

be received in all courts as presumptive evidence thereof.

SECTION 10. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

Approved April 4, 1885.

[No. 403, A.]

[Published April 9, 1885.]

## CHAPTER 322.

AN ACT to incorporate the city of Lake Geneva.

*The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:*

### CHAPTER I.

SECTION 1. All the territory hereinafter described, situated in the county of Walworth, shall from and after the adoption of this charter as hereinafter provided, be a city by the name of Lake Geneva, and the people now inhabiting, and those that shall hereafter inhabit said territory, shall be a municipal corporation by the name of the city of Lake Geneva, and shall have all the general powers, rights and immunities possessed by municipal corporations at common law, and in addition thereto shall possess the powers hereinafter specifically granted; and the authorities thereof shall have perpetual succession and shall be capable of contracting and being contracted with, suing and being sued, of pleading and being impleaded in all courts of law and equity, and shall have a common seal, and may change and alter the same at pleasure.

Corporate name.

SECTION 2. All the territory in the county of Walworth and state of Wisconsin, included within the following described boundaries, shall constitute the city of Lake Geneva, to wit: Commencing at the southeast corner of town two, north of range seventeen east, in said county; thence north forty chains in the east line of said town to the quarter section post therein; thence east four hundred sixty-six and sixty-nine hundredths feet in the east and west quarter line of section thirty-one in town two, north of range eighteen east in

City boundaries.

said county; thence north four hundred sixty-six and sixty-nine hundredths feet; thence west four hundred sixty-six and sixty-nine hundredths feet to the aforesaid east line of said town two, north of range seventeen east; thence north in said town line to the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of section twenty-five in said town; thence west in the east and west quarter lines of sections twenty-five and twenty-six to the north and south quarter line in said section twenty-six; thence south in said quarter line, and the north and south quarter line of section thirty-five to the south line of said town two; thence south in the north and south quarter line of section two in town one of range seventeen east, to the east and west quarter section line in said section; thence east in said east and west quarter line and the east and west quarter line of section one, in said town to the east line of said town one; thence north in said east line, to the north east corner of town one aforesaid, constituting all the territory comprised in the village of Geneva and other territory.

Charter to be submitted to people before adoption.

SECTION 3. This charter shall be submitted to the electors residing within the limits of the territory heretofore described, and voting at a special meeting to be called for that purpose by the trustees of the village of Geneva, in the manner provided by chapter 40, revised statutes of 1878, and held in said village, and conducted in the same manner as special meetings are held and conducted in said village. The polls of such meeting shall be open from ten o'clock in the morning until four o'clock in the afternoon. Every qualified elector of this state, residing within said territory, shall be entitled to vote at said meeting. The vote upon that question shall be by ballots, upon which shall be written or printed the words, "For the charter," or "Against the charter." If a majority of the ballots cast at such meeting have thereon the words, "Against the charter," this act shall not take effect. If a majority of such ballots have thereon the words, "For the charter," this act shall be in full force and effect. The inspectors of said election shall make and certify returns of the result thereof, and file duplicates of the same in the offices of the county clerk of Walworth county, of the town clerks of the towns of Geneva and Linn, and of the village

of Geneva, and such returns shall be evidence of the facts therein stated, and the regularity of all the proceedings in relation to such meeting. In case this charter shall not be adopted at the first election held for that purpose, the same may again be submitted to the electors of said territory, at a meeting to be called, held, conducted and certified to in the same manner as above provided, at any time within three years from and after the first Tuesday in April, A. D. 1885, and if adopted at such meeting by a majority of the ballots cast thereat, shall take effect and be in full force from and after that day.

SECTION 4. In case this act is adopted as the charter of said city, it shall be the duty of the village board of the village of Geneva to designate the time and place for holding the first election in each ward, appoint the inspectors of election and perform such other acts as may be required in holding the first municipal election in said city. The village board shall also act as a canvassing board for said city at the first election, and perform such duties as may be required by the board of canvassers under this act, and all officers chosen thereat shall hold their offices until the first annual election thereafter.

Time and place for holding first election to be designated.

SECTION 5. That part of the corporate territory lying west of the center line of Broad street and south of the north lines of sections thirty-five and thirty-six, shall constitute the first ward. And that part of the corporate territory lying east of the center line of Broad street and the lake, and south of the north line of section thirty-six aforesaid, shall constitute the second ward. And all the remainder of the corporate territory shall constitute the third ward.

Ward boundaries.

SECTION 6. The corporate authority of said city shall be vested in one principal officer, styled the mayor, and a board of aldermen consisting of two members from each ward, who, with the mayor, shall be denominated the common council, together with such officers as are hereinafter provided for, or may be created under this act.

How corporate authority shall be vested.

## CHAPTER II.

## ELECTIVE OFFICERS, ETC.

**Elective officers.** SECTION 1. The elective officers of said city shall be a mayor, treasurer, assessor, city clerk, two justices of the peace, and two constables for the city at large, and two aldermen and one supervisor for each ward. All other officers necessary for the proper management of the affairs of said city shall be appointed by the common council.

**Terms of officers.** SECTION 2. Justices of the peace shall hold their office for two years. All other elective officers for one year, or until their successors are elected and qualified.

**Officers shall be residents and electors.** SECTION 3. All officers of said city shall be residents and electors thereof, and all ward officers shall be residents and electors of the ward wherein they are elected or appointed. No person having been city treasurer for two years in succession shall be eligible to re-election until one year shall be elapsed.

**Annual election, when held.** SECTION 4. The annual election for ward and city officers shall be held on the first Tuesday in April of each year, at such place in each ward as the common council shall designate; and the polls shall be kept open from ten o'clock in the forenoon until seven o'clock in the afternoon; and ten days' previous notice shall be given by the common council in the official paper of said city of the time and place of holding such election, and of the city and ward officers to be elected.

**Qualified electors.** SECTION 5. All persons who are qualified electors of the state of Wisconsin, and shall have resided ten days next prior to any election in the ward where they shall offer to vote, shall be deemed qualified electors of said city, and may vote in the ward in which they reside.

**Elections shall be by ballot.** SECTION 6. All elections shall be by ballot, and a plurality of votes shall constitute an election. The votes for all elective officers shall be on one ballot and shall be deposited in one ballot-box. When two or more candidates for an elective office shall receive an equal number of votes for the same office, the election shall be determined by casting of lots in the presence of the common

council, at such time and in such manner as they shall direct.

SECTION 7. The aldermen in each ward shall constitute the board of inspectors of elections and they shall take the usual oaths or affirmations, as prescribed by the general election laws of this state, to be taken by the judges and inspectors of elections, and shall have power to appoint clerks of such elections, and to administer the necessary oaths; said elections shall be held and conducted in the same manner and under the same laws and penalties, and vacancies in the board of inspectors thereof be filled, as required by the laws of this state regulating general elections.

Board of inspectors.

SECTION 8. When an election shall be closed, and the number of votes for candidates or persons voted for shall be counted and ascertained, the said inspectors shall make a return thereof, stating therein the number of votes for each person for each and every office, and shall deliver or cause to be delivered such return to the city clerk within three days after any election. The common council shall, on the fourth day after such election, meet and canvass said returns and declare the result as it appears from the same, and the city clerk shall forthwith give notice of his election to each person so elected.

Return of election to be made.

SECTION 9. The mayor shall have power to suspend the marshal or any other police officer or watchman appointed by the council, when complained of, until the council shall take up his case and dispose of it. He shall also have power to fill any vacancy thus created for the time being. All officers appointed by the mayor or common council may be removed at the pleasure of the council by a two-thirds vote.

Shall have power of suspension.

SECTION 10. Any officer removing from the city, or any ward officer removing from the ward for which he is elected, or any officer who shall neglect or refuse for ten days after notice of his election or appointment, to qualify and enter upon the discharge of the duties of his office, shall be deemed to have vacated his office. And the common council shall proceed to fill such vacancy as herein provided.

What is deemed vacation in office.

SECTION 11. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of mayor, alderman or justice of the

How vacancies shall be filled.

peace, such vacancy shall be filled by a new election, which shall be ordered by the common council and notice thereof given as in case of annual elections. Any vacancy happening in any other office shall be filled by the common council. The person elected or appointed to fill any vacancy shall hold his office and discharge the duties thereof for the unexpired term and with the same right and subject to the same liabilities as the person whose office he may be elected or appointed to fill.

