

No. 519, A.]

[Published May 28, 1913.

CHAPTER 302.

AN ACT to amend subdivisions (5) and (6) of section 430 of the statutes, relating to powers of electors at school district meetings.

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

SECTION 1. Subdivisions (5) and (6) of section 430 of the statutes are amended to read: (Section 430) (5) To vote such tax as the meeting shall deem sufficient to purchase or lease a suitable site for a schoolhouse, to build, hire or purchase a schoolhouse and to keep in repair and furnish the same with the necessary fuel and appendages. * * *

(6) To vote such tax as the meeting shall deem proper for the payment of teachers' wages in the district. * * *

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

Approved May 26, 1913.

No. 564, A.]

[Published May 28, 1913.

CHAPTER 303.

AN ACT to amend sections 1, 2, 3 and 4 of chapter 96, laws of 1891; to repeal sections 5, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26, of chapter 96, laws of 1891; to repeal section 6, chapter 96, laws of 1891, as amended by chapter 278, laws of 1891; to repeal sections 9, 10 and 15, chapter 96, laws of 1891, as amended by chapter 171, laws of 1903; and to repeal section 7a of chapter 96 of the laws of 1891, created by chapter 171, laws of 1903; and to create sections 5 to 63, inclusive, of chapter 96, laws of 1891, relating to the municipal court of Langlade county.

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

SECTION 1. Sections 1, 2, 3 and 4 of chapter 96, laws of 1891, are amended to read: (Chapter 96, laws of 1891) Section 1. There is * * * created and established in and for the county of Langlade, a municipal court, with the powers and jurisdiction hereinafter specified and provided.

Section 2. On and after the first Tuesday in April, 1891, and every four years thereafter, there shall be elected in the county of Langlade, in the same manner as county judges are elected, one municipal judge, who shall hold his office for the term of four years from the first Monday of May next following

his election, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

* * *

Section 3. No person shall be eligible to the office of judge of * * * the municipal court * * * unless he be a practicing attorney, duly admitted to the bar of Langlade county and a qualified elector of said county; and during his term of office he shall not practice his profession.

Section 4. The municipal judge before entering upon the duties of * * * his office shall take and subscribe the constitutional oath of office, and file the same, duly certified, in the office of the clerk of the circuit court for said county, and execute to * * * said county a bond in the sum of * * * two thousand dollars, with two or more sureties, or a surety company bond, to be approved by the treasurer of said county, and recorded and filed as provided in section 702 of the * * * statutes, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties required of him by law and * * * the faithful and prompt application and payment of all moneys and effects * * * which may come into his hands in the execution of the duties of his office.

SECTION 2. Sections 5, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26 of chapter 96, laws of 1891, and section 6 of chapter 96, laws of 1891, as amended by chapter 278, laws of 1891, and sections 9, 10 and 15, of chapter 96, laws of 1891, as amended by chapter 171, laws of 1903, and section 7a of chapter 96, laws of 1891, created by chapter 171, laws of 1903, are repealed.

SECTION 3. There are added to chapter 96 of the laws of 1891 fifty-nine new sections to read: (Chapter 96, laws of 1891) Section 5. The municipal court of Langlade county shall be a court of record with a seal to be designed and procured by the judge thereof at the expense of the county.

Section 6. Said municipal court shall be held at the court house in the city of Antigo in some suitable room or rooms to be furnished and supplied at the expense of the county under the direction of the county board thereof.

Section 7. Whenever any vacancy shall happen in the office of municipal judge, the governor shall appoint a suitable person, duly qualified to fill such vacancy, until a successor is elected and qualified. Elections to fill vacancies for the residue of the term shall be held at the time, and notice thereof given in the same manner, as for the election of a county judge.

Section 8. The municipal judge shall receive a salary payable at the end of each month, out of the county treasury of

Langlade county, the amount to be fixed by the county board, at not less than two thousand dollars per year.

