 1923
Kenosha	Kenosha	John C. Slater	4 years Jan., 1926
*Langlade	Antigo	Arthur B. Goodrich	4 years May, 1923
Lincoln	Tomahawk	Harry G. Bell	4 years May, 1925
*Manitowoc	Manitowoc	Albert H. Schmidt	4 years May, 1925
*Marathon	Wausau	Louis Marchetti	4 years May, 1924
*Milwaukee	Milwaukee	August C. Backus	6 years Jan., 1926
Oneida, 1st	Rhinelander	Harry L. Reeves	4 years May, 1923
Oneida, 2nd	Minocqua	H. G. Ames	4 years May, 1924
Outagamie	Appleton	Albert M. Spencer	6 years May, 1925
Polk	Balsam Lake	Henry Vold	4 years May, 1925
Price	Phillips	Felix A. Kremer	4 years June, 1926
*Racine	Racine	E. R. Burgess	4 years Jan., 1926
*Rock	Janesville	Harry L. Maxfield	6 years June, 1923
*Rock	Beloit	John B. Clark	6 years May, 1924
*Rusk	Ladysmith	Glenn H. Williams	4 years June, 1923
Sawyer	Hayward	John F. Riordan	4 years May, 1923
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	John C. Meyer	4 years May, 1923
Vilas	Eagle River	Alex Higgins	4 years May, 1923
*Waukesha, East	Waukesha	James E. Thomas	6 years May, 1925
*Waukesha, West	Oconomowoc	Newton W. Evans	6 years May, 1925
*Winnebago	Oshkosh	Arthur H. Goss	6 years April, 1925
Winnebago	Winneconne	Robert T. Barton	4 years May, 1924
Wood	Marshfield	Gross E. Anderson	2 years May, 1923

*Court of record.

SUPERIOR COURTS

(Term six years)

County	Judge	Address	Term expires
Dane	Aug. C. Hoppmann, Sr. Judge	Madison	January, 1929
Dane	O. A. Stolen, Jr. Judge	Madison	January, 1927
Douglas	Solon L. Perrin	Superior	January, 1929

DISTRICT COURT, MILWAUKEE COUNTY

(Term six years)

Judge	Address	Term expires
George E. Page	Milwaukee	May, 1925

CIVIL COURTS, MILWAUKEE COUNTY

(Term six years)

	Judge	Address	Term expires
1st Branch	A. J. Hedding	Milwaukee	January, 1926
2nd Branch	Carl Runge	Milwaukee	January, 1928
3rd Branch	Michael F. Blenski	Milwaukee	January, 1926
4th Branch	August E. Braun	Milwaukee	January, 1924
5th Branch	Henry Cummings	Milwaukee	January, 1924
6th Branch	Joseph E. Cordes	Milwaukee	January, 1928
7th Branch	Otto H. Breedenbach	Milwaukee	January, 1928

MUNICIPAL COURTS

Under the Constitutional authority conferred upon it, the Legislature has by special acts created many courts which are commonly known as municipal courts, although they are sometimes called "superior" courts. Their jurisdiction and powers vary so that it is impossible to adequately describe them in a short article. Their civil jurisdiction is in many cases limited to suits involving $500 or less, and their jurisdiction of criminal matters is in most cases the same as that of justices of the peace. But many are given a larger jurisdiction, and some have been placed practically on a plane with the circuit courts. The only dependable method of learning the exact powers and jurisdiction of any one of these courts is by referring to the special act creating it.

Some attempt to attain uniformity in the organization of municipal courts was made by the Legislature by the passage of Chapter 551, Laws of 1907 (now Chapter 115, Wisconsin Statutes). County boards may, by adopting the provisions of this chapter, create "Special Municipal Courts," which, with certain exceptions, have jurisdiction over crimes and misdemeanors not punishable by imprisonment in the

State prison, offenses arising under the charter and ordinances of any incorporated city or village and over forfeitures and actions for breach of any recognizance given in said court. They are also given jurisdiction over civil actions and special proceedings in both law and equity where the value of the debt or personal property involved does not exceed $500.

The judges of these special municipal courts are, generally speaking, given the same powers as those of a justice of the peace, and the method of practice before them is the same as that prescribed for justice courts. They are also made ex officio court commissioners for the circuit court.

The effect of creating Municipal courts in many instances has been either to abolish Justice courts in that locality or to greatly limit their jurisdiction.

JUVENILE COURTS

The judges of the several courts of record in each county are required to meet once each year and designate one or more of their number whose duty it shall be to hear and try all cases or complaints against neglected, dependent or delinquent children as defined by the statutes. This juvenile court is given the necessary machinery and has broad powers to deal with each case as the welfare of the child and the state seems to require. Probation officers are appointed in each county to assist the court in the care and control of deliquent children, their duties being prescribed by statute in considerable detail.

All the legislation upon this subject rests upon the principle that the welfare of the State demands that children shall be guarded from association and contact with crime and criminals and that the ordinary process of the criminal law does not provide such treatment, care and moral encouragement as is essential in the formative period of life.

Juvenile courts take the dependent or neglected child in charge, see that he is given a home or sent to school, or both; delinquent and incorrigible children who may have committed offenses are given such care, education and treatment as may tend to turn them from paths of crime and develop them into useful self-supporting citizens. This work is, in a word, the conservation of young manhood and womanhood for the good of the state and society in general.

COURTS OF MILWAUKEE COUNTY

The amount of litigation in any district depends largely upon the population and the amount of business transacted. Measured by population Milwaukee County is equivalent to eighteen average counties. In order to take care of the vast amount of litigation naturally required by this large population, engaged mostly in commercial pursuits, it has been necessary to reorganize the courts of such county so as to increase the facilities for transacting judicial business. It was for

this reason that the circuit court has been divided into six branches with one judge presiding over each.

Some years ago the Civil Court was created to take care of civil cases formerly tried by justices of the peace. This court has seven branches with one judge presiding over each. It has jurisdiction of cases involving not to exceed $2,000. A vast amount of business is transacted by this court, and this naturally tends to relieve the great burden that would otherwise be thrown on the circuit courts.

The Milwaukee County Court has been divided into two branches with one judge presiding over each and its work has been highly systematized so as to take care of the large volume of probate and other business falling within the jurisdiction of the county court.

The criminal work of the county is disposed of by two courts, the Municipal and District. The Municipal Court has jursdiction over the graver offenses and the District over the minor offenses, many of which were formerly within the jurisdiction of justices of the peace. Each court is presided over by but one judge and the volume of business transacted by them is very large.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

The office of the Justice of Peace is one of the oldest known in the English law and formerly carried with it considerable dignity. It was originally a mere peace office with no civil jurisdiction, but for a long time antedating the Revolutionary period it was an office with both civil and criminal jurisdiction.

The office of justice of peace was perpetuated by our State Constitution, which vested in such justices a part of the judicial power of the state, and provided that every city, town or village should elect justices in such manner as the legislature should direct, and fixed their term of office at two years.

The Statutes formerly provided for the election of four justices of peace in each town, but in 1911 the number was reduced to two. Each village is also entitled to two justices, and cities under the general law one or more,—usually one for each ward. Cities of the first class are entitled to only one, the reason for this being that the business in large cities which would ordinarily be done by justices of the peace is now done by courts specially provided for that purpose. The justice of peace in a city of the first class is paid a salary of $600 annually, and must turn over to the city all fees collected in actions or proceedings instituted before him, but may retain fees obtained from other sources. In all other cases justices are paid by fees fixed by law, so that their compensation is commensurate with the amount of work done.

Probably the most important functions of justices of peace are those of conserving of the peace and assisting in administering the criminal law, especially examining accused persons and committing them for trial. Their jurisdiction extends in general to petty criminal offenses wherein the punishment does not exceed six months imprisonment in the county jail or a fine of $100, or both such fine and imprisonment.