How special elections shall be held to fill vacancies.

SECTION 12. Special elections to fill vacancies or for any other purpose shall be held and conducted in the same manner, and the returns thereof shall be made in the same form and manner and within the same time as at annual elections, and the common council shall canvass such returns at their first stated meeting after the receipt thereof by the clerk.

### CHAPTER III.

#### OFFICERS AND THEIR POWERS.

Officers and their duties.

SECTION 1. Every person elected or appointed to any office under this act, except justice of the peace, shall, before he enters upon the duties of his office, take and subscribe the oath of office prescribed by the constitution and file the same, duly certified by the officer taking the same, with the city clerk, and the clerk, marshal, constables and such other officers as the common council may direct, shall, severally before they enter upon the duties of their respective offices, execute to the city of Lake Geneva a bond with at least two sureties who shall swear that they are each worth the penalty specified in said bond over and above all debts, liabilities and exemptions, and said bond shall contain such penal sum and such conditions as the council may prescribe by ordinance. The treasurer before entering upon his duties shall also execute a bond with not less than two or more than ten sureties. The penal sum expressed in such bond shall exceed the amount of the last annual tax roll and each surety shall swear that he is worth a certain amount over and above all debts, liabilities and exemptions, and the aggregate of such amounts shall at least exceed

the penal sum specified in such bond. The council may, from time to time, require new or additional bonds from the treasurer or other officer of the city and the council may remove from office any officer refusing or neglecting to give the same. Justices of the peace shall qualify in the same manner as in towns except that their bonds shall be approved by the common council.

SECTION 2. The mayor shall, when present, preside over the meetings of the common council, and except in the election of officers shall have a vote only in the case of a tie. He shall take care that the laws of the state and the ordinances of the city are duly observed and enforced, and that all officers of the city discharge their respective duties; he shall at the first regular meeting of the common council in each year make out and announce such standing committees for the year, and on such subjects as may be required by ordinance or resolution of the common council; and shall from time to time give the common council such information and recommend such measures as he may deem advantageous to the city. He may appoint special policemen when in his judgment the safety and good order of the city require it, but their appointment shall not continue beyond the next meeting of the common council thereafter, unless approved by said council; the compensation of such special policemen shall be fixed by the common council.

Duties of  
mayor.

SECTION 3. At the first meeting of the council after its election in each year, it shall proceed to elect by ballot one of its members president, and in the absence of the mayor the said president shall preside over the meetings of the common council; and during the absence of the mayor from the city, or his inability for any reason to discharge the duties of his office, the said president shall exercise all the powers and discharge all the duties of the mayor, except the signing of city bonds. In case both the mayor and president shall be absent from any meeting of the common council, it shall proceed to elect one of its number a temporary presiding officer, who for the time being shall have the same authority and power as the president. The president or temporary presiding officer while presiding over the council or performing the duties of mayor, shall be styled

Election of  
president.

acting mayor, and any acts performed by either of them shall have the same force and validity as if performed by the mayor, but the president of the council or temporary presiding officer, as acting mayor, shall sign no warrant or other proceeding whatever which the mayor theretofore has refused to sign.

Duties of the city clerk defined.

SECTION 4. The city clerk shall perform all the duties required by law to be performed by him; he shall be keeper of the books, records and papers, and the corporate seal of the city, and the records of the proceedings of the council, and shall possess the same powers that town clerks possess by law, to issue transcripts from the records of his office, and they shall, when certified by him, be received in all courts in like manner and effect; he shall draw and countersign all orders on the city treasurer, and keep a record of the same; he shall also keep, in such manner as the council may direct, an accurate account with the treasurer, and charge him with all tax rolls delivered to him for collection, and all sums of money paid into the treasury; he shall file in his office all the chattel mortgages left with him to be filed, and the renewals thereof, and keep the same, receiving the same fees allowed by law to clerks therefor, and the said mortgages and renewals shall be as valid and lawful as when filed in the office of town clerks; he shall act as clerk of the board of equalization, and shall perform such other duties not here enumerated, as may be required by him in his said capacity by the common council or by the general laws of the state of Wisconsin, in relation to the assessment and collection of taxes in said city; he shall also have power and authority to administer oaths and affirmations, and may appoint a deputy in writing under his hand, and file such appointment in his office, and such deputy, in case of absence or disability of the clerk, shall act in his place, and he shall receive such compensation as the common council shall provide or allow.

Duties of city treasurer defined.

SECTION 5. The treasurer shall perform such duties and exercise such powers as may be lawfully required of or conferred upon him by the ordinances of said city or the laws of this state. He shall receive all moneys belonging to the city, shall pay out the same only upon written orders,

signed by the mayor and countersigned by the clerk, and shall keep an accurate and detailed account of all receipts and disbursements, in suitable books, to be provided for that purpose, and in such manner as the common council shall direct; he shall report to the common council as often as required and annually, at least ten days before the annual election, a full and detailed statement of all receipts and expenditures since the date of the last annual report, and of the state of the treasury, which statement shall be filed with the clerk. He shall be collector of taxes in said city, and in addition to the powers and duties herein specified, shall have the same powers and duties and be subject to the same liabilities as treasurers of towns.

### CHAPTER III, CONTINUED.

SECTION 6. The city marshal shall possess all the powers and authority of constables of towns, and be subject to the same liabilities, and shall be deemed included in all writs and process directed to constables. It shall be his duty to execute and return all writs and process to him directed, and when necessary in criminal cases or for the violation of any ordinance of said city or laws of this state, may pursue and serve the same in any part of the state of Wisconsin. It shall be his duty to suppress all riots, disturbances and breaches of the peace, and abate all nuisances, to apprehend with or without warrant any person in the act of committing any offense against any ordinance of said city, or law of this state, and forthwith bring such person before competent authority for examination or trial, and for such services he shall receive such fees as are allowed by law to constables for like services. He shall do and perform all such duties as may lawfully be enjoined on him by the mayor or common council, or by the ordinances of said city. The marshal shall be appointed by the common council as soon as it shall organize, and it may at the time of his appointment or afterwards, allow him such further compensation as it may deem prudent.

Powers and duties of city marshal.

SECTION 7. The common council may at its first meeting elect a city attorney to conduct the law business of the corporation, but the council may

Election of city attorney and his duties.

omit such election and when necessary provide or employ such attorney or counsel as it may desire. The city attorney, if there be one, shall, when required, furnish opinions upon subjects connected with the welfare of the corporation submitted to him by the common council or any of its committees, and advise and instruct all other officers in their duties when directed by the common council. He shall keep a docket of all cases to which the city may be a party in any court, in which shall be briefly entered all steps taken in each cause, which docket shall be the property of the city and shall at all times be open to the inspection of the mayor or any member or committee of the common council. It shall also be the duty of the city attorney, when required by the common council, to draft all ordinances, bonds, contracts, leases, conveyances and other instruments in writing necessary to the business of the city government, and to perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the charter and ordinances of said city. He shall receive such reasonable compensation as may be agreed upon for services rendered.

Common council may require and prescribe duties of officers.

SECTION 8. The common council shall have power from time to time to require other and further duties to be performed by any officer whose duties are herein prescribed, and to appoint such other officers as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act, and to prescribe their duties, and to fix the compensation of all officers elected or appointed by them where the compensation is not fixed by the statute or this charter. The council shall, at least ten days before the annual charter election in each year, fix by resolution the salary which shall be paid to the city clerk and assessor for the ensuing year, and such salary shall not be increased or diminished during the term of the officer elected; neither shall extra compensation be granted except by unanimous vote of the council, approved by the mayor. For the first year after the adoption of this charter such compensation shall be fixed by the common council within ten days after it shall organize, and the notice of the first election held under this charter may be given by the village clerk.

SECTION 9. If any person having been an officer

in said city shall not, within ten days after notification and request, deliver to his successor in office all property, books, papers and effects of every description in his possession belonging to said city, or pertaining to the office he may have held, he shall forfeit and pay to the use of the city one hundred dollars, besides all damages caused by his neglect or refusal so to deliver to be recovered by an action in the name of the city, and such successor may recover possession of such books, papers and effects in the manner prescribed by the laws of this state therefor.