Section 9. The municipal court shall be opened for business on all secular days except legal holidays. In case of sickness, temporary absence or disability of said judge, he may, by order in writing filed and recorded in said court, appoint the county judge or any court commissioner of said county, who is an attorney of record, to discharge the duties of such judge during such sickness, temporary absence or disability, who shall have all the powers of such judge while administering such office, except the trials of informations, and who shall receive for his services the sum of ten dollars per day, to be paid out of the judge's salary. In cases founded on information any circuit judge may hold court as the judge of the municipal court in the event of the absence, sickness, or other disability of the municipal judge and may, also, by order, transfer to the circuit court of Langlade county all circuit court actions; and upon filing such order with the clerk of the circuit court, such circuit court shall have jurisdiction thereof, and the said actions shall thereafter proceed as if originally brought in the circuit court.

Section 10. While administering the duties of the judge of the municipal court, the circuit judge, county judge or court commissioner shall have the same powers as if elected municipal judge, and at such times shall sign all papers, processes and records as "B. B., Acting Municipal Judge."

Section 11. The clerk of the circuit court for Langlade county and his deputy shall be clerk and deputy, respectively, of the municipal court. In addition to his oath and bond as clerk of the circuit court, he shall file an additional oath as clerk of the municipal court, and shall execute and file with the county clerk a bond with two sureties, or from a surety company, approved by said county clerk, and in such sum as the municipal judge shall order, conditioned that he will pay over to the proper persons all fines and penalties, suit tax and other moneys in his hands as required by law and the order of the court, and will faithfully perform the duties of his office as required by law.

Section 12. Said clerk shall have all the powers and perform all the duties with reference to the municipal court in circuit court matters in the same manner and to the same extent as the clerk of the circuit court has and does perform for that court, except as may be herein otherwise specially provided; and such clerk shall keep like records of all such proceedings as are required to be kept by him as clerk of the circuit court, and in the same record books, as far as practicable.

Section 13. In addition thereto the clerk or his deputy shall, upon an order of the municipal judge setting forth the reason therefor, attend the court during any preliminary examination or the trial of any contested matter pertaining to justice court procedure, and he is authorized and empowered to administer oaths, make and keep records of the court, issue subpoenas and perform the other duties of the position during the hearing of such matters the same as when said municipal court is sitting as a court of record.

Section 14. The clerk shall be entitled to receive for his compensation such sum as shall be fixed by the county board of Langlade county, which shall not be less than one hundred dollars per annum, and when so fixed, the same shall be in lieu of all fees for services rendered by him in this court.

Section 15. The judge of the municipal court may appoint a phonographic reporter for said court, skilled in the art of shorthand reporting, and may remove such reporter at pleasure and appoint another to the place. Every person so appointed shall be deemed an officer of the court and before entering upon the duties of the office shall take and subscribe the constitutional oath and file the same, duly certified, in the office of the clerk of the circuit court. He shall be furnished with all necessary stationery and shall, when requested by said judge, attend and report the proceedings of trials and examinations had in said court and perform such other duties as the court or judge may order.

Section 16. The salary of such reporter shall be fixed by the county board of Langlade county, and shall not be less than seventy-five dollars per month, payable monthly from the county treasury of Langlade county, and shall be in full for all services, including the making of all transcripts from his shorthand notes.

Section 17. In case of appeal in any civil action, such reporter shall, upon request of either party to such action, transcribe in longhand the evidence or other proceedings taken by him in said action, or any part thereof as requested, and shall certify the same to be a correct transcript thereof, and shall furnish a copy of such transcript to such party, for which services such reporter shall receive no extra compensation, but he shall charge a fee of five cents per folio therefor, and all such fees shall be paid by him into the county treasury.

Section 18. In any civil action appealed to the circuit court, the party procuring a transcript to be made of all the testimony taken upon the trial in the municipal court, shall be entitled to have the original transcript of such testimony certified to the circuit court as part of the return.

Section 19. In any trial of a criminal action on information, or appeal of a bastardy case, the court shall order a transcript of the evidence or proceedings, or any part thereof, to be made and certified by the reporter and filed with the clerk of the municipal court.