In civil cases their jurisdiction, in general, is limited to those actions or proceedings involving $200 or less, but they have no jurisdiction of actions of libel and slander, actions where the title to real property is involved, or actions against an administrator or executor, or by or against the town in which the justice is elected.

The territorial jurisdiction of justices is usually coextensive with the county in which they are elected except that they are denied criminal jurisdiction in cities where there is an existing police court under the general city charter law.

A simple method of practice is prescribed for justice courts. It was undoubtedly the intention of the Constitution and the Legislature that these courts would provide a simple, convenient, and inexpensive means of keeping the peace, especially in country districts, and of affording the small claimant opportunity to obtain justice conveniently and at small cost.

It is unfortunate that certain abuses have grown up in the justice courts, which have tended to bring them into disrepute. Because of this there has been an inclination to take away from justice courts their jurisdiction and confer it upon the police or municipal courts. Justice courts, however, can not be abolished without amending the Constitution. The office is one of great importance and when its duties and powers are honestly and intelligently performed it is most useful to the community. Chief Justice Ryan once remarked that it "is such here as Coke said it was in England, 'for the tranquility and quiet of the realm, as no part of the Christian world hath the like, if the same be duly executed.'"

WISCONSIN STATE LIBRARY

The Wisconsin State Library is the oldest in the state. It was organized in 1836 pursuant to the act of Congress which established the territorial government of Wisconsin. This act contained a clause appropriating $5,000 to be expended under the direction of the territorial legislature for the "accommodation of said Assembly and Supreme Court". This is all the act contained to indicate the contemplated scope of the Library, but as a matter of fact most of the fund so appropriated was expended for law books. A few general and historical works were purchased and the actual scope of the Library was practically unlimited until 1875, when, pursuant to an act of the legislature, its miscellaneous collection consisting of historical works and some fiction was turned over to the Wisconsin Historical Society and became a part of the State Historical library. The State Library retained its fine collection of law books, its public documents and many of its reference books. Its scope is now designated by statute as being: "Such law books, books of reference and works on political science and statistics . . . . as the said Board shall think reasonably necessary and desirable.

It is also one of the important functions of the library to send out to other state libraries, upon exchange account, all the Wisconsin official publications and documents. In return the library receives

from such other state libraries the documents and official publications of practically all the other states and of the United States Government.

The library has grown from a small beginning until it now contains approximately 75,000 volumes, which comprises an unusually complete collection of session laws, statutes, constitutions, court reports, digests, etc., of all the states and of England, Canada, Australia and South Africa; a large collection of its textbooks covering many phases of the law and of political science; many legal periodicals and bar association reports, which are thoroughly indexed, containing many articles by able writers on legal and political subjects; a very compete file of the United States Government publications and a large collection of departmental and special reports of all the states showing how they have endeavored to meet and solve legislative and administrative problems; also a complete collection of Wisconsin documents.

The library occupies the third and fourth floors of the East Wing of the Capitol. It is open from 9:00 A. M. to 5:30 P. M., also from 7 to 9 evenings while either the Legislature or the Supreme Court is in session.

The librarians from the beginning have been as follows:

1838.....James Clarke
1839-41.....William T. Sterling
1841-42.....Almon Lull
1842-43.....Barlow Shackleford
1843-45.....John Y. Smith
1846-48.....Joseph G. Knapp
1849-51.....George P. Delaphine
1852-53.....William Dudley
1854-55.....August Kruer
1856-60.....Horace Rublee
1860-63.....Samuel C. Bean
1864-73.....O. M. Conover
1874-75.....Francis Massing
1876-1906.....John R. Berryman
1906.....Gilson G. Glasier

REVISOR OF STATUTES

L. J. Nash.....1910-1920
Charles H. Crownhart.....1920-1922
E. E. Brossard.....1922

Official editions of the revised statutes were published at long and irregular intervals up to and including 1898. Several unofficial editions or supplements were published in between the official editions, the last one being in 1906. This proved to be a somewhat expensive and cumbersome method both for the state and the lawyers who were obliged to buy the statutes. Furthermore, the system of numbering needed revision. Consecutive numbers were given the sections in the revision of 1878. The same numbers were retained in subsequent editions or supplements, new sections having been inserted from time to time near the old subject matter to which they were related and numbered to correspond therewith as nearly as possible by being given the same number as the previous sections, with letters added thereto or by addition of a dash and numerals. This system had been in use so long and there had been so many amendments and additions that the section numbering became quite complicated and resulted in such cumbersome citations as 392em—1, 604x—5, 959—46ua, etc. These sections were sometimes still further divided into subsections, e. g., 1958. 2 (d)

(3); 1960. 3. (1) (3) (A):—(2). Needless to say that under this method it was often difficult to locate a desired section of the statutes, or to properly cite it when once found.

Not only the method of numbering the sections, but the statutes themselves were much in need of systematic revision. In this situation the Legislature, by Chapter 546, Laws of 1909, created the office of Revisor of Statutes and placed upon the Trustees of the State Library (the judges of the Supreme Court and the Attorney-General) the responsibility of the appointment. Hon. L. J. Nash was the first to be chosen. He assumed the duties of his office early in the year 1910 and established himself and his assistants in rooms in the new Capitol near the State Library as required by law.

The principal duties of the Revisor are:

(1) To plan the arrangement, binding and printing of the statutes, session laws and town laws.

(2) To prepare at the beginning of each legislative session and present to the judicial committee of the Senate in the form of printed bills, such consolidation and revision of the statutes as can be compiled from time to time.

(3) To continue the statutory annotations of 1914 to date and to print such continuations in the biennial issue of the statutes.

(4) To deliver at the end of each legislative session to the State Printing Board a printer's copy of the Wisconsin statutes containing all general statutes in force, all memorials and resolutions of the session, and index of such statutes, and various other matter, and when the same is printed to certify to its correctness.

(5) To prepare for the Secretary of State an alphabetical index to laws and prepare an index to the same, etc.

the session laws and to supervise the biennial printing of the town

The 1911 Statutes were the first to be printed under the new system, and since that time editions have been printed biennially as soon as practicable after the close of each legislative session. These biennial editions contain all the existing general laws in force at the time of publication. This method obviates the necessity of consulting two or three volumes of statutes and then several volumes of session laws in order to ascertain the present state of the law.

In 1914 the Revisor edited and published a large volume containing all the annotations to the statutes. These annotations are kept up-to-date by the Revisor by publishing in the back of each biennial edition of the statutes a cumulative supplement to such annotations. This is an important work and of great value to lawyers and others in pointing the way, without loss of time, to decisions of the Supreme Court as to the scope, meaning, or effect of legislative enactments.

As the work of revision proceeds the sections are being renumbered by the decimal system. The figures before the decimal indicate the chapter number and those after the decimal indicate the section number. This system is expansive and will allow room for indefinite amendment of or addition to the statutes without becoming involved or complicated.

The office of Revisor of Statutes and the provision for biennial editions of the statutes may be called the Wisconsin plan of keeping the statutory law within easy reach of everyone. It has been in operation 12 years, six editions of the statutes having been issued. Enough copies of each edition are printed to supply all the state and county officials with the necessary copies, and copies are sold to the lawyers and others needing them at a price sufficient to about pay the cost of paper, printing and binding. The edition of 1921, consisting of two volumes printed on thin paper and bound in good law buckram, sells to the profession at $5 per set. It is safe to say that these same statutes could not be privately printed and sold to the profession at less than $25 per set. It is believed, therefore, that the new system has resulted in a considerable saving not only to the state but to those who must necessarily purchase the statutes; and has, in addition, not only simplified the citation of the statutes, but has made easier the task of ascertaining the present state and meaning of the law.