SECTION 10. No mayor or alderman shall be a party to or interested in any job or contract with the city, and any contract in which they or either of them may be so interested shall be null and void, and in case any money shall have been paid on any such contract, the city may sue for and recover the amount so paid from the contractor, and the mayor or alderman interested in the same, or either or any one of them.

Shall not be interested in any job.

SECTION 11. The mayor or acting mayor, and each and every alderman, justice of the peace, marshal, constable and watchman, shall be an officer of the peace, and may command the peace and suppress in a summary manner all rioting and disorderly behavior within the limits of the city; and for such purpose may command the assistance of all by-standers and citizens; and if any person shall refuse to aid in maintaining the peace when so required, he shall forfeit and pay a fine of five dollars; and in cases where the civil power may be required to suppress riotous or disorderly behavior, the superior or senior officer present, in the order above mentioned in this section, shall direct the proceedings.

Officers of the peace.

SECTION 12. All actions brought to recover any penalty or forfeiture under this chapter, or the ordinances, by-laws, police and health regulations made in pursuance thereof, shall be brought in the corporate name of the city, and may be heard and determined by or before any justice of the peace in the city. All fines and penalties collected by any justice in such cases shall be paid over to the city treasurer, except those for refusing to pay poll tax which shall be paid over on demand to the street commissioner. Each justice shall report to the common council on the first

All actions shall be brought in corporate name of city.

Monday in January, April, July and October in each year, a statement of all such fines and penalties collected by him, and at the same time pay over the amount thereof to the city treasurer, except as above mentioned.

**Resignations.**

**SECTION 13.** Any officer may resign his office by filing his written resignation with the city clerk, and such resignation shall take effect, and his office shall be deemed vacant from the time such resignation shall be accepted by the common council.

**Shall not be accepted as surety on bond.**

**SECTION 14.** No alderman or other city officer shall be accepted as surety upon any bond, note or obligation made to the city, nor shall any officer required to give a bond, as aforesaid, enter upon the discharge of the duties of his office until a bond shall have been filed and approved as by this act required.

**Official newspaper.**

**SECTION 15.** The council at the first meeting in each year, or as soon thereafter as may be, shall designate one or more newspapers, printed in said city, in which shall be published all ordinances, notices, and other proceedings and matters required by this act, or the by-laws or ordinances of the common council, to be published in a public newspaper, which printing or publishing shall be let by contract to the lowest bidder or bidders.

**Official copies shall be filed.**

**SECTION 16.** The city printer or printers, immediately after the publication of any notice, ordinance or resolution, or by-law, which by this act is required to be published, shall file with the clerk of the city a copy of such publication, with his or their affidavit, or the affidavit of his or their foreman, of the length of time the same has been published, and such affidavit shall be conclusive evidence of the publication of such notice, ordinance, by-law or resolution, and the clerk shall file and keep the same in his office.

**City surveyor and his duties.**

**SECTION 17.** The common council may also at its first meeting for organization after the annual election, or as soon thereafter as convenient, elect a city surveyor, who shall be a practical surveyor and engineer, but the council may omit such election, and when necessary provide or employ such surveyor, as it may desire. All surveys, profiles, plans or estimates made by him for the city or either of the wards, shall be the property of said

city, and shall be carefully preserved in the office of the surveyor, open to the inspection of parties interested. He shall receive such reasonable compensation as may be agreed upon for services rendered.

SECTION 18. All constables elected by virtue of this act shall have and exercise the same powers and duties, and be subject to the same liabilities, as constables of towns. Powers of constables.

SECTION 19. The assessor shall assess all the property subject to taxation within the city, and in the performance of his duties shall possess the same powers and be governed by the same laws and regulations as town assessors, and shall complete and return his assessment roll to the city clerk at the same time and in the same manner as town assessors are required to make returns to town clerks. Duties of assessor.

SECTION 20. The justices of the peace elected under this act shall have the same jurisdiction and perform all the duties of justices of the peace in towns, and in addition thereto shall have exclusive jurisdiction of all cases arising under the provisions of this act, and the ordinances, resolutions and by-laws enacted by the common council, and shall qualify in the same manner as provided by the general laws of this state, except that the official bonds shall be approved by a majority of the common council. Their fees shall be governed by the general laws concerning fees of justices of the peace, but they shall not receive any perquisites or compensation from said city, except so far as the city may become liable to them for fees as a party to a suit before them. Jurisdiction of justices of the peace.

## CHAPTER IV.

### THE COMMON COUNCIL—ITS POWERS AND DUTIES.

SECTION 1. The mayor and the aldermen shall constitute the common council, and the style of all ordinances shall be: "The common council of the city of Lake Geneva do ordain." The common council shall hold its first annual meeting in each year on the third Tuesday in April, and thereafter stated meetings at such times as it may determine. A majority of the aldermen shall constitute a quorum. Common council and their powers.

Special meetings by common council.

SECTION 2. The common council shall hold special meetings by order of the mayor or on written request of two aldermen, filed with the clerk, and notice to each of the members, served personally, or left at his usual place of business or abode. The common council shall determine the rules of its own proceedings, and be the judge of the election and qualification of its own members, and have power to compel the attendance of absent members, and to enforce its rules. Its sessions shall be open and public; its proceedings shall be recorded in full, and all its papers and records and all election returns shall be deposited with the city clerk, and the same may be examined at any time in the presence of the clerk.

Jurisdiction over Geneva Lake.

SECTION 3. The common council shall have jurisdiction over so much of Geneva Lake as lies within the corporate limits of the city, and may enact and enforce ordinances or by-laws for the preservation of the fish in the waters thereof or in the mill-race and outlet of the same, and may also by ordinance or resolution, prohibit and prevent any deterioration of the said waters, or any nuisance being cast therein, by which the health of the inhabitants of the city, or the purity of the water, shall be impaired.

Exclusive control of lake shore.

SECTION 4. The common council shall have exclusive control of the lake shore below high-water mark within the city limits, and may regulate the use thereof and prescribe rules and regulations for the protection of the same; and it may, for the preservation and protection of the shore of said lake adjoining any public grounds, streets or alleys, construct and maintain break-waters, wash-overs, piers, or any other structure or device, which in the judgment of the common council will protect and preserve such shore.

Management and control of finances.

SECTION 5. The common council shall have the management and control of the finances, and of all the property of the city; and shall likewise, in addition to the powers herein vested in it, have full power and authority to make, enact, ordain, establish, punish, enforce, alter, modify, amend and repeal all such ordinances, rules and by-laws, for the government and good order of the city, for the suppression of vice and immorality, for the prevention of crime and for the benefit of trade, commerce and health, as it shall deem expedient,

and to prescribe penalties for the violation thereof, and sue for and collect the same with costs of suit; and in case of default of payment to provide for committing the person convicted to the city watch-house or the county jail of Walworth county, for a term not exceeding ninety days; or by other lawful means to enforce such ordinances, rules or by-laws against all persons violating any of the provisions thereof, and such ordinances, rules and by-laws are hereby declared to be and have the force of laws; provided, that they will be not repugnant to the constitution and the laws of the United States or of this state, and for these purposes, shall have authority, by ordinance, resolution or by-law.

1. To license, regulate, suppress or prohibit the exhibitions of common showmen or shows of any kind, or of caravans, circuses or theatrical performances, to prevent or license and regulate the keeping of billiard tables, pigeon-hole tables and bowling saloons, and to provide for the abatement and removal of all nuisances under the ordinances or at common law; and to grant licenses for and regulate groceries, taverns, victualing-houses and all places for vending or dealing in spirituous, vinous or fermented liquors, or to prohibit and suppress the same; provided, that the license for so dealing in or vending spirituous, vinous or fermented liquors shall not be less than the amount provided to be paid for such purpose by the general laws applicable to this state; and provided further, that druggists or other persons whose chief business is to sell drugs and medicines, shall not be deemed within the provisions hereof, when the same are sold for medical, mechanical or sacramental purposes. Such licenses shall not be granted for a longer term than one year and shall run from the first day of May, and shall be liable to be revoked for a violation of the provisions thereof or of the statutes of this state.

Issue of  
licenses.