Section 20. The municipal judge, in addition to the powers hereinafter vested in the municipal court, is vested with all the powers and jurisdiction of a justice of the peace in said county in criminal actions, criminal and bastardy examinations, and proceedings for contempt, except as may be hereinafter specifically denied. He shall have full power to summon and compel the attendance of witnesses before him, and examine on oath for the purpose of determining whether a warrant shall be issued, and in case any witness so summoned refuses to attend or answer pertinent questions relative to the subject of inquiry he shall be subjected to punishment for contempt.

Section 21. The municipal judge shall have jurisdiction to hear, try and determine all criminal actions, except homicide, arising within the limits of Langlade county, conduct examinations in all criminal and bastardy cases arising within the county, and the power and jurisdiction to cause to come before him the persons so charged with committing bastardy or criminal offense within the county, and commit them to jail or bind them over for trial at the next term of said municipal court, as the case may require; and shall have power and jurisdiction concurrent with the justice of the peace or other magistrates throughout the county; and on a plea of guilty by the accused and a request by him to be sentenced, the said judge shall have power, authority and jurisdiction to sentence the accused for any offense except homicide.

Section 22. Said judge shall have exclusive jurisdiction of prosecutions for the violation of the ordinances and charter provisions of the city of Antigo.

Section 23. The municipal court shall have and exercise powers and jurisdiction in all civil actions within the county, both in law and equity, including actions for divorce and the annulment of marriages, concurrent with and equal to the powers and jurisdiction of the circuit court of Langlade county, where the value of the property in controversy or the amount of money claimed or sought to be recovered, after deducting all payments and set-offs, shall not exceed fifty thousand dollars, exclusive of costs, and also of all actions for the foreclosure of mortgages or in proceedings under chapter 143 of the statutes, in which the amount claimed does not exceed the sum aforesaid, although the value of the property to be affected by the judg-

ment exceeds that sum, and shall also have and exercise powers and jurisdiction within said county in certiorari proceedings, concurrent with and equal to the powers and jurisdiction of the said circuit court, actions brought for breach of recognizance given in said court and of all actions and proceedings under chapters 142, 145, 147, 148, 149, 150 and 153 of the statutes. In actions for divorce the said court shall have and exercise powers and jurisdiction concurrent with the circuit court.

Section 24. The municipal judge is also vested with and shall have jurisdiction, authority, powers and rights given by law to justices of the peace generally and in civil actions, special proceedings, actions for recovery of personal property with damages for the unlawful taking or detention thereof and actions brought for breach of any recognizance given in said court, equal to and concurrent with said justices, and in addition thereto shall have cognizance of and jurisdiction to hear, try and determine, by and pursuant to the process and procedure common to justice's court all actions and proceedings at law wherein the amount of the debt, demand, damage, penalty or forfeiture shall not exceed five hundred dollars after deducting all payments and set-offs; and also of actions to recover the possession of personal property with damages for the unlawful taking or detention thereof, wherein the value of the property claimed shall not exceed the sum of five hundred dollars, exclusive of damages.

Section 25. The municipal court and the judge thereof shall have power and jurisdiction equal to and concurrent with the circuit court and the justice courts within the county to enter judgment by confession.

Section 26. The provision of law applicable to change of venue in the circuit courts of the state shall be applicable to the municipal court, except as herein provided, and except that when the venue of an action shall be so changed it shall be changed to the circuit court of Langlade county; and such change of venue shall not prevent the granting by the circuit court of a further change of venue as provided in sections 2622 and 2625 of the statutes; provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed as abrogating the right to the change of venue provided for by section 2621 of the statutes, and when such change of venue shall be made it shall be made by the municipal court direct to the proper county for trial of the action; and provided further, that section 2625 of the statutes, so far as applicable, shall apply to the municipal court and that the judge thereof shall have the right to call upon a circuit judge to attend, hold court and try such action, and while so doing he shall have the same power as if elected judge of the municipal court.

Section 27. No change of venue shall be allowed in any civil or criminal action appealed from justice court to the municipal court, except as provided for by section 2624 of the statutes.