BOARD OF LAW EXAMINERS

PRESENT MEMBERS OF BOARD

Members	Residence	Beginning of Services	Expiration of term
W. R. Bagley, President	Madison	1913	August, 1925
Wm. M. Steele	Superior	1918	August, 1927
Ferris M. White	River Falls	1921	August, 1924
Max H. Strehlow	Green Bay	1921	August, 1926
Benjamin Poss	Milwaukee	1922	August, 1923
Arthur A. McLeod, Secretay Ex-officio	Madison	1921	.....

FORMER MEMBERS OF BOARD

Moses M. Strong	Madison	1885	1894
Joshua Stark	Milwaukee	1885	1897
George G. Greene	Green Bay	1885	1897
M. A. Hurley	Wausau	1885	1892
L. J. Rusk	Chippewa Falls	1885	1921
A. L. Sanborn	Madison	1892	1900
Gilbert M. Woodward	La Crosse	1894	1901
S. N. Dickenson	Superior	1897	1906
Charles Quarles	Milwaukee	1897	1898
W. D. VanDyke	Milwaukee	1898	1902
John L. Erdahl	Madison	1900	1901
Lyman J. Nash	Manitowoc	1901	1908
A. A. Jackson	Janesville	1901	1912
Thos. W. Spence	Milwaukee	1902	1906
Thos. C. Richmond	Madison	1906	1911
Nathan Glicksman	Milwaukee	1906	1911
Byron B. Park	Stevens Point	1908	1908
J. R. North	Green Bay	1908	1915
Frank M. Hoyt	Milwaukee	1911	1914
John B. Sanborn	Madison	1911	1913
Louis Hanitch	Superior	1912	1913
W. R. Foley	Superior	1913	1917
J. G. Hargrove	Milwaukee	1914	1918
Samuel H. Cady	Green Bay	1915	1921
Henry S. Butler	Superior	1917	1918
Louis R. Quarles	Milwaukee	1918	1922

For many years entry into the legal profession was comparatively simple. Any person who was of age and good moral character could apply to the circuit judge in the circuit in which he resided and such

judge could admit him to practice law upon being satisfied by an examination in open court that the applicant possessed "sufficient learning in the law and ability to enable him to properly practice as such attorney." Naturally, the ideas of the circuit judges as to what was "sufficient learning in the law" varied greatly. There was no uniform standard by which to measure such learning or ability. The examinations given were sometimes very much of a farce and were occasionally passed by as being a mere formality. It is said that the only question asked an applicant upon one occasion was "Where can you get the best oyster stew?" Upon leading the judge and a few friends to the place and paying the bill, he was admitted without further formality. The natural result of such procedure was that persons were sometimes admitted to practice law who were incompetent and untrustworthy, and this in time began to reflect on the standing of the legal profession as a whole, notwithstanding it was made up in greater part of very worthy members.

In order to remedy the difficulty, the legislature, by Chapter 63, Laws of 1885, provided for a Board of Bar Examiners, to consist of five competent attorneys, whose duty it should be to examine all applicants for admission to the Bar and issue certificates to those who meet the requirements. Upon presentation of this certificate to the Supreme court the holder is entitled to a license to practice law in all the courts of the state. This Board is appointed by the Supreme court and such court designates when and where the examination shall be held, makes rules and regulations relative to the necessary qualifications of applicants, the course of study to be pursued, etc. The Board has invariably been made up of lawyers of high standing at the Bar and their work has resulted in a marked raising of standards and improvement in the competency and ability of those entering the legal profession. During the 37 years the Board has been in existence 31 lawyers have served thereon, and 96 examinations have been conducted. The clerk of the Supreme court is *ex officio* secretary of the Board.

A new and important duty was placed on the Board by Chapter 16, Laws of 1919, which provides that when the Board shall receive any reliable information to the effect that any attorney has been guilty of misconduct which would justify the suspension or revocation of his license, the Board shall investigate the facts and shall proceed to institute disbarment proceedings in the Circuit court, when in its judgment the facts warrant such action. Under this provision proceedings have been instituted by the Board which have resulted in the disbarment or suspension of fifteen attorneys, and three such proceedings are now pending. This is an important function, the intelligent use of which will exert a wholesome influence upon the legal profession as a whole and will tend to prevent the wrongful use of a high and noble calling by unscrupulous members thereof for private gain.

COURT COMMISSIONERS

Court commissioners are subordinate officers or assistants to the circuit courts, who are given certain judicial or quasi-judicial powers. The purpose of the office is, no doubt, two-fold: first, to relieve the circuit judge of a portion of his judicial or ministerial duties; and second, as a matter of convenience for the transaction of necessary judicial business during the large portion of time between terms of court when the circuit judge is absent from the county.

Pursuant to constitutional authority, the state legislature originally provided for the appointment of one court commissioner in each county. This number has been increased from time to time until now, six may be appointed in each county constituting a part of a judicial circuit; ten are permitted in counties of 65,000 population or more; and in counties constituting an entire judicial circuit (such as Milwaukee), the judge of each branch of the circuit court may appoint two commissioners if the business requires it. In addition, persons who have served as a judge of any court of record for fifteen consecutive years and who have reached the age of 65 years are constituted court commissioners for life, and county judges are also given the powers of court commissioners. Each commissioner appointed by a circuit judge holds office only during the term of the judge appointing him or until his successor is appointed and qualified. He must take and file a constitutional oath of office. His fees are fixed by statute.

Court commissioners in this state are empowered to issue subpoenas for witnesses and attachments and other processes to compel their attendance, administer oaths, take depositions of testimony in civil cases; to take and certify the acknowledgments of deeds or other instruments in writing, and to perform any other acts of a quasi-judicial or ministerial nature, prescribed by law, or rule of court. To these officers are often delegated the duty to take the evidence and make and report their findings to the circuit judge, in important cases involving long accounts or a vast number of details, such as actions for accounting between partners, actions on mechanics liens, etc. This of course effects a great saving of the time of the circuit court and is especially helpful when the calendar is crowded.

In general, a court commissioner is given the same powers as a circuit judge at chambers, i. e., when not holding court, but he has no powers except those which are conferred by statute. He is also made a peace officer in that he is given the same power as judges of all courts and justices of the peace, to cause all laws made for the preservation of the public peace to be obeyed, and may require persons to give security to keep the peace, or for their good behavior, or both. His acts are all subject to review by the circuit court.

