

in the years 1914 and 1915, under statutes claimed to be unconstitutional, and, second, in the alternative, for certain items and parts of said license fees claimed to have been unlawfully exacted of and paid by the said company under protest, and

WHEREAS, The aforesaid claims were thereafter duly reported by the secretary of state to this legislature and by it duly referred to its joint committee on finance, which committee has had the same under consideration and has investigated said claims and the several items thereof, and has recommended that the same be disallowed, now therefore be it

*Resolved by the Senate, the Assembly concurring,* That said claims and each and every part thereof be and the same hereby are rejected and disallowed.

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[Jt. Res. No. 46, A.]

#### JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 21.

To assent to the provisions of an act approved by the President, May 8, 1914, entitled "An Act to Provide for Coöperative Agricultural Extension work between the Agricultural Colleges in the several states receiving the benefits of the Act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, and of Acts supplementary thereto, and the United States Department of Agriculture," and to authorize the regents of the university to receive grants of money thereunder.

WHEREAS, The Congress of the United States has passed an act approved by the President, May 8, 1914, entitled "An act to Provide for Coöperative Agricultural Extension Work between the Agricultural Colleges in the several states receiving the benefits of the Act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, and of Acts supplementary thereto, and the United States Department of Agriculture," and,

WHEREAS, It is provided in section 3 of the act aforesaid, that the grants of money authorized by this act shall be paid annually "to each state which shall by action of its legislature assent to the provisions of this act," therefore, be it

*Resolved, by the Assembly, the Senate concurring,* That the assent of the legislature of the state of Wisconsin be and is hereby given to the provisions and requirements of said act, and that the regents of the university of Wisconsin be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to receive the grants of money appropriated under said act, and to organize and conduct agricultural extension work which shall be carried on in connection with

the college of agriculture of the university of Wisconsin, in accordance with the terms and conditions expressed in the act of Congress aforesaid. Be it further

*Resolved*, That the chief clerk of the assembly be directed to forward a copy of these resolutions to the Honorable, The Secretary of Agriculture of the United States.

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[Jt. Res. No. 84, A.]

#### JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 22.

Relating to the public services and death of Honorable John A. Gaynor, of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.

John A. Gaynor died at Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, May twelfth, 1915.

Judge Gaynor was born in Longford county, Ireland, October 1, 1844, and emigrated to the United States in 1849, first landing at New Orleans, and later coming to the town of Lisbon, Waukesha county, Wisconsin. His boyhood days were spent on a farm and at the age of seventeen he taught country schools. Eager to have an education he came to the university of Wisconsin and graduated in 1871. The money needed by him to pay his way through school was made by sawing wood and doing chores during the school year and working in the harvest fields during vacation. After finishing his university course he was principal of the Howe high school at Grand Rapids for two years. He then entered the university of Wisconsin law school and after finishing the law course located at Grand Rapids for the practice of law. He gained an extensive practice and figured prominently in important law suits during the years when he was actively engaged as a lawyer.

Judge Gaynor held many positions of public trust. He was district attorney of Wood county, a member of the assembly in 1893, and county judge from 1898 to 1902. He was prominent in the affairs of his home city and acted as city attorney and as a member of the school board, common council and county board at different times during his busy life. The coöperative system in the telephone exchange and lighting plant of his home city and the coöperative system of handling the sale of cranberries were conceived by him and nursed untiringly for years.

Judge Gaynor believed in public service and in equality and justice to all. His whole life was devoted to the principle that no one man or a few men should hold the happiness of the many in their hands. Warm hearted and generous, eager to extend