Section 28. No change of venue from the municipal court shall be allowed in any civil or criminal action or proceeding or in any examination for bastardy or criminal offense, otherwise cognizable by a justice of the peace or proceeding according to justice court procedure.

Section 29. In any civil or criminal action pending in the municipal court on appeal from justice court, or in any such action or any preliminary examination or proceeding pending before the municipal judge while sitting as a justice of the peace or as an examining magistrate, if it shall appear by affidavit that the municipal judge is pecuniarily interested in the action, examination or other proceeding, or is a material witness, or is within the forbidden degree of consanguinity, or from prejudice will not decide impartially in the matter, he shall in like manner and with like effect as provided by section 9 of this act, call in the circuit judge, or county judge or any court commissioner, who is an attorney of record, to try the said action or take such examination, and while so doing or proceeding the provisions of section 9 of this act shall apply in all their force, except that the circuit judge shall not be entitled to compensation for his services.

Section 30. A change of venue in any civil action or proceeding pending before any justice of the peace in Langlade county, may be taken to the municipal court at any time before going to trial, in the manner provided by sections 3616 and 3617 of the statutes, without regard to whether the judge thereof is the next nearest officer qualified by law to try the case; provided either party to the action shall, before the transmission of the papers, by himself or attorney, in writing demand that said action be removed to the municipal court, in which case the justice shall forthwith transmit the papers to the municipal court and the action shall proceed in like manner as if originally commenced in municipal court.

Section 31. Appeals from justice court in civil actions where the amount of damages or value of property recovered, exclusive of costs, shall not exceed one hundred dollars, shall be taken and return thereof made to the municipal court. In all other cases the same may be taken to either the circuit court or the municipal court at the election of the unsuccessful party or his attorney. In case both parties appeal, the election made by the plaintiff or his attorney shall prevail. If such appeal is taken to the municipal court and neither party shall bring the same

to a hearing in said court within six months after filing of the return of the justice therein, such court shall dismiss the appeal unless it shall continue the same by special order for cause shown.

Section 32. Appeals from judgments of the municipal court in all civil and criminal actions and proceedings wherein the same have been tried according to justice court procedure, may be taken to the circuit court of Langlade county within the same time, and in like manner and with like effect as from justice court; provided, that in civil cases, at appellant's option, a bill of exceptions of the evidence and the rulings of the judge may be settled within thirty days after judgment in like cases and in like manner as in the circuit court, and when so settled an appeal may be taken direct to the supreme court within sixty days after judgment in like manner and with like effect as from the circuit court. An appeal to either court shall be a waiver of the right of appeal here given to the other court but not of the right of appeal from the circuit court to the supreme court after trial in the circuit court.

Section 33. Appeals may be taken to the supreme court from the judgments and orders of the municipal court in civil and criminal actions, bastardy and other proceedings, wherein the same have been tried, according to circuit court procedure, within the same time and in like manner as from judgments and orders of the circuit court.

Section 34. The judge of the municipal court of Langlade county may, in his discretion, sentence any person convicted pursuant to law in said court of any criminal offense, except homicide, directly to the Wisconsin state reformatory as provided by sections 4944a to 4944l, inclusive, of the statutes.

Section 35. The sheriff of Langlade county, chief of police and all policemen of the city of Antigo and all constables of Langlade county, shall be officers of said court and may serve its process and carry out its lawful orders and judgments.

Section 36. In all trials in actions and proceedings in which said court has, and exercises power and jurisdiction concurrent with that of the circuit court for Langlade county, the jury shall be instructed and charged in the same manner as provided for the instructing and charging of juries in the circuit court, and all statutes applicable to instructing and charging the jury in the circuit court, shall be and are made applicable to instructing and charging the jury in such actions in said court.

Section 37. The jury commission appointed by the circuit judge for Langlade county shall, at the meeting for drawing the jury for the circuit court, furnish to the clerk of the said

municipal court a list containing such number of names as the municipal judge shall direct, of persons of like qualifications as prescribed for jurors of the circuit court in the same manner that the names are furnished for the drawing of jurors for said circuit court. The list so prepared shall be known as "the municipal court list."