CIRCUIT COURT COMMISSIONERS

Name	Post Office
ADAMS COUNTY.	
J. W. Purves	Friendship
Arthur Barrett	Friendship
R. B. Wood	Adams
ASHLAND COUNTY.	
James McCully	Ashland
W. S. Cate	Ashland
George S. McDonald	Ashland
W. G. Fordyce	Butternut
M. J. Hart	Glidden
C. F. Peterson	Mellen
BARRON COUNTY.	
A. F. Wright	Barron
Charles A. Taylor	Barron
M. S. Hines	Rice Lake
R. B. Hart	Cumberland
C. A. Stark	Rice Lake
F. B. Kinsley	Barron
BAYFIELD COUNTY.	
D. M. Maxcy	Washburn
John J. Fisher	Bayfield
Ernest Sauve	Iron River
Ole M. Axness	Mason
BUFFALO COUNTY.	
E. F. Ganz	Alma
John Meili	Alma
P. H. Urness	Mondovi
G. L. Broadfoot	Mondovi
G. L. Pattison	Mondovi
Valentine Thoeny	Fountain City
BROWN COUNTY.	
C. W. Lomas	Green Bay
E. J. Arvey	Green Bay
Max H. Strehlow	Green Bay
A. McComb	Green Bay
Louis Bender	Green Bay
BURNETT COUNTY.	
J. H. Jensen	Grantsburg
CALUMET COUNTY.	
Geo. M. Goggins	Chilton
James Kirwin	Chilton
Geo. C. Hume	Chilton
CHIPPEWA COUNTY.	
L. J. Rusk	Chippewa Falls
Wm. M. Bowe	Chippewa Falls
T. J. Connor	Chippewa Falls
CLARK COUNTY.	
James O'Neill, Ex-officio	Neillsville
William A. Camqman	Neillsville
Arthur E. Dudley	Neillsville
Victor W. Nehs	Neillsville
George Ouimette	Abbotsford
COLUMBIA COUNTY.	
N. E. Van Dyke	Kilbourn
J. H. Rogers	Portage
Herbert L. Zeidler	Columbus
Herbert Palmer	Lodi
A. F. Kellogg	Portage
CRAWFORD COUNTY.	
George Atwood	Gays Mills
John E. Haffa	Soldiers Grove
J. P. Evans	Prairie du Chien
C. H. Speck	Prairie du Chien
George Devall	Wauzeka
DANE COUNTY.	
C. E. Buell	Madison
Chas. N. Brown	Madison
Rufus B. Smith	Madison
H. A. Huber	Stoughton
Frank D. Reed	Madison
Edw. J. Reynolds	Madison
J. C. Harper	Madison
Geo. Kroncke	Madison
Henry Sheldon	Madison
DODGE COUNTY.	
John C. Healy	Beaver Dam
C. E. Hooker	Waupun
L. S. Keeley	Mayville
Elizabeth Kading	Watertown
Geo. W. Morse	Juneau
Wm. H. Woodard	Watertown
DOOR COUNTY.	
Jacob Dehos	Sturgeon Bay
DOUGLAS COUNTY.	
Carl M. Wilson	Superior
C. R. Fridley	Superior
R. I. Tipton	Superior
George C. Cooper	Superior
W. B. Kellogg	Superior
DUNN COUNTY.	
J. R. Mathews	Menomonie
W. S. Swenson	Menomonie
J. C. Ticknor	Menomonie
George Shafer	Menomonie
EAU CLAIRE COUNTY.	
A. H. Shoemaker	Eau Claire
M. B. Hubbard	Eau Claire
R. D. Whitford	Eau Claire
FLORENCE COUNTY.	
W. C. Haberkorn	Florence
J. E. Parry	Florence
James J. Pontbrian	Florence
C. R. Brooks	Long Lake
FOND DU LAC CO.	
F. W. Chadbourne	Fond du Lac
James Murray	Fond du Lac
F. Ryan Duffy	Fond du Lac
J. M. Gooding	Fond du Lac
W. W. Hughes	Fond du Lac
S. M. Pedrick	Ripon
M. K. Reilly	Fond du Lac
H. E. Swett	Fond du Lac
FOREST COUNTY.	
D. C. Forest	Padus
A. E. Lawrence	Wabeno
F. A. Hooper	Crandon
A. E. Germer	Crandon
C. G. Eaton	North Crandon
GRANT COUNTY.	
R. M. Orchard	Lancaster
H. E. G. Kemp	Boscobel
James Dolan	Platteville
R. A. Goodell	Platteville
E. J. Morse	Lancaster
GREEN COUNTY.	
W. H. McGrath	Monroe
R. J. Crode	Monroe
Sam Blum	Monroe

Circuit Court Commissioners—Continued

Name	Post Office
GREEN LAKE COUNTY.	
John J. Wood, Jr	Berlin
F. Englebracht, Jr	Berlin
H. A. Price	Markesan
Perry Niskern	Berlin
O. H. Lichtenberg	Princeton
Thomas F. Davlin	Berlin
IOWA COUNTY.	
Ernest C. Fiedler	Mineral Point
J. B. Reynolds	Mineral Point
E. Y. Hutchinson	Mineral Point
J. J. Hoskins	Dodgeville
J. D. McGeever	Dodgeville
Edw. L. Reese	Dodgeville
IRON COUNTY.	
A. L. Ruggles	Hurley
W. T. Lennon	Hurley
Theodore P. Boretti	Hurley
JACKSON COUNTY.	
Frank Johnson	Black River Falls
H. A. Johnson	Black River Falls
C. J. VanSchaick	Black River Falls
George Gilbert	Black River Falls
Edwin Pierce	Merrillan
J. D. Dwier	Alma Center
JEFFERSON COUNTY.	
O. C. Hahn	Watertown
C. A. Skinner	Watertown
Paul H. Tratt	Fort Atkinson
Chas. E. Williams	Palmyra
L. J. Mistele	Jefferson
JUNEAU COUNTY.	
J. T. Hanson	Mauston
J. B. Miller	Mauston
H. F. Beckman	New Lisbon
W. S. Hake	Elroy
F. A. Christensen	Necedah
E. M. Hanzlik	Wonewoc
KENOSHA COUNTY.	
A. E. Buckmaster	Kenosha
Calvin Stewart	Kenosha
R. P. Cavanagh	Kenosha
C. E. Randall	Kenosha
Lewis W. Powell	Kenosha
KEWAUNEE COUNTY.	
W. A. Cowell, Ex-officio	
Jos. F. Valecka	Kewaunee
J. H. McGowan	Algoma
Anton G. Schauer	Algoma
Geo. H. Crowns	Algoma
LA CROSSE COUNTY.	
Otto M. Schlabach	La Crosse
Hugo J. Ackerman	La Crosse
John F. Doherty	La Crosse
Robert S. Cowie	La Crosse
John E. McConnell	La Crosse
C. W. Hunt	La Crosse
LAFAYETTE COUNTY.	
P. H. Conley	Darlington
Belle Quinlan	Benton
LINCOLN COUNTY.	
F. J. Smith	Merrill
Max VanHecke	Merrill
A. T. Curtis	Merrill
J. D. Mitchell	Tomahawk
M. C. Porter	Merrill
LANGLADE COUNTY.	
H. F. Morsen	Antigo
E. A. Morse	Antigo
Chas. H. Avery	Antigo
Ray C. Dempsey	Antigo
Henry Hay	Antigo
C. J. Te Selle	Antigo
Irvin White	Antigo
MANITOWOC COUNTY.	
J. S. Anderson	Manitowoc
H. L. Markham	Manitowoc
E. G. Nash	Manitowoc
Harry F. Kelley	Manitowoc
F. W. Dicke	Two Rivers
MARATHON COUNTY.	
George J. Leicht, Ex-officio	Wausau
O. L. Ringle	Wausau
John P. Ford	Wausau
J. J. Okoneski	Wausau
Walter A. Evers	Wausau
MARINETTE COUNTY.	
L. M. Evert	Marinette
O. A. Anderson	Marinette
Henry T. Scudder	Marinette
John H. Franzke	Marinette
John J. McGillis	Marinette
J. C. Morgan	Wausaukee
MARQUETTE COUNTY.	
John Barry	Montello
J. A. Metzler	Montello
D. W. McNamara	Montello
Henry Schwark	Westfield
MILWAUKEE COUNTY.	
Adolph Kanneberg	Milwaukee
W. J. McElroy	Milwaukee
R. S. Witte	Milwaukee
John J. Maher	Milwaukee
Julius E. Roehr	Milwaukee
Max W. Nohl	Milwaukee
James H. Stover	Milwaukee
Chas. A. Orth	Milwaukee
Wm. H. Timlin	Milwaukee
George E. Ballhorn	Milwaukee
Harry R. McLogan	Milwaukee
O. T. Williams	Milwaukee
Emil J. Ludwig	Milwaukee
MONROE COUNTY.	
Z. S. Rice	Sparta
H. Teasdale	Sparta
T. P. Abel	Sparta
E. Bartels	Tomah
B. S. Wariner	Tomah
John G. Graham	Tomah
OCONTO COUNTY.	
Carl W. Carlson	Oconto Falls
George Hoxie	Gillette
J. E. Keefe	Oconto
J. B. Chase	Oconto
C. O. Newman	Oconto
ONEIDA COUNTY.	
H. T. Ames	Minocqua
A. Jay Bolger	Minocqua
J. W. Kelley, Jr	Rhinelander
Alex McRae	Rhinelander
Harry L. Reeves	Rhinelander
Chas. F. Smith, Jr	Rhinelander
H. F. Steele	Rhinelander