2. To prohibit all descriptions of gaming, gambling and fraudulent devices and practices, and playing of cards, dice or other games of chance for the purpose of gaming in said city, and to authorize the confiscation and destruction of all instruments and devices used for the purpose of gambling.

Gaming and  
fraudulent de-  
vices.

Riots and disturbances, houses of ill-fame.

3. To prevent and suppress all fights, riots, noise, disturbances, disorderly assemblages, disorderly conduct, disorderly houses and houses of ill-fame.

Nuisances.

4. To declare what are nuisances, and to prevent or abate the same.

Cleanse nauseous places.

5. To compel the owner or occupant of any grocery, cellar, tallow chandler shop, soap factory, tannery, stable, barn, privy, sewer, or any unwholesome or nauseous house or place, to cleanse, disinfect, remove or abate the same from time to time, as often as it may be deemed necessary for the health, comfort and convenience of the inhabitants of said city.

Slaughter-houses, gunpowder, etc.

6. To direct the location and management of slaughter-houses and markets, or to prevent the unauthorized erection or use thereof within the city, and to regulate the storage, safe keeping and conveying of gunpowder or other explosive or combustible materials.

Obstructions on streets.

7. To prevent the incumbering or obstruction of streets, sidewalks, cross walks, public grounds, parks, lanes, alleys or bridges, with carriages, carts, wagons, sleighs, boxes, lumber, firewood, logs or any other material or substance whatever, and to prevent the loading and unloading of lumber, logs or other materials or substances of whatever name or kind, upon the bridges in said city.

Recording lots and blocks.

8. To re-number the lots and blocks of the city or any part thereof, and to cause a revised and consolidated plat of the same to be recorded in the office of the register of deeds.

Horse-racing and immoderate driving.

9. To prevent horse-racing and immoderate riding or driving in the streets, and upon any and all bridges, and to regulate bathing and swimming in the waters within the limits of said city.

Restrain cattle.

10. To restrain, regulate or prohibit the running at large or pasturing upon the public streets, highways, alleys or public grounds of neat cattle, horses, mules, swine, sheep, goats, poultry or geese, and to authorize the distraining, impounding and the sale of the same, for the penalty incurred and the costs of the proceedings, and also to impose penalties on the owners of any such animals for a violation of any ordinance in relation thereto;

to establish pounds and regulate and protect the same.

11. To regulate or prohibit the running at large of dogs, and to authorize the destruction of the same in a summary manner, when at large contrary to the ordinance. Dogs.

12. To prevent any person from bringing, depositing or having within the limits of said city any putrid carcass, meat, fish or other unwholesome substances, and to require the removal of the same by the owner thereof, or by the person bringing, depositing or having the same upon his premises, and on default, to authorize the removal thereof by some competent officer at the expense of such persons or persons. Putrid carcasses.

13. To regulate, license or suppress omnibuses, hacks, cabs, drays, carts, and to regulate the charges of omnibus drives, hackmen, cabmen, draymen and cartmen in the city. Hacks, omnibuses, etc.

14. To establish and regulate boards of health, provide hospitals, dispensaries, pest-houses and cemetery grounds, to enclose, lay out and ornament such grounds and sell and convey lots therein; to regulate the burial of the dead, and return the bills of mortality, and to exempt burial grounds set apart for public use from taxation. Boards of health.

15. To prevent all persons from riding or driving any horse, ox, mule, cattle or other animal on the sidewalks in said city, or in any way doing any unnecessary damage to such sidewalks. Driving on sidewalks.

16. To prevent bonfires and the shooting of fire-arms or crackers, and to prevent the exhibition of any fire-works in any situation which may be considered by the common council as dangerous to the city or any property therein, or annoying to the citizens thereof. Fire-works.

17. To restrain and punish drunkenness, immoderate drinking or any obscene or indecent exhibition or conduct in the streets or public places, and to provide for arresting, removing and punishing any person or persons who may be guilty of the same; and to restrain and punish vagrancy, mendicancy, and prostitution. Drunkenness.

18. To restrain and regulate runners and solicitors for stages, steam-boats, public-houses or other establishments, and to make rules and ordi- Runners.

nances for the government and regulation of the police of said city.

Lay out and open parks, streets, etc.

19. To establish public parks and walks, inclose, improve and ornament the same; to lay out and open public streets and alleys, and to change, enlarge, extend or vacate the same; to establish and maintain public sewers and drains, and for these purposes to acquire and use any lands in said city, in the manner hereinafter provided; to care for and protect all lands which heretofore have been or hereafter may be required for or dedicated to any of the public uses aforesaid; to prohibit and prevent their diversion to any other use or uses, or in its discretion to permit, license, and regulate, under such restrictions and upon such terms as it shall prescribe, such concurrent uses thereof, not inconsistent with that to which they have been so dedicated, as to it may seem beneficial or necessary.

Protect buildings.

20. To control and protect the public buildings, property and records, and insure the same.

Planting and trimming trees.

21. To provide for and regulate the planting and trimming of trees within the streets and public grounds of the city, and prohibit the planting of such trees as are or may become nuisances and to provide for the removal of such as are already planted.

Markets for provisions.

22. To license and regulate butchers' stalls, shops and stands for the sale of game, poultry, butchers' meat, butter, fish and other provisions; establish and regulate markets and restrain sales in the streets.

Fuel, hay, etc.

23. To regulate the place and manner of the weighing, measuring and selling of fuel, hay and lime, and to appoint suitable persons to superintend and conduct the same.

Removal of snow, rubbish, etc.

24. To compel owners or occupants of buildings or grounds to remove snow, dirt, or rubbish from the sidewalks adjacent thereto, and to compel such owners or occupants to remove from the lots owned or occupied by them all such substances as the board of health may direct; and on their default, to authorize the removal or destruction thereof by some officer of the city, at the expense of such owners or occupants.

Contagious or infectious diseases.

25. To regulate, control and prevent the landing or passing through said city of persons from boats, vessels, cars, stages or other conveyances,

who are infected with contagious or infectious diseases, and to make such disposition of such persons and their property as will preserve the health of said city.

26. To license auctioneers, peddlers and transient dealers and to regulate the time, place and manner of holding public auctions or vendues, and to require the payment into the city treasury of a certain percentage of the amounts received from sales by auctioneers or transient dealers or the payment of a license, or both, as the common council shall determine.

Auctioneers,  
peddlars, etc.

27. To appoint watchmen and policemen and prescribe their duties.

Watchmen and  
policemen.

28. To purchase, build or lease, maintain and regulate a watch-house, or place for the temporary confinement of suspected persons and offenders against the statute or city ordinances.

Watch-houses.

29. To make and establish public pounds, pumps, wells, cisterns and reservoirs, and to provide for the erection of water-works for the supply of water to the inhabitants, and to prevent unnecessary waste of water.

Pounds.

30. To erect lamps and regulate the lighting thereof; and to provide for lighting streets, public grounds and public buildings with gas or otherwise.

Lighting  
streets.

31. To prohibit the carrying or wearing by any person under his clothes, or concealed about his person any dangerous or deadly weapon; and to provide for the confiscation or sale thereof.

Concealed  
weapons.

32. To prohibit and punish the abuse of animals and to compel persons to fasten their horses, oxen or other animals, attached to vehicles or otherwise, while standing or remaining in any street, alley or public ground.

Abuse of ani-  
mals prohibi-  
ted.

33. To construct and maintain at the expense of the city on the shore of Geneva Lake, within the city limits, wharves, docks or piers for the landing of boats and to charge and collect reasonable wharfage for the landing or dockage of public boats thereat, to lease such wharves, docks or piers, and the wharfage privileges and franchises appertaining to the same, to grant permission to construct and maintain public or private docks, wharves and piers at the ends or sides of public streets or other public grounds abutting or bordering on the lake shore within the city limits

Wharves,  
docks, and  
piers.

and to authorize the collection of wharfage by the owners from public boats making use of the same, to establish, control and regulate the rates of wharfage within the city, and make laws regulating the construction, location and use of all such wharves, docks and piers and to revoke any lease, permit, license, privilege or franchise granted under the provisions of this subdivision, for violation of any lawful rule or regulation of the common council in respect thereto.

Stagnant waters.

34. To provide for the removal of stagnant water and the draining and removal of obstructions from any water-course within the city limits and to prevent the obstruction or defilement thereof.

Hitching teams.