Section 38. A jury trial in said court may be waived in writing or by consent in open court entered in the minutes. The jury shall consist of twelve jurors in trials under circuit court procedure and six jurors in trials under justice court procedure.

Section 39. The judge of said court shall be empowered to set certain dates, not more than four in each year, when regular terms of court will be held, at which time he will take up for trial in the order of issue joined and without notice of trial being served, all jury cases undisposed of wherein a trial by jury has been demanded.

Section 40. The jury commissioners appointed by the circuit court shall also act as jury commissioners of the municipal court. The municipal judge shall notify the jury commissioners of the county to certify two lists, of two hundred names of citizens qualified to act as jurors in the circuit court, and no person shall be placed on said jury list who is known to said jury commissioners to be exempt from jury service. One of said lists shall be made up of citizens of the city of Antigo, and shall be known as "the Antigo jury list," and the other list shall be made up of citizens selected from the county at large and shall be known as "the county-at-large jury list," and no name shall be placed on both lists at the same time. When either list shall be reduced below one hundred names, the jury commissioners shall certify, as before, a sufficient number of names to bring the list of jurors up to two hundred. The name of each juror certified shall be written on a slip of paper and sealed in an envelope and deposited in boxes to be provided for that purpose, by the clerk. One of said boxes shall contain the names of the jurors selected from the city of Antigo and the other box shall contain the names of the jurors selected from the county at large. Said envelopes shall not be opened by any person, or the name of any juror revealed by said jury commissioners until drawn out of the box by the clerk or judge, as herein provided.

Section 41. In all actions tried according to justice court procedure, before the municipal judge, in which a jury trial may be had, the jury shall consist of six persons and shall be drawn in the following manner: On the day of trial, unless the parties stipulate for some previous date, the clerk, if in attendance, and if not, the judge, shall draw by lot from the box containing the

names on the "Antigo jury list," eighteen names and make a list thereof. The jury shall be struck from this list in the same manner as is now provided for in justice court trials, except that in summoning talesmen the panel shall be completed by drawing from the same box from which the original list was obtained, unless the municipal judge orders the completion of the jury by summoning talesmen.

Section 42. In all trials according to circuit court procedure the jury shall consist of twelve men, except that in civil actions the parties may stipulate for a less number. A jury may be demanded by either party, at least ten days before the day set for trial of the case, by service of written notice and demand on the attorney for the opposite party; which notice shall fix the time for drawing a jury not less than five nor more than seven days before the day set for trial; and if no demand is served by either party within the time above specified, a jury shall be deemed to have been waived. If objection be made at the time fixed for drawing a jury that the issues are not triable by a jury, the court shall forthwith determine whether a jury shall be drawn. Whenever a jury is to be drawn, the clerk shall, at the time fixed in the notice and demand, in the presence of the parties or their attorneys, draw twenty-eight names from the box containing the list of jurors selected from the city of Antigo (the Antigo jury list), unless either party shall on written demand to be filed with the court, demand a jury from the county at large, and unless such demand is filed as aforesaid, a jury from the county at large shall be deemed waived. If such demand is filed, the clerk shall draw said names from "the county-at-large jury list." The parties shall then strike from the names so drawn, alternately, beginning with the plaintiff, one name at a time until each party has struck six names. When all strikes have been made, a venire shall be issued for the persons remaining on said list, arranged in the same order as they appear on the list, to serve as jurors, and made returnable on the day fixed for trial; but it is hereby made discretionary with the judge of said court, instead of delivering said venire to the sheriff or other officer to summon said jury, to mail a copy of the venire and summons in a registered letter, to each of said jurymen, securely enclosed in an envelope, properly addressed, and when received by said juror said mailing shall have the same force and effect as personal service of the same by the sheriff or other officer; and said judge shall have the same power and authority to fine said juror for contempt in case of his failure to appear for said trial as he would in case said juror is personally served by an officer of said court.