Circuit Court Commissioners—Continued

Name	Post Office
OUTAGAMIE COUNTY.	
L. Hugo Killer	Appleton
Jos. Koffend, Jr.	Appleton
Henry Kreiss	Appleton
C. J. Jackson	Seymour
Paul V. Cary	Appleton
Alfred C. Bosser	.....
Joseph W. Le Fevre	.....
OZAUKEE COUNTY.	
Jos. W. Collins	Port Washington
Chas. J. Kunny	Port Washington
J. E. Uselding, County Judge ex officio as Court Commissioner	Port Washington
PEPIN COUNTY.	
A. C. Smith	Durand
L. A. Axtell	Pepin
PIERCE COUNTY.	
W. G. Spence	River Falls
John G. Graslie	Spring Valley
John E. Foley	Ellsworth
George B. Skogmo	River Falls
Jay H. Grimm	River Falls
POLK COUNTY.	
Harry D. Baker	St. Croix Falls
W. W. Winchester	Amery
Henry Vold	Balsam Lake
Carl M. Lynn	Osceola
R. G. Arveson	Frederic
PORTAGE COUNTY.	
G. L. Park	Stevens Point
F. A. Neuberger	Stevens Point
A. P. Een	Amherst
John W. Bovee	Plainfield
PRICE COUNTY.	
G. M. Chamberlain	Phillips
E. J. Aschenbrener	Park Falls
James Smith	Park Falls
J. B. Low	Prentice
J. B. Saunders	Park Falls
C. A. Nelson	Phillips
RACINE COUNTY.	
George W. Waller	Burlington
John T. Gittings	Union Grove
Guy A. Benson	Racine
William Sanders	Waterford
Fulton Thompson	Racine
RICHLAND COUNTY.	
George Wulfing	Richland Center
W. H. Stevenson	Richland Center
Michael Murphy	Richland Center
ROCK COUNTY.	
F. C. Burpee	Janesville
M. P. Richardson	Janesville
A. E. Matheson	Janesville
F. L. Janes	Evansville
T. D. Woolsey	Beloit
RUSK COUNTY.	
J. W. Carow	Ladysmith
J. A. Michaelson	Ladysmith
T. M. Thomas	Ladysmith

Name	Post Office
ST. CROIX COUNTY.	
C. A. Cross	Hudson
W. G. Mosher	Glenwood City
James E. Hughes	New Richmond
H. B. Bliesner	Baldwin
F. V. Williams	River Falls
SAUK COUNTY.	
Adolph Andro	Baraboo
E. F. Dithmar	Baraboo
H. L. Halsted	Baraboo
Thos. W. King	Spring Green
H. B. Quimby	Reedsburg
H. N. Winchester	Reedsburg
SAWYER COUNTY.	
J. C. Davis	Hayward
W. V. Silverburg	Hayward
SHAWANO COUNTY.	
Frank Williams	Wittenberg
M. G. Eberlein	Shawano
Ed Sommers	Shawano
John H. Pulcifer	Shawano
Edward J. White	Mattoon
Julius F. Breitrick	Tigerton
SHEBOYGAN COUNTY.	
A. C. Prescott	Sheboygan
Francis Williams	Sheboygan
H. J. Rooney	Plymouth
Charles Voigt	Sheboygan
Henry A. Detling	Sheboygan
TAYLOR COUNTY.	
M. W. Ryan	Medford
K. J. Urquhart	Medford
Frank Kulwiec	Lublin
TREMPEALEAU CO.	
Anton Liver	Independence
Edward Gardner	Galesville
D. L. Remington	Osseo
James S. Pierson	Trempealeau
John C. Muir	Arcadia
VERNON COUNTY.	
F. P. Bean	De Soto
L. O. Brye	Coon Valley
Jos. Haugh	Hillsboro
VILAS COUNTY.	
Finn Lawler	Eagle River
Frank Carter	Eagle River
J. N. Balmer	Lac du Flambeau
Amos Radcliffe	Eagle River
WALWORTH COUNTY.	
Jay W. Page	Elkhorn
E. L. von Suessmilch	Delavan
F. Henry Kiser	Whitewater
Robert C. Bulkley	Whitewater
L. G. Brown	Lake Geneva
H. A. Burdick	Lake Geneva
Franklin J. Tyrrell	Lake Geneva
WASHBURN COUNTY.	
Chas. A. Shaver	Shell Lake
L. J. Jones	Spooner

Circuit Court Commissioners—Continued

Name	Post Office
WASHINGTON CO.	
C. E. Robinson	West Bend
A. M. Benson	Hartford
WAUKESHA COUNTY.	
D. J. Hemlock	Waukesha
V. H. Tichenor	Waukesha
T. W. Parkinson	Waukesha
Geo. E. Robinson	Oconomowoc
Anthony G. Derse	Oconomowoc
WAUPACA COUNTY.	
R. F. Taggart	Weyauwega
Giles H. Putnam	New London
E. W. Wendlandt	New London
Geo. H. Nordvi	Waupaca
Mrs. Marie A. Brunner	Clintonville
WAUSHARA COUNTY.	
John Clark	Wautoma
George P. Sorenson, ex-officio	Wautoma
W. H. Fields	Plainfield
W. F. Hall	Aurorahville
Chas. T. Taylor	Wautoma
WINNEBAGO COUNTY.	
W. C. Kimball	Oshkosh
W. C. Bouck	Oshkosh
F. A. Kaerwer	Oshkosh
W. J. Foulkes	Oshkosh
D. C. Pinkerton	Oshkosh
J. M. Pleasants	Menasha
WOOD COUNTY.	
Chas. E. Briere	Wisconsin Rapids
B. M. Vaughan	Wisconsin Rapids
E. M. Deming	Marshfield
C. B. Edwards	Marshfield
R. E. Andrews	Marshfield
Daniel Ruggles	Pittsville