35. To prohibit the hitching of horses, teams or animals to any fence, tree, pump or monument and to prevent injuries thereto.

Bread.

36. To regulate the size and weight of bread, and to provide for the seizure and forfeiture of bread baked contrary thereto.

Inspection of steamboats.

37. To provide for the inspection and regulation of steam-boats and steam boilers; to provide a code of signals and rules and regulation to govern boats navigating the waters of the lake within the municipality; and to prevent unnecessary noise from steam-whistles.

Regulate location of railways.

38. To regulate and control the location and construction of all railroads, and the running of engines and cars within the corporate limits of the city; to license, regulate and control street railways, and the running of street cars therein; and no railroad, nor any branch or spur track of any railroad, shall be laid, constructed or extended, nor shall any street railway be laid, operated or extended within the city limits except in pursuance of a license from the common council, to be obtained in such manner as they shall prescribe by ordinance.

How ordinances shall be signed.

SECTION 6. All laws and ordinances shall be passed by a majority vote of all the members of the common council, and all ordinances, before the same shall be in force, shall be signed by the mayor, and shall be published once a week for two successive weeks in the official newspaper of the city, and within fifteen days thereafter they shall be recorded by the city clerk in books to be provided for that purpose; but before the said

laws, ordinances or regulations shall be recorded, the publication thereof respectively within the said time shall be proved by the affidavit of the foreman or publisher of said newspaper, and the said affidavit shall be recorded therewith, and at all times shall be deemed and taken as sufficient evidence of the time and manner of such publication.

SECTION 7. All ordinances shall take effect from and after their approval and publication.

When ordinances shall take effect.

SECTION 8. The mayor shall have power to veto any ordinance, by-law, act or resolution passed by the common council, by notifying them of his objections thereto in writing at the same or the next succeeding stated meeting of the council, and in case the council shall not at their next stated meeting subsequent to the receipt of such objections re-enact such ordinance or pass such resolution by the vote of two-thirds of the aldermen elect, the same shall be null and void. If the mayor shall not return any ordinance, by-law, act or resolution presented to him at the same or the next stated meeting of the council after the passage thereof, it shall take effect and in the same manner as if he signed it.

Power of veto.

SECTION 9. No vote of the common council shall be reconsidered at a special meeting, unless at such special meeting there be present as large a number of aldermen as were present when such vote was taken.

Reconsidering votes.

SECTION 10. The power conferred upon the said council to provide for the abatement or removal of nuisances, shall not bar or hinder suits, prosecutions or proceedings in the courts, according to law. Gambling houses and houses of ill-fame are hereby declared and shall be deemed public or common nuisances.

Shall not bar or hinder suits.

SECTION 11. The common council shall examine, audit and adjust the accounts of the clerk, treasurer, street commissioner, marshal and all other officers and agents of the city, at such times as they may deem proper, also at the end of each year, and before the term for which the officers of said city are elected or appointed shall have expired, and the common council shall require each and every such officer and agent to exhibit his books, accounts, moneys and vouchers for such examination and settlement; and if any such officer or

Examine and adjust accounts.

agent shall refuse to comply with the orders of the council in the discharge of his duties in pursuance of this section, or shall willfully neglect or refuse to render his accounts or present his monies, books and vouchers to said council, it shall be the duty of the common council to declare the office of such person vacant; and the common council may order suits and proceedings at law against any officer or agent of said city who may be delinquent or defaulting in his accounts, or in the discharge of his official duties, and it shall cause to be made a full record of all its proceedings relating to the matters mentioned in this section.

Inspecting  
compensation.

SECTION 12. No compensation or salary shall be paid to the mayor or any alderman of said city except such fees as are now or may be hereafter allowed by law.

Contracts shall  
be let to lowest  
bidder.

SECTION 13. All contracts for work ordered by the common council of said city, the expense whereof shall exceed the sum of fifty dollars, shall be let to the lowest reasonable and responsible bidder who shall have complied with the requirements hereinafter set forth. All bids and proposals shall be sealed and directed to the common council, and shall be accompanied with a bond to the city in a penal sum equal to the amount of the bid, which bond shall be signed by the bidder and by a responsible surety who shall justify that he is worth the sum mentioned in such bond over and above all debts, liabilities and exemptions; such bond shall be conditioned that such bidder will execute a contract at such time as the common council shall require, with satisfactory sureties to perform the work specified; and in case of failure said bond may be prosecuted in the name of the city and judgment recovered thereon for the full amount of the penalty thereof, as liquidated damages, in any court having jurisdiction of the action.

## CHAPTER V.

### LAYING OUT AND OPENING OF STREETS, ALLEYS, ETC.

Laying out of  
streets, etc.

SECTION 1. Whenever ten or more freeholders residing in the city shall, by petition filed with

the city clerk, apply to the common council to lay out, enlarge, widen or extend any street, alley, park, public walk or other public grounds therein, or any public drain or sewer for the use of said city, for which purpose it shall be necessary to take private property, and shall be set forth in such petition a description by course and distance, metes and bounds, or other appropriate form of words, of the lands proposed to be taken or used therefor, together with the names and residences of the owners of such lands, if known to the petitioners; the common council shall, as a body or by its proper committee, proceed in person to view the lands, proposed to be taken, and inquire into the merits of such petition, and in case its determination or the report of such committee shall be adverse thereto, no further action shall be taken in the matter, until the petitioners shall cause to be executed and delivered to the treasurer of the city a bond in the penal sum of five hundred dollars with sureties to be approved by the mayor, conditioned that they will prosecute their application to effect and will pay all costs and charges which the city may sustain in consequence thereof. But in case such determination or report be favorable, or the requisite bond be given as herein provided, the council shall cause to be made and filed with the clerk, an accurate survey and plat of such lands, showing each separate parcel to be entered upon or taken for the purpose specified, and as near as practicable the amount thereof, and shall thereupon by resolution fix a day, hour and place, when and where it will apply to the county judge of Walworth county or to a specified justice of the peace of the city (who shall have no title or interest in the lands so to be taken, or used), for the appointment of a jury to condemn and appraise the said lands.

SECTION 2. The city clerk shall thereupon make out and subscribe a notice of the adoption of such resolution, embracing a copy thereof, and notifying all persons interested that the city will at the time and place named, apply to such judge or justice of the peace for the appointment of a jury for the purposes aforesaid. A copy of such notice shall be served by the city marshal or by the sheriff or any constable of the

Notice of application for a jury.

county, upon the owner or owners of each such parcel of land to be taken or used as aforesaid, if known and a resident within the county, and upon the occupant or occupants of such lands if any there be, not less than ten days before the time fixed for such application; such service to be made in the manner prescribed for serving a summons in the circuit court, and the return of the officer shall be conclusive evidence of the facts recited therein. If the notice cannot be so given as to all the parcels, then the same shall also be published once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said time in the official paper of said city; and the affidavit of the printer or foreman of such newspaper shall be conclusive evidence of such publication. If any person so served with notice be a minor or of unsound mind, the judge or justice before proceeding shall, on the day fixed for hearing such application, appoint for him a guardian for the purposes of such proceeding, who shall give security to the satisfaction of the magistrate, and act for such ward.

Application to  
be filed with  
judge or justice.

SECTION 3. At the time and place fixed for such hearing, the application, accompanied by a copy of such resolution and such survey, and by proof of service of the notice as provided in the last section, shall be filed with the judge, or justice, who shall thereupon make a list of twenty-four competent jurors, not interested, but residents of the city shall not be disqualified. He shall hear and decide any challenges for cause or favor, made to any one, and if sustained, shall replace his name with an unobjectionable juror, until the list shall be perfected. Thereupon, under direction of such magistrate, each party, the city, by its representatives on the one side, and the owners of lands or their agents present, or if none be present, or they disagree, a disinterested person, appointed by the judge, or justice, on the other, shall challenge six names, one at a time, alternately, the city beginning. To the twelve jurors remaining, such judge, or justice shall issue a precept, requiring them, at an hour on a day named, not more than ten nor less than three days thereafter, to appear before him, to be sworn and serve as a jury, to view lands and appraise damages, and at the same time, shall publicly adjourn

the proceedings to the time and place so named; such precept shall be served by the marshal or other officer aforesaid, at least one day before such appointed time, by reading the same to each such juror, or by leaving a copy at his usual place of abode in the presence of a member of his family.

