JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 58.

To amend section 5, article I, of the constitution, relating to trial by jury.

Resolved by the Assembly, the Senate concurring, That section 5 of article I of the constitution be amended to read: (Article I) Section 5. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate, and shall extend to all cases at law without regard to the amount in controversy; but a jury trial may be waived by the parties in all cases in the manner prescribed by law. Provided, however, that the legislature may, from time to time, by statute provide that a valid verdict, in civil cases, may be based on the votes of a specified number of the jury, not less than five-sixths thereof.

Assembly: Ayes 75; Noes 5.
Senate: Ayes 21; Noes 2.

JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 59.

Referring to the next legislature a proposed amendment to the constitution.

WHEREAS, A majority of the members elected to each of the two houses of the legislature have agreed to the following proposed amendment to section 4 of article VI of the constitution: (Article VI) Section 4. Sheriffs, coroners, registers of deeds, district attorneys, and all other county officers except judicial officers, shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties once in every two years. Sheriffs shall hold no other office and may succeed themselves; they may be required by law to renew their security from time to time, and in default of giving such new security their office shall be deemed vacant; but the county shall never be made responsible for the acts of the sheriff. The governor may remove any officer in this section mentioned, giving to such a copy of the charges against him and an opportunity of being heard in his defense. All vacancies shall be filled by appointment, and the person appointed to fill a vacancy shall hold only for the unexpired portion of the term to which he shall be appointed and until his successor shall be elected and qualified. Be it

Resolved by the Senate, the Assembly concurring, That this proposed amendment to the constitution be referred to the legislature to be chosen at the next general election and that
the same be published for three months previous to the time of
holding such election.

Senate: Ayes 24; Noes 1.
Assembly: Ayes 68; Noes 1.

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

JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 60.

Relating to the death of the Honorable David Franklin Sayre.

Honorable David Franklin Sayre was born on the 14th day
of January 1822, in Madison, New Jersey, and died at his home
at Fulton, Wisconsin, May 3, 1919. He was graduated from
the University of the City of New York in 1844. From this
university he received the degrees of A. B. and A. M.

In 1849 Mr. Sayre came to Fulton, Wisconsin, and practiced
law for a short period, but later purchased a farm in the town
of Porter where he had since resided. He filled with ability
and fidelity many town and county offices, and was highly re-
spected in religious circles, having been Sunday school superin-
tendent in Fulton since 1849; he also served for several years
as superintendent of schools for Rock county. His work in the
farmers’ institute from 1886 to 1889 gave to him added prom-
inence. Mr. Sayre was a member of the Wisconsin assembly
during the session of 1872-3.

He was a typical example of that fearless and energetic class
of men who migrated to Wisconsin in its pioneer stage, and
by their inspiring character, initiative quality and tireless
energy overcame the hardships, dangers and desolations of a
new country and made life less trying for future generations.
Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly, the Senate concurring, That this
resolution be spread upon the records of the legislature and
that a copy thereof, properly engrossed and duly attested, be
transmitted to the bereaved family.

[Jt. Res. No. 75, A.]

JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 61.

Memorializing Congress to advocate independence and pro-
tectorate for Armenia.

WHEREAS, It is desirable that in the interests of humanity that
Armenia should be independent but owing to the condition of
the people in Armenia it appears necessary for the welfare of
the people of Armenia that some nation should act as pro-
tector in order to secure to those people the benefits of de-
ocracy and humanitarian principles, and