COUNTY OFFICERS 1923-1924

	County	Voting Precincts	County Seat	County Clerk	Treasurer
1	Adams	19	Friendship	John L. Hopper	A. D. Fuller
2	Ashland	27	Ashland	Edwin H. Quistorff	Henry D. Klein
3	Barron	35	Barron	F. S. Woodard	S. R. Pollock
4	Bayfield	35	Washburn	Jacob Yderstad	Randall W. Smith
5	Brown	47	Green Bay	R. B. Vickery	Ole Hanson
6	Buffalo	26	Alma	John Meili	Glenn V. Pierce
7	Burnett	23	Grantsburg	Chas. G. Hjort	Gust A. Olson
8	Calumet	15	Chilton	John H. Brocker	William L. Griem
9	Chippewa	42	Chippewa Falls	James R. Harris	John F. Kelly
10	Clark	46	Neillsville	John J. Irvine	Mary Rude
11	Columbia	39	Portage	H. R. Tongen	Mary L. Diehl
12	Crawford	24	Prairie du Chien	Sam Sletmark	William J. Rider
13	Dane	72	Madison	G. J. Fjelstad	Herbert G. Rinder
14	Dodge	57	Juneau	E. F. Becker	Herman E. Krueger
15	Door	21	Sturgeon Bay	R. Herlache	Emil Miller
16	Douglas	38	Superior	William J. Leader	W. C. Smith
17	Dunn	33	Menomonie	Arthur O. Quilling	Ole Nesseth
18	Eau Claire	28	Eau Claire	John H. Nygaard	Chas. A. Singel
19	Florence	8	Florence	C. Elmer Erickson	Charles R. Tiderman
20	Fond du Lac	51	Fond du Lac	Alfred S. Wilkinson	N. T. Hersey
21	Forest	17	Crandon	W. E. Mountain	Henry Poppy
22	Grant	62	Lancaster	James T. Webb	L. W. Hounsell
23	Green	27	Monroe	Mazie V. Bowen	E. L. Campbell
24	Green Lake	20	Green Lake	G. A. Weinkauf	George S. Trasher
25	Iowa	28	Dodgeville	Will M. Bishop	David Ellis
26	Iron	17	Hurley	Chas. A. Noren	L. J. Noldin
27	Jackson	29	Black River Falls	Jas. H. Harmer	Albert Knutsen
28	Jefferson	46	Jefferson	Wm. A. Muck	Frederick Bullwinkel
29	Juneau	31	Mauston	Harvey F. Stackman	A. C. Carter
30	Kenosha	18	Kenosha	Charles L. Holderness	Thomas S. Scott
31	Kewaunee	14	Kewaunee	Jos. G. Lazansky	Jos. O. Konski
32	La Crosse	38	La Crosse	Hubert D. Staats	Ole Lunde
33	Lafayette	28	Darlington	E. P. Noble	Louis E. Boll
34	Langlade	23	Antigo	Valentine P. Rath	John Callahan
35	Lincoln	28	Merrill	Aug. Rusch	W. H. Kaiser
36	Manitowoc	36	Manitowoc	Arthur Schroeder	Arthur E. Mueller
37	Marathon	67	Wausau	E. H. Kuhlmann	Wm. R. Kumbier
38	Marinette	34	Marinette	Peter H. McAllister	Ben H. Clough
39	Marquette	18	Montello	Chas. W. Gay	Edward Gelhar
40	Milwaukee	287	Milwaukee	William J. Carey	Patrick McManus
41	Monroe	36	Sparta	A. L. Nicol	O. J. Jackson
42	Oconto	40	Oconto	Lenora C. Orr	William Carey
43	Oneida	25	Rhinelander	John J. Verage	P. J. Cain
44	Outagamie	46	Appleton	John E. Hantschel	Marie Ziegenhagen
45	Ozaukee	18	Port Washington	John Bichler	Charles J. Kunny
46	Pepin	12	Durand	W. C. Richardson	C. V. Hewitt
47	Pierce	27	Ellsworth	Ole J. Hohle	Fred W. Kendall
48	Polk	36	Balsam Lake	V. A. Hansen	Anton Nelson
49	Portage	30	Stevens Point	Ruth McCallum	Earl Newby
50	Price	27	Phillips	Joshua Jones	Wm. D. Anderson
51	Racine	34	Racine	Harry Basinger	Martin Christensen
52	Richland	23	Richland Center	Alden T. Rundell	J. W. Mick
53	Rock	45	Janesville	Howard W. Lee	Arthur M. Church
54	Rusk	36	Ladysmith	Elmer W. Hill	John L. Boldon
55	St. Croix	39	Hudson	Hakkon S. Offerdahl	Reuben S. Roe
56	Sauk	38	Baraboo	Nellie Sceales	Edwin M. Doll
57	Sawyer	22	Hayward	John Berger	Ola F. Frets
58	Shawano	39	Shawano	Otto O. Wigand	Albert H. Gustman
59	Sheboygan	40	Sheboygan	H. W. Timmer	F. W. Zimmerman
60	Taylor	27	Medford	Carl Herrmann	John Zenner
61	Trempealeau	23	Whitehall	Walter E. Risberg	F. D. Hopkins
62	Vernon	35	Viroqua	Berlie Moore	Amund Belland
63	Vilas	17	Eagle River	Mary Houg	Chas. H. Adams
64	Walworth	33	Elkhorn	Grant D. Harrington	Harley C. Norris
65	Washburn	27	Shell Lake	A. F. Cameron	George L. Cott
66	Washington	23	West Bend	Robert G. Kraemer	Henry Kerhaupt
67	Waukesha	33	Waukesha	William Koehler	Daniel J. Pierner
68	Waupaca	44	Waupaca	Louis F. Shoemaker	Martin A. Paulson
69	Waushara	25	Wautoma	W. B. Stilwell	C. F. Youngman
70	Winnebago	42	Oshkosh	Geo. W. Manuel	Carroll H. Larrabee
71	Wood	43	Wisconsin Rapids	Sam Church	Jas. E. Lavigne
	Total	2,535			