SECTION 4. The jurors summoned shall appear at the time and place named; and if any be excused by the judge or justice, or fail to attend, he shall direct other disinterested persons to be forthwith summoned in their stead, until twelve be obtained. The magistrate shall then administer to them an oath that they shall well and truly inquire into and determine the necessity for taking the lands mentioned in the resolution, and if found necessary, the damages occasioned thereby, and faithfully discharge their duties as jurors according to law.

Jurors to appear at time and place named.

SECTION 5. Under the direction of such magistrate, the jury shall view the lands to be taken, and shall then sit before him to hear such competent evidence as shall be produced by any party which shall be reduced to writing by such magistrate and for such purpose, such magistrate shall possess the same powers as a court in session with a jury, and if there be necessity, may adjourn the sitting from day to day. The jury shall render a separate, unanimous verdict, in writing, signed by them, in which they shall find whether it be necessary to take such lands or any part thereof for such purposes, describing such as they find necessary to be taken; and if any be found necessary to be taken, then a verdict or appraisal of damages, specifying therein the damages of each owner, and separately the value of the land taken from each, and the damage otherwise sustained by each by reason of the taking thereof, in estimating which they shall deduct therefrom any special benefit, if any, to be enjoyed by each from such improvement, and a majority of such jury may render such verdict or appraisal of damages, and shall sign the same. Any technical error in such verdict may be immediately corrected with the assent of the jury, and they shall be thereupon discharged, and their verdict filed by the magistrate. In case the jury shall fail to find a verdict, another jury shall

Jury to view the lands to be taken.

be selected, summoned, sworn and proceed in the same manner.

In case land or buildings belong to different parties.

SECTION 6. If the lands or buildings to be so taken belong to different persons, or be subject to lease, judgment or mortgage, or other incumbrance, or if there be any estate therein less than an estate in fee, the injury done to such person or interest, respectively, shall be awarded by the jurors to the person entitled thereto, less the benefits resulting to such interests respectively from the proposed improvements.

When whole tract of land is leased.

SECTION 7. When the whole of any lot or tract of land or other premises under lease or other contract or incumbrance, shall be taken or used by virtue of this act, and compensation shall have been made or provided for parties interested, all covenants, contracts, engagements or liabilities relating to the same or any part thereof, shall, after the expiration of the time for appeal, as hereinafter provided, respectively cease and be absolutely discharged.

Also in case only a part of land be taken.

SECTION 8. When only part of the lot or tract of land or other premises so under lease or other contract or incumbrance, shall be taken or used for the purpose aforesaid, such covenants, contracts or incumbrance shall be absolutely discharged as to the part thereof so taken or used, but shall remain valid as to the residue thereof; and the reuts, considerations, liens and payments reserved, payable and to be paid for, or in respect to the same, shall be so proportioned that the part thereof justly and equitably payable for such residue thereof, and no more, shall be paid or recoverable for, or in respect to the same.

Appeal when it can be made.

SECTION 9. Within ten days after such verdict, any land owner whose land has been found necessary to be taken, may appeal from the award of damages to him, in such verdict to the circuit court, and the city may likewise appeal from the award of damages to any owner, by filing with such magistrate a notice of appeal, specifying whether the appeals from the whole award to him or a part, and if a part what part; and therewith an undertaking with two sufficient sureties, to be approved by the magistrate, to pay all costs that may be awarded against such appellant on the appeal, and paying the magistrate for his return thereof. Any party not so appealing shall

be forever concluded by such verdict or appraisal. Upon an appeal being taken, the magistrate shall transmit to the clerk of the circuit court within ten days the notice of appeal and undertaking, and thereto annexed a copy of all the papers and proceedings before him with his certificate thereof. He shall after the time for appealing is expired, file with the city clerk, annexed together, all the original papers, including the verdict, with a certificate by him thereof, and that no appeal has been taken from such verdict, except as the facts are, which he shall briefly specify; and the clerk shall record all such proceedings.

SECTION 10. Upon filing such transcript in the circuit court, the appeal shall be considered an action pending in such court, and be so entered, the land owner as plaintiff, the city as defendant, and be subject to a change of place of trial and appeal to the supreme court. The appeal shall be tried by a jury unless waived; and costs shall be awarded against the appellant if a more favorable verdict be not obtained; otherwise, against the respondent. Upon entry of judgment, the clerk of the circuit court shall transmit a certified copy thereof to the city clerk.

Appeal shall be considered an action.

SECTION 11. If the verdict of the jury first called find it necessary to take such land or any part thereof, the city council may, upon return thereof to the clerk, enact an ordinance according thereto for laying out, changing widening or extending and opening any such street, alley, public grounds, square or other public place, or constructing and opening, altering, enlarging or extending any such drain or sewer, but shall not enter upon any such land therefor, until the owner be paid in full the damages awarded him by such verdict or appraisal, or such damages be set apart for him in the hands of the treasurer, and an order therefor lawfully executed to him to be deposited with the clerk to permanently remain subject to his order. At any time before causing any such land to be actually taken, or put to public use, and before the rendition of a judgment in the circuit court for damages, the common council may discontinue all proceedings therefore taken and the city shall in such event be liable for the costs only. All the costs of every such proceeding shall

In case verdict of jury is in favor of taking the land.

be paid by the city, except when it recovers costs in the circuit court.

How expenses  
and damages  
are to be paid.

SECTION 12. For the purpose of payment of the expenses, including all damages and costs incurred for the taking of private property, and of making any improvement mentioned in the last preceding section, the city may by resolution, levy and assess the whole or any part, not less than half of such expenses, as a tax upon such property as they shall determine is specially benefited thereby, making therein a list thereof, in which shall be described every lot or parcel of land so assessed, with the name of the owner thereof, if known, and the amount levied thereon set opposite. Such resolution, signed by the mayor and clerk, shall be published once in each week for two weeks, in the official paper of the city, or if there be no such newspaper, three copies thereof shall be posted by the clerk in three of the most public places in such village, and a notice therewith that at a certain time therein stated, the said common council will meet at their usual place of meeting and hear all objections which may be made to such assessment or to any part thereof. At the time so fixed, the said council shall meet and hear all such objections, and for that purpose may adjourn from day to day, not more than three days, and may by resolution modify such assessment in whole or in part. At any time before the annual return by the city treasurer of delinquent taxes next thereafter any party liable may pay any such tax to the city treasurer: but if any such tax shall then remain unpaid, the same shall be returned and like proceedings be had as provided in case of other delinquent taxes in said city.

In regard to  
discontinuing  
streets.

SECTION 13. Upon the petition in writing of all the owners of lots or land bordering thereon and not otherwise, the board of directors may discontinue such street or alley, or any part thereof. At least one week before acting on such petition, the board shall cause a written or printed notice to be posted in three public places in such village, stating when the petition will be acted on, and what street or alley or part thereof is proposed to be vacated.

Directions only  
directory.

SECTION 14. All the foregoing directions given in this chapter shall be deemed only directory,

and no errors, irregularity or informality in any of the proceedings under the provisions of this chapter of this act, not affecting substantial justice, shall in any way affect the validity of the proceedings.

## CHAPTER VI.

### POLL TAX.

SECTION 1. The common council of said city shall have, and it is hereby given power to tax annually each male inhabitant within the corporate limits of said city, between the ages of twenty-one and fifty years, a sum not to exceed one dollar and fifty cents to be denominated a poll tax and to be appropriated to the improvements of streets, roads, alleys and cross walks in said city. Raising poll tax.

SECTION 2. On or before the twentieth day of May in each year the city clerk shall make out a list of the names of all male persons over the age of twenty-one and under the age of fifty years liable to pay such poll tax with the amount thereof set opposite to each person's name, and submit the same to the common council for correction. When such list is correctly made out, and on or before the 1st day of June in each year the board shall by order (to be signed by the mayor and clerk and annexed thereto) direct the same to be delivered forthwith to the treasurer for collection. The treasurer shall forthwith proceed to the collection of such tax and shall demand the same once of each person named in the list, and if any person neglects to pay the same for ten days thereafter, then such treasurer shall, in the name of the city, sue for and collect such tax with fifty per centum damages on the same, with costs of suit before a justice of the peace of such city, and in default of payment of such judgment execution shall issue against the defendant as in case of tort, and the first process in such action shall be a civil warrant; provided, the council may by resolution cause the said poll list to be placed in the hands of the street commissioner to be collected, and the said street commissioner shall have the same authority to collect and receipt for such taxes as the treasurer, and List of persons to be made out.

shall account for such taxes by him collected in the same manner as for other moneys coming into his hands by virtue of his office, and the treasurer or the street commissioner, while said list is in his hands for collection shall put upon the same the names of all such persons liable to such tax as may have been omitted therefrom, who shall then be liable, the same as if their names were originally placed in such list.