Section 43. The jury so struck shall be called in the order

that they appear upon the venire. Each side shall have two peremptory challenges and jurors may be challenged for cause, set aside, or excused according to circuit court practice. If less than twelve of the jurors remain after having exhausted the panel, the jury shall be completed as follows: Unless either party shall file with the court written objection thereto, a sufficient number of names to fill the panel shall be drawn from "the Antigo jury list," and if such written objections are filed, then the sheriff or other officer shall summon a sufficient number of talesmen as provided by circuit court practice. Jurors that appear and fail to serve shall be allowed their necessary mileage and for one-half day's attendance. The names of the jurors so drawn from the jury boxes and not serving shall be put back into the box from which drawn.

Section 44. In any case above provided for, if either party declines to strike from the list the names which he is entitled to strike, the court may direct the clerk of said court, or any disinterested person, to strike the same for said party.

Section 45. Any person who has been a member of either of the several jury lists herein provided for and has actually served as a juror in the trial of any action, shall not be eligible to have his name appear on either such list during the succeeding year and during such period of ineligibility he shall be disqualified for jury service, except he shall be summoned as a talesman. All persons not having so served shall be eligible for jury service during such succeeding year.

Section 46. Except as in this act otherwise specifically provided, said municipal judge shall have all the powers, issue all writs, orders and process throughout the state and follow the rules of pleading and procedure applicable in the circuit court, in the trial of all circuit court actions whether on appeal, information or originally commenced by process of the form used in circuit court.

Section 47. In all actions or examinations commenced by process common to justice courts the municipal court and judge thereof shall have the same power, issue all writs and process throughout the county, and follow the rules of practice and procedure applicable to justice courts, except as herein otherwise provided.

Section 48. The judge shall have power in actions on trial according to justice court procedure, in his discretion, to charge the jury upon written charges submitted by the parties, and may on his own motion charge the jury as provided for in the circuit court.

Section 49. For ten days after judgment in civil actions and

for five days after judgment in criminal causes, over which the municipal judge has jurisdiction to hear, try and determine according to justice court procedure, the said judge shall have, and he is hereby vested with the same power over verdicts, judgments, rulings, orders and the proceedings in such matter as are possessed by the circuit court or judge thereof over the judgments, orders and proceedings of said court at or before trial or judgment or during the trial term; and the said municipal judge may direct or set aside verdicts, grant new trials on payment of all costs or on such conditions as to costs as justice requires, modify or reverse judgments and orders of his said court or of the judge, or do any act or thing which the circuit court or circuit judges may do with reference to proceedings therein during term time, being governed by the general law and practice of the circuit courts, as near as may be, where the rules of law and procedure for justice courts are inadequate or do not apply.

Section 50. The municipal judge may sign in blank, any summons, writ or other process common to the practice in civil actions in justice court, and deliver the same to attorneys of record to be issued by them as occasion may require, substantially in the manner provided by section 3594 of the statutes. The attorney issuing the same shall within twenty-four hours thereafter file with the municipal court the affidavit, if any, upon which such summons, writ or process was based, and a statement of the names of the parties to the action, the date of the summons, writ or process, the time when the same is returnable and the nature of the demand or claim, upon which the judge of said court shall forthwith docket said case, and which docket entries shall have the same force and effect as if made at the time of issuing the summons, writ or other process.

Section 51. Except as hereinbefore and hereinafter provided, the fees of the municipal judge, witnesses, jurors, and officers in all actions and proceedings according to justice court procedure and in all examinations shall be the same as are allowed in courts of justices of the peace; and in all other actions and proceedings in said court the fees of the clerk, witnesses, jurors and officers shall be the same as in circuit court.

Section 52. In all civil actions and special proceedings in the municipal court according to justice court procedure, attorney fees shall be taxed and allowed on all judgments of the sum of one hundred dollars or less in a sum equal to ten per cent of the judgment, and on all judgments over one hundred dollars, ten per cent on the first one hundred dollars and five per cent on

such sum as may be in excess thereof; provided, that the total amount that may be so taxed and allowed shall not exceed the sum of fifteen dollars in any one case nor be less than five dollars.