COUNTY OFFICERS 1923-1924

District Attorney	Sheriff	Register of Deeds	Clerk of Court	
John T. Lindsay	Frank E. Parks	E. E. Smith	Claude B. Meteyard	1
George F. Merrill	Edward J. Graham	William C. Knowles	Thomas W. Upthegrove	2
C. E. Soderberg	Merton Martenson	C. D. Blassingham	E. V. Babcock	3
John J. Fisher	John A. McDonald	Nels Myhre	John Froseth	4
Raymond E. Evrard	Jake Geurts	Rigney L. Dwyer	M. P. Doherty	5
Grover L. Broadfoot	John Miller	Charles H. Kaste	Darwin W. Ulrich	6
Clive J. Strang	Charles H. Saunders	Agnes Christianson	J. C. Jensen	7
Helmuth F. Arps	Charles Groeschil	A. P. Baumann	Michael Schwarz	8
Harold E. Stafford	Herbert R. Kilpatrick	Olaf C. Thorp	R. J. Emerson	9
A. L. Devos	Louis A. Handtke	John P. Kintzele	Geo. A. Ure	10
Dorothy Walker	Harry A. Nehls	Arthur W. English	John H. Peterman	11
J. S. Earll	Oscar A. Stevenson	Thomas E. Gander	Clarence B. Peterson	12
Theodore G. Lewis	Julius J. Krug	C. A. Lewis	Herbert F. Hansen	13
Geo. A. Hartman	Ben C. Lange	Nelson Bonner	Edwin C. Beske	14
Grover Stapleton	Al. Osmuson	Bert Carmody	Frank Wellever	15
Robert E. Kennedy	William A. Hagreen	William McDougal	Chas. Wickstrom	16
John C. Ticknor	Christian W. Hellum	M. F. McLeod	Joseph Trinko	17
Victor M. Stolts	Joseph Figlmiller	Anton M. Anderson	Hans S. Lund	18
Max Sells	James Doyle	Clarence Bomberg	George W. Baird	19
James Murray	F. W. Schlaak	John G. Brunkhorst	L. M. Gibson	20
Warde A. Wescott	Benjamin H. Schafer	E. O. Woodbury	S. J. Conway	21
Geo. B. Clementson	Joseph Edge	John T. Cox	Fred C. Burr	22
H. N. B. Caradine	Robert W. Blumer	John L. Burkhard	Max G. Booth	23
M. J. Paul	C. E. Eaton	Geo. W. Williams	James Leigh	24
R. T. Jackson	John K. Francis	J. H. Bray	W. E. Williams	25
W. B. Foster	Joseph Volant	R. C. Trembath	Joseph La Fave	26
E. S. Jedney	Carl Carlson	Eilert M. Hagen	F. S. Pomroy	27
Otto Kuenzli	T. F. Dennis Smith	C. T. Fargo	J. C. Brandel	28
Robert P. Clark	Glenn E. Russell	Herman M. Ruh	Vernon Wright, Sr.	29
Morris Barnett	Fred C. Pabst	John F. Schmitt, Jr.	George Stevens	30
Leo W. Bruemmer	George C. Webb	Anton G. Schauer	Wm. F. Duescher	31
Stanley G. Gordon	Bernt J. Lund	Charles J. Wachs	Leonard Kleeber	32
John J. Boyle	C. L. Simmons	F. E. Olson	B. E. Everson	33
Ami N. Whiting	Daniel W. Leonard	Herman A. Friedeman	Anton J. Notwotney	34
Max Van Hecke	Herman Thierback	W. M. Allen	Geo. A. Schroeder	35
Chas. E. Brady	Carl Kiel	Gust Eggert	Chas. E. Cary	36
Geo. W. Lippert	Arthur Siewert	Geo. A. Runkel	H. A. Beilke	37
A. F. Murphy	John J. Doberstein	Adeline B. Pratt	Oscar A. Anderson	38
Rell Conant	Wm. O. Connor	Chas. R. Raskie	Sam B. Robinson	39
George A. Shaughnassy	Phillip C. Westfahl	Frank O. Philps	Charles C. Maas	40
Wm. M. Gleiss	Wm. Albrecht	John C. Meyers	Ole H. Doxrud	41
Irving Breakstone	Walter S. Roy	John Wesner	Joseph E. Keefe	42
John W. Kelley	Chas. S. Crofoot	Chas. E. Davis	Hannah McRae	43
John A. Lonsdorf	Otto H. Zuehlke	Albert G. Koch	Harry A. Shannon	44
Peter M. Huiras	Henry F. Delles	William Ahlhouser	William Schuknecht	45
C. M. Hilliard	Samuel Black	W. C. Thompson	Reuben Anderson	46
Kenneth S. White	Frank L. Rolson	Fred G. Magee	Walter E. Warren	47
Howard D. Blanding	Jas. A. Olson	J. H. Towers	E. E. Husband	48
Byron J. Carpenter	John F. Kubisiak	Ed. Larson	Preston E. Webster	49
C. E. Sovett	August Johnson	O. P. Chandler	Henry Niebauer	50
Thorwald M. Beck	George B. Wherrey	Robert Mutter	John C. Hood	51
O. D. Black	D. O. Dietzman	Chas. Clarson	C. B. Stofer	52
S. G. Dunnwiddie	Fred Beley	F. P. Smiley	Jesse Eade	53
O. J. Falge	Wm. Dodson	E. M. Worden	C. D. Swaim	54
W. R. Kirk	Cornelious O'Brian	Alfred Halverson	Norman G. Larson	55
Henry J. Bohm	W. H. Ode	Carl M. Du Bois	Frank B. Moss	56
W. V. Silverthorne	A. F. Quail	Walter J. Duffy	Alex Pearson	57
Robert H. Fischer	William F. Grosnick	Fred Ainsworth	Frank M. Hoeing	58
Charles Voigt	George S. Goodell	Edwin Koellmer	F. E. Fritsch	59
T. W. Andresen	Frank Bauer	J. W. Benn	Marion W. Truax	60
John A. Markham	Hilman W. Erickson	Morris Hanson	E. J. Kidder	61
J. A. Moen	Alex Skolos	Paul T. Paulsen	Luna Gasling	62
Geo. E. O'Connor	Chas. H. Blohm	Fern Scott	Hunter Case	63
Alfred L. Godfrey	Hal E. Wylie	Frank G. Holmes	Edwin Jack White	64
S. A. Barrett	Rodger Ryan	Frank A. Keeler	Andrew Ryan	65
Henry P. Schmidt	Gustave Benike	Wm. T. Leins	John H. Klessig	66
Allen D. Young	Alvin J. Redford	George T. Anderson	Harry T. Phillips	67
Otto L. Olen	Halbert Swenson	Peter H. Jorgenson	Ing. Ovrom	68
Gad Jones	Sever Nelson	E. R. Barnard	W. L. Roberts	69
David K. Allen	H. Peter Carlson	Selba G. Stocum	Frank W. Schneider	70
R. R. Williams	Jas. A. Bogie	Henry Ebbe	A. B. Bever	71

COUNTY JUDGES AND COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS

	County	County Seat	County Superintendent, Term expires July 1923	County Judge Term expires Jan. 1926
1	Adams	Friendship	Mary A. Breary	Chas. H. Gilman
2	Ashland	Ashland	Thos. F. O'Connell	Jas. McCully
3	Barron	Barron	Regina Kohten	A. F. Wright
4	Bayfield	Washburn	Jessie N. Smith	Hartvig P. Axelberg
5	Brown	Green Bay	Edward A. Seymour	Carlton Merrill
6	Buffalo	Alma	Herman H. Liebenberg	Martin L. Fugina
7	Burnett	Grantsburg	*O. H. Caspers	Frank G. Dahlberg
8	Calumet	Chilton	*Mathilda Horn	Nicholas Groetzinger
9	Chippewa	Chippewa Falls	*Anna Johnson	T. J. Connor
10	Clark	Neillsville	O. J. Thompson	Oscar M. Schoengarth
11	Columbia	Portage	*Laura B. Janieson	Alonzo F. Kellogg
12	Crawford	Prairie du Chien	A. F. Schoonover	Jeremiah O'Neil
13	Dane	Madison	1st—Sylvanus Ames 2nd—T. S. Thompson	A. G. Zimmerman
14	Dodge	Juneau	John Kelly	Emil H. Naber
15	Door	Sturgeon Bay	Katharine Conley	Jacob Dehos
16	Douglas	Superior	Vera C. Rehnstrand	A. McKay
17	Dunn	Menomonie	Earl L. Edes	C. R. Freeman
18	Eau Claire	Eau Claire	Lillia Johnson	Geo. L. Blum
19	Florence	Florence	Grace W. Kinnear	Frank Waring
20	Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	Orson S. Morse	August E. Richter
21	Forest	Crandon	*A. R. Anklam	James A. Walsh
22	Grant	Lancaster	P. E. Ralph	E. B. Goodsell
23	Green	Monroe	John N. Burns	John L. Sherron
24	Green Lake	Green Lake	Geo. V. Kelly	Perry Niskern
25	Iowa	Dodgeville	*Alma Heldstab	Aldro Jenks
26	Iron	Hurley	Ida B. Bradley	P. H. Aspinwall
27	Jackson	Black River Falls	Mae E. Hardie	Frank Johnson
28	Jefferson	Jefferson	Arthur J. Thorne	J. G. Conway
29	Juneau	Mauston	Leah L. Diehl	Melville L. Bunnell
30	Kenosha	Kenosha	John J. Kerwin	R. V. Baker
31	Kewaunee	Kewaunee	Thomas Frawley	William A. Cowell
32	La Crosse	La Crosse	Blanche J. Chamberlain	John Brindley
33	Lafayette	Darlington	W. W. Woolworth	Jefferson B. Simpson
34	Langlade	Antigo	Bertha Moss	John W. Parsons
35	Lincoln	Merrill	W. S. Freeman	Milton C. Porter
36	Manitowoc	Manitowoc	Lillian L. Chloupek	John Chloupek
37	Marathon	Wausau	J. E. Giessel	*Geo. J. Leicht
38	Marinette	Marinette	Gertrude Schwittay	Alvin E. Davis
39	Marquette	Montello	Samuel Long	John A. Metzler
40	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Edward T. Griffin	Michael S. Sheridan John C.Karel(Jn.1927)
41	Monroe	Sparta	Harriet Hutson	Randolph A. Richards
42	Oconto	Oconto	Sanford V. Wilson	Herbert F. Jones
43	Oneida	Rhinelander	Martha Johnson	H. F. Steele
44	Outagamie	Appleton	Florence S. Jenkins	John Bottensek
45	Ozaukee	Port Washington	Richard F. Beger	John E. Uselding
46	Pepin	Durand	Cynthia Carlisle	W. B. Newcomb
47	Pierce	Ellsworth	Henry B. Aasterud	Warren P. Knowles
48	Polk	Balsam Lake	Evelyn Weed	Carl M. Lynn
49	Portage	Stevens Point	Alice M. Gordon	William F. Owen
50	Price	Phillips	Ida E. Ehle	Asa K. Owen
51	Racine	Racine	Edith McEachron	Walter C. Palmer
52	Richland	Richland Center	R. B. Nolan	P. L. Lincoln
53	Rock	Janesville	O. D. Antisdel	Charles L. Fifield
54	Rusk	Ladysmith	R. H. Burns	D. W. Maloney
55	St. Croix	Hudson	Hans A. Aune	Otto W. Arnquists
56	Sauk	Baraboo	Jessie C. Martiny	James H. Hill
57	Sawyer	Hayward	Josephine Grafton	John K. Swinson
58	Shawano	Shawano	L. D. Roberts	Frank A. Jaeckel
59	Sheboygan	Sheboygan	H. C. Dornbush	Paul T. Krez
60	Taylor	Medford	Emma M. Lupinsky	M. A. Buckley
61	Trempealeau	Whitehall	Helen M. Berg	Earl F. Hensel
62	Vernon	Viroqua	George E. Sanford	D. O. Mahoney
63	Vilas	Eagle River	A. J. Austin	Frank W. Carter
64	Walworth	Elkhorn	Helen Martin	Jay F. Lyon
65	Washburn	Shell Lake	Lucy A. Leonard	Lewis J. Jones
66	Washington	West Bend	M. T. Buckley	Patrick O'Meara
67	Waukesha	Waukesha	Geo. B. Rhoads	David W. Agnew
68	Waupaca	Waupaca	*Mrs. E. W. Gurley	William H. Martin
69	Waushara	Wautoma	Arthur Dietz	Geo. P. Sorenson
70	Winnebago	Oshkosh	Reginald E. Sanders	*D. E. McDonald
71	Wood	Wisconsin Rapids	Ruth C. Bennett	William J. Conway