Street commis-  
sioner to be  
chosen.

SECTION 3. The common council shall, at its first meeting for organization in each year, or as soon thereafter as possible choose by ballot a street commissioner who shall perform such duties in the improvement and repair of streets, roads, alleys, cross walks, gutters, sewers and other public works as the common council shall direct; he shall collect the poll tax when placed in his hands as above provided, and under the direction of the common council, expend the same on the streets, alleys, cross walks, and highways in said city, and the common council may, by resolution, direct the expenditure of not to exceed one-third of the poll tax upon the highways leading into said city outside the corporate limits.

Street commis-  
sioner to give  
bond.

SECTION 4. Every street commissioner hereafter appointed by the common council shall before entering on the duties of his office, give a bond to the city of Geneva with one or sufficient sureties to be approved by the council, in the penal sum of not less than fifteen hundred dollars, conditioned to render an account to the common council, whenever required by law or the ordinances of said city, or by vote of said council, to safely keep and account for, and deliver over when lawfully required all property of said city that may come into his hands; to use, disburse or pay over as required by law or ordinances of said city, all moneys that may have come into his possession as such officer, and to faithfully discharge the duties of said office.

Term of street  
commissioner  
and his duties.

SECTION 5. The street commissioner shall hold his office for the term of one year from the third Tuesday in April of the year in which he is appointed, unless sooner removed, as provided in section 7, of this chapter. He shall be provided with a book by the city clerk, in which he shall keep an accurate account of all moneys coming into his hands by virtue of his office, the amount

received and disbursed by him, the name of every person from whom money or labor is due, the amount paid in money and labor, and a correct account of all expenditures by him made as such street commissioner. The book containing the account so kept, together with the vouchers for all expenditures, shall, at all times, when required, be furnished for the inspection of the mayor or common council, and ten days before the expiration of his term of office, shall be handed to the city clerk, for the inspection of the taxpayers of said city. He shall also, on or before the first Monday in November in each year, and as often as the common council may require, render an account under oath, showing the amount of money collected by him as said street commissioner, from whom it was collected, and the amount by him expended, specifying the work for which it has been expended.

SECTION 6. The street commissioner shall receive such compensation for his services, which may be by a per diem or a percentage upon the tax collected and expended, as the common council shall determine, and his compensation shall be decided upon at the time of his appointment, and shall not thereafter be changed except in the manner heretofore prescribed for changing compensation of other officers.

Compensation of street commissioner.

SECTION 7. The common council may, for good cause, by a two-thirds vote of the aldermen, remove the street commissioner and declare his office vacant, after giving him due notice and a chance to be heard, and appoint his successor.

Removal of street commissioner.

SECTION 8. The street commissioner shall return all unpaid poll taxes in the manner prescribed for such return by the overseer of highways in towns.

Return of unpaid poll taxes.

## CHAPTER VII.

### STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

SECTION 1. The common council shall have general control and supervision of all streets, alleys, bridges and highways within the municipality, and may, whenever they deem it necessary, cause the same to be cleaned, sprinkled, graveled, graded or otherwise repaired, and cross

Control of streets, etc.

walks upon or along the same to be built or repaired at the expense of the city.

Grading streets  
etc.

SECTION 2. The common council may also cause any street, or any part of a street, not less than sixteen rods in length, to be graded, paved, macadamized, or otherwise improved, or gutters to be built, either wholly or in part at the expense of the adjacent property, upon a petition therefor in writing, signed by at least a majority of all the owners of real estate bounding both sides, and of at least one-half the frontage of such street or part of street to be improved; or may order any gutter on one side of a street, or such part of a street to be built as aforesaid on the petition of a majority of such owners, and of the owners of at least one-half of the frontage on such side; and may without petition order any gutter previously built to be put in repair or rebuilt.

Tax for im-  
proving streets,  
etc.

SECTION 3. For the purpose of so improving any street or building or repairing any gutter, the common council may levy and cause to be collected, upon the lots, tracts, or parcels of ground adjacent to such street or part of street improved or on the side thereof where only such gutter is to be built, and upon the owners thereof, a tax sufficient to pay the expense of constructing such improvement, as ordered, opposite such property to the center of the street, or such proportion thereof, not less than half, as they shall deem justly assessable to such property, if they shall think the whole ought not to be so assessed; in which case the remainder of such expense shall be paid from the city treasury. Every such tax for repairs shall be for the entire cost thereof in front of the property so assessed. If any tax levied under this section shall prove insufficient to pay the cost or proportion thereof assessed to such property, the common council may levy an additional tax thereon, to make good such deficiency.

Sidewalks to be  
constructed on  
proper grounds.

SECTION 4. Sidewalks shall be constructed, reconstructed or repaired, upon the proper established grade, of any street in said city, upon petition therefor in like manner as provided in section 2, of this chapter, for the building and repairing of gutters, and shall be of such width and materials, and built or repaired in such manner and in such time, as the common council,

by resolution, ordinance or order, shall direct, by the owner or owners of any lot or piece of ground in front of which such sidewalk shall be ordered. If the owner or owners of any such lot or piece of ground shall not construct or repair such sidewalk as aforesaid, the common council may cause the same to be done at the expense of such owner or owners, and the common council shall levy a special tax upon each lot or piece of ground in front of and adjacent to which such sidewalk shall be constructed or repaired sufficient to pay the cost thereof.

**SECTION 5.** Whenever the common council shall levy any such tax as specified in the preceding section they shall make out and deliver to the treasurer of such city a list of the persons and a description of the property taxed, together with a warrant signed by the mayor and clerk, for the collection of such tax, and thereupon the treasurer shall notify the persons named in such tax roll by publishing a notice thereof, two weeks in the official paper of said city, and shall specify in such notice a time or times not more than forty days from the date thereof when such taxes must be paid.

Tax warrant to be made out.

**SECTION 6.** At the expiration of forty days from the date of said notice given by said treasurer he shall make out and deliver to the city clerk a certified list of the lots, pieces or parcels of lands in said city upon which any such tax remains unpaid, with the amount of such delinquent tax upon each of such lots or parcels of land; and the said clerk shall add the said delinquent taxes to the next tax roll, opposite to the description of the proper lots, pieces or parcels of land therein; and such delinquent taxes shall be collected with and in the same manner as other taxes in said city.

Certified list to be made out after forty days.

**SECTION 7.** When any lot, parcel or tract of land shall be returned delinquent for any such tax as hereinbefore provided, the common council may cause the work to be done at the expense of the city, to be reimbursed by such tax when collected.

Delinquent property may be repaired at expense of city

**SECTION 8.** Whenever the public convenience or safety shall require any sidewalk or gutter in a dangerous condition to be immediately repaired and the cost of the repairs will not exceed the

In case sidewalk or gutter is in a dangerous condition.

sum of ten dollars, the street commissioner may give written notice to the parties subject to the tax for the repairs thereof, if known and residing in said city, that unless such sidewalks or gutter, therein to be specified, be repaired to the satisfaction of the street commissioner within twenty-four hours thereafter, he will repair the same at the expense of the property; and if the same be not in such time repaired, or whenever the owner shall be a non-resident or unknown, such commissioner shall make such repairs, and return the cost as a delinquent tax on such property, and the same shall be collected as other delinquent assessments, as hereinbefore provided.

Ornamental trees may be ordered to be set out.

SECTION 9. The common council shall have power to require the owner of any lot or parcel of ground in the city to set out ornamental trees in the street or streets bordering on the same, and, in default thereof, to cause the same to be done and to levy a special tax upon such lot or parcel of ground to pay the expense of the same.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire department.