Section 53. Except as herein otherwise provided, in all actions and examinations in the municipal court proceeding as in justice courts, costs, fees and disbursements shall be taxed and allowed in the same manner as in courts of justices of the peace, and in all actions and proceedings had according to circuit court procedure, the costs, fees and disbursements shall be taxed and allowed as in circuit court.

Section 54. Except as hereinafter provided, the judgments, orders and decrees of the municipal court or of the judge thereof shall have the same force and effect and be enforced in the same manner as the judgments, orders and decrees of other courts in actions commenced and pending upon like process and procedure. Provided, however, that all judgments for the recovery of money in a sum exceeding ten dollars entered and docketed in said court shall have the same force and effect as judgments in circuit court and upon the docketing thereof in the municipal court shall become a lien upon the real estate or any interest therein of the judgment debtor, except the homestead mentioned in section 2983 of the statutes. Section 2902 of the statutes shall apply to such judgments.

Section 55. All judgments of the municipal court directing in whole or in part the payment of money in a sum exceeding ten dollars shall be entered by the clerk in a judgment docket according to the provisions of section 2899 of the statutes, for which the clerk shall receive the same fees as he now receives for docketing judgments of the circuit court.

Section 56. All fines and penalties collected by the municipal judge or clerk in actions for the violation of the ordinances or charter provisions of the city of Antigo, shall be paid to the treasurer of said city on the first secular day of the month following such collection, and all fines and penalties collected in any criminal or civil action or proceedings under the general laws of the state, together with all costs, fees, and disbursements taxed, allowed and collected by the said judge or clerk and not belonging to any officer, juror or witness as provided in this act, shall be paid to the treasurer of Langlade county on the first secular day of the month after such collection.

Section 57. The judge of the municipal court shall keep or cause to be kept in a book provided for that purpose, a full and complete record and account of all fees and costs received by said judge or the clerk, in such manner that the records shall show the exact amount of money paid to said judge or clerk, by

whom, at what time, on what account, in what case, and how and on what account such moneys are disbursed. A certified statement showing all such facts in detail shall be made and filed with the county clerk at least ten days before the annual session of the county board.

Section 58. In all matters proceeding according to justice court procedure, the judge of the municipal court, or the clerk thereof, shall keep one docket of criminal actions and proceedings, one docket for civil actions, and a third and separate docket for prosecutions under city ordinances, and the proceedings in such matters shall be recorded therein, in like manner, as far as practicable, as is required of justices of the peace. Such dockets and the other records of the municipal court shall be public records and open to inspection at all reasonable hours.

Section 59. All necessary stationery, blanks, dockets, and other record books required by the municipal court shall be furnished at the expense of the county upon the order of the judge thereof.

Section 60. The judge of the municipal court shall be a conservator of the peace, and have the same power as judges of other courts of record to solemnize marriages, administer oaths, take acknowledgments of deeds and other written instruments throughout the state, and shall receive like fees therefor.

Section 61. Circuit court commissioners in said county shall have the same powers and be subject to the same duties in respect to actions and proceedings in the municipal court as in the circuit court.

Section 62. The judge of said court shall be ex officio a court commissioner and shall have and may exercise all the powers conferred upon court commissioners by the laws of this state.

Section 63. All papers, depositions, certificates, acknowledgments, examinations and other documents executed or signed by the municipal judge and sealed with the seal of the court shall be received as evidence in all the courts of this state and have the same force and effect as if signed by the judge of any other court of record.

SECTION 4. This act shall not affect any proceedings commenced in the municipal court for Langlade county prior to its passage and publication, but said actions or proceedings shall be concluded in accordance with the provisions of chapter 96 of the laws of 1891, as amended by chapter 278 of the laws of 1891, chapter 216, laws of 1897, and chapter 171 of the laws of 1903.

SECTION 5. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

Approved May 26, 1913.