*Appointed.

COUNTY OFFICERS 1923-1924

	County	Voting Precincts	County Seat	Surveyor	Coroner	
1	Adams	19	Friendship	M. C. Smith		1
2	Ashland	27	Ashland	Jerod W. Day	Louis Sollie	2
3	Barron	35	Barron	J. A. H. Johnson	J. H. Wallis	3
4	Bayfield	35	Washburn	Winfield S. Tripp	Amos N. Hansen	4
5	Brown	47	Green Bay	Harry R. Alberts	Gregory Biemert	5
6	Buffalo	26	Alma	Carl Michaels	Hartman F. Stohr	6
7	Burnett	23	Grantsburg	Darius Connor	Claude A. Taylor	7
8	Calumet	15	Chilton		Edw. F. Rathert	8
9	Chippewa	42	Chippewa Falls	A. C. Webster	Henry Larson	9
10	Clark	46	Neillsville	S. F. Hewett	C. M. Taylor	10
11	Columbia	39	Portage	C. E. Corning	Charles W. Baker	11
12	Crawford	24	Prairie du Chien	A. L. Hurlbut	Frank E. Holly	12
13	Dane	72	Madison	Phil H. Hintze	Joseph H. Stephenson	13
14	Dodge	57	Juneau	John H. Carroll	W. J. Schmidt	14
15	Door	21	Sturgeon Bay	E. Odbert	Elmer Christianson	15
16	Douglas	38	Superior	D. W. Van Vleck	Z. A. Downs	16
17	Dunn	33	Menomonie	Wm. A. Harding	Carl Olson	17
18	Eau Claire	28	Eau Claire	Wesley Baker	Robert H. Stokes	18
19	Florence	8	Florence	A. A. Bradley	Ed. Ziesler	19
20	Fond du Lac	51	Fond du Lac		J. E. Murray	20
21	Forest	17	Crandon	I. R. Ritter	H. H. Patterson	21
22	Grant	62	Lancaster	John T. Buser	Emil Schwer	22
23	Green	27	Monroe	Chas. R. Marshall	F. A. Schriner	23
24	Green Lake	20	Green Lake	R. H. Spragg	Geo. W. Morton	24
25	Iowa	28	Dodgeville	T. H. Arthur	Sam Sims	25
26	Iron	17	Hurley		Joseph Charbonneau	26
27	Jackson	29	Black River Falls	C. M. Hagen	Harold Kalling	27
28	Jefferson	46	Jefferson	Chas. Rockwell	L. J. Auerbach	28
29	Juneau	31	Mauston			29
30	Kenosha	18	Kenosha	William E. O'Brien	Truman T. Parker	30
31	Kewaunee	14	Kewaunee		Felix Maraux	31
32	La Crosse	38	La Crosse	Henry Lueth	Raymond C. Dwyer	32
33	Lafayette	28	Darlington		T. J. Nethery	33
34	Langlade	23	Antigo	William C. Webley	Charles J. Hittle	34
35	Lincoln	28	Merrill	Herman Thomas	Alfred Schram	35
36	Manitowoc	36	Manitowoc	Louis Pentzien	G. W. Kemper	36
37	Marathon	67	Wausau	Geo. Johnston	Wm. C. Meilahr	37
38	Marinette	34	Marinette	James E. Murphy	Inor F. Jensen	38
39	Marquette	18	Montello	Geo. E. Phillips	J. W. Wilson	39
40	Milwaukee	283	Milwaukee	Theodore S. Engel	Joseph Lettenburger	40
41	Monroe	38	Sparta			41
42	Oconto	40	Oconto	Herman Giese	Clyde M. Davis	42
43	Oneida	25	Rhinelander	D. H. Vaughan	F. P. Hilderbrand	43
44	Outagamie	46	Appleton	F. M. Charlesworth	Herbert E. Ellsworth	44
45	Ozaukee	18	Port Washington		George B. Horn	45
46	Pepin	12	Durand			46
47	Pierce	27	Ellsworth	William Jenson	George Hoyer	47
48	Polk	36	Balsam Lake	C. P. A. Jensson	John A. Krusche	48
49	Portage	30	Stevens Point	Julian F. Maxfield	Harry D. Boston	49
50	Price	27	Phillips	Frank Henry	Martin L. Fancher	50
51	Racine	34	Racine	Byron F. Henry	William F. Kisow	51
52	Richland	23	Richland Center	Alvin Bannister	J. T. Barto	52
53	Rock	42	Janesville	Alexander W. Ely	Lynn A. Whaley	53
54	Rusk	36	Ladysmith	John Diamond	O. B. Ellingboe	54
55	St. Croix	39	Hudson	James A. Andrews	Geo. F. Trieb	55
56	Sauk	38	Baraboo	H. E. French	John C. Wade, R. M.	56
57	Sawyer	22	Hayward	Otto Gobler	W. F. Buck	57
58	Shawano	39	Shawano	J. J. Melendy	Walter H. Garfield	58
59	Sheboygan	41	Sheboygan	Jerry Donohue	William Van Zanten	59
60	Taylor	27	Medford	Elmer D. Martin	T. C. Hartwig	60
61	Trempealeau	23	Whitehall	C. F. Van Tassel	Dr. Eugene A. MacCornack	61
62	Vernon	35	Viroqua		W. B. Morris	62
63	Vilas	17	Eagle River	W. J. Walsh	A. A. Denton	63
64	Walworth	33	Elkhorn	Wm. Child	Frank M. Mayer	64
65	Washburn	27	Shell Lake	Walter G. Hoar	Walter J. Marti	65
66	Washington	23	West Bend	C. A. R. Distelhorst	Ernst Wittig	66
67	Waukesha	33	Waukesha	Walter Caldwell	L. F. Lee	67
68	Waupaca	44	Waupaca	Arthur W. Millerd	Joseph Stadler, Jr.	68
69	Waushara	25	Wautoma	Geo. Ellis		69
70	Winnebago	42	Oshkosh	A. E. McMahon	Chas. Sorenson	70
71	Wood	43	Wisconsin Rapids	G. W. Severns	John Werner	71
	Total	2,585				