SECTION 1. The common council for the purpose of guarding against the calamities of fire, shall have power to prescribe the limits within which wooden buildings or buildings of other material that shall not be considered fire-proof may be erected, repaired or removed, and to direct that all and any building within the limits prescribed shall be made and constructed of fire-proof material and in such a manner as it may ordain, and to prohibit the removal of buildings into such fire limits, or the removal of any building or buildings situated or located within such fire limits, and to prohibit the repairing of wooden buildings within the fire limits, when the same shall have been damaged to the extent of fifty per cent. of the value thereof, and to prescribe the manner of ascertaining such damages.

Regulate the construction of buildings.

SECTION 2. The common council shall have power to regulate the building, construction and condition of chimneys, fire-places, hearths, stoves, stove-pipes, ovens, boilers and apparatus used in

or about any building, and to cause the same to be removed or placed in a safe and secure condition when considered dangerous; to prevent the deposit of ashes in unsafe places; to require the inhabitants to provide as many fire-buckets, and in such manner and times as they shall prescribe, and to regulate the use of them in time of fire; to regulate and prevent the carrying on of any manufactories dangerous in causing or promoting fires; to compel the owners and occupants of buildings to have scuttles in the roofs and stairs or ladders leading to the same; to authorize the mayor, aldermen, firewardens and other officers of the city to keep away from the vicinity of a fire all idle and suspected persons, and to compel all by-standers to aid in the extinguishment of fires, and in the preservation of property exposed to danger thereat, and generally to establish such regulations for the prevention and extinguishment of fires as the common council may deem expedient, and enforce the provisions of this chapter and the ordinances under it by suitable penalties.

SECTION 3. The common council shall have power to purchase fire-engines and other fire apparatus, and to authorize the formation of fire-engine, hook and ladder and hose companies, and to provide for the due and proper support and regulation of the same, and to order such companies to be disbanded and to prohibit their meetings as such when disbanded. Each company shall be officered and governed by its own by-laws, provided such by-laws be not inconsistent with the laws of this state or with the ordinances and regulations of the city. Every active member of any company in said city shall be exempt from serving on juries and from poll tax and military duty, except in case of war, invasion or insurrection, and whenever a member of a fire, hook and ladder, bucket and hose company shall have served therein for ten years, he shall be entitled to a discharge, signed by the mayor, and shall thereafter be exempt as aforesaid.

May purchase  
fire-engines.

## CHAPTER IX.

## SCHOOL-DISTRICT.

School-district  
to remain  
intact.

SECTION 1. The school-district now embracing the present village of Geneva, and a part of the towns of Geneva, Lyons and Linn shall remain intact, and the same territory shall remain therein, excepting there shall be added thereto any and all territory within the limits of the city not heretofore contained in said school-district, and the management of school matters shall remain the same as it has heretofore existed in the said village of Geneva.

## CHAPTER X.

## AUDITING ACCOUNTS.

Accounts shall  
be audited and  
allowed before  
paid.

SECTION 1. No account or demand against the city shall be paid until it has been audited and allowed, and an order drawn on the treasury therefor. Every such account shall be made out by items and verified by affidavit, endorsed or annexed to the effect that the same is just and correct and no part thereof paid (or if paid in part, except as therein stated), and that said account has not been presented before. When an account shall have been audited, the clerk shall endorse on each account the word, "allowed" or "disallowed," as the fact is, adding the amount allowed if any, and specifying the items or parts of items disallowed, if disallowed in part only. The minutes of the proceedings of the council shall show to whom and for what purpose every such account was allowed, and the amount. Every such account allowed in whole or in part shall, with the affidavit thereto, be filed with the clerk, and those of each year consecutively numbered, and have endorsed the number of the order issued in payment therefor, and the clerk shall take receipts for such orders.

How common  
council may  
issue negotia-  
ble order or  
borrow money.

SECTION 2. Neither the common council nor any officer of the city shall have power to issue any time or negotiable order, or borrow any money except in the manner and for a purpose expressly declared by statute or by this act, but

the common council may, in case of temporary necessity, by unanimous vote of the council, and not otherwise, borrow money in anticipation of the tax to be levied for the current year, not exceeding one per centum of the assessed valuation of the property in said city, according to the last assessment, and may give orders on the treasury payable at a future date therefor, with or without interest; but no such order shall be made payable at a later date than the first day of March following the date of issue of such order, and for the payment of such order, the city tax for the same year or a sufficient amount thereof shall stand irrevocably pledged.

SECTION 3. No real or personal property of the city or any of its inhabitants or of any individual or corporation therein shall be levied on or sold by virtue of any execution issued to satisfy any judgment against said city.

Personal property shall not be sold for city debts.

SECTION 4. Neither the city nor any officer thereof shall be liable for any damage that may happen by reason of any defect or insufficiency of any sidewalk, street, highway or bridge in said city, unless some member of the common council or the street commissioner shall have first had actual notice of such defect or insufficiency and reasonable time thereafter to repair the same or place the same in good order, or unless the same shall have existed for so long a time that notice may be presumed.

Not liable on account of defective sidewalks.

SECTION 5. No action for personal injury shall lie or be maintained against the city unless a statement in writing, signed by the person injured, or claiming to be injured, by any act or neglect of the city or any of its officers, of the injury and time, place and circumstances thereof, and the amount of damages claimed, shall be presented to the common council within thirty days after the occurring or happening of the injury alleged nor unless such action be commenced within one year after the date of such injury.

How to bring action for personal injury.

SECTION 6. No such action shall lie or be maintained against said city, unless the person claiming injury shall permit the mayor or common council, by a physician of his or its appointment, to make personal examination of the alleged injury as often as is reasonable, after the time of

Personal examination shall be made by city physician.

its infliction, until the amount of damages is adjusted.

Claims must first be presented before action can be maintained.

SECTION 7. No action shall hereafter be maintained by any person against the city upon any claim or demand other than a city bond or order, unless such person shall first have presented his claim or demand to the common council of said city; nor unless such claim shall have been presented within one year after the same shall have accrued.

Determination of council conclusive.

SECTION 8. The determination of the common council, disallowing in whole or in part any claim of any person, shall be final and conclusive, and a perpetual bar to any action in any court founded on such claim, unless an action be brought within one year thereafter; provided, however, that when the council shall refuse or neglect to act upon a claim to it duly presented, this chapter shall not be construed as to prevent the institution and maintenance of an action by said claimant against said city.

## CHAPTER XI.

### FINANCES AND TAXATION.

All funds under control of council.

SECTION 1. All funds in the city treasury, except school, state and county funds, shall be under the control of the common council, and shall be drawn upon the order of the mayor, countersigned by the clerk; duly authorized by a vote of the common council, and in no other manner, and all orders drawn upon the treasury shall specify the purpose for which they are drawn, and shall be payable generally out of any funds in the treasury belonging to the city.

Majority must rule in the matter of finances.

SECTION 2. No debt shall be contracted by the city, or order be drawn upon the city treasurer, unless the same shall be authorized by a majority of the common council, and the vote authorizing the same shall be entered by ayes and nays upon the journal of the council whenever the same shall be asked for by any one member, and no money shall be appropriated for any purpose whatever, except such as is expressly authorized by this act, or for the payment of indebtedness now existing. City orders shall be receivable for all city taxes, except school and special taxes for

bridge and school purposes, and except taxes levied for the payment of principal or interest of any outstanding bonds of said city or the city's proportion of the bonds of the town of Geneva, which shall be collected in money or in orders, drawn upon such funds respectively, and all orders shall be payable to the person or to the order of the person in whose favor they may be drawn.

SECTION 3. The common council shall annually levy a tax not exceeding one per centum upon the total assessed valuation of the city, to defray the current expenses thereof, including highway tax, and for schools, bridges, and the bonded indebtedness of said city such sum as a majority of the electors thereof shall vote at any annual or special meeting.

Annual tax  
levy.

SECTION 4. All forfeitures and penalties accruing to the city for a violation of this act, or of any of the ordinances, by-laws, rules and regulations of the city, and all moneys received for licenses, shall be paid into the city treasury and become a part of the general fund, except as otherwise provided by this act. No penalty or judgment recovered in favor of the city shall be remitted or discharged, except by a unanimous vote of the common council.

All moneys  
shall be paid  
into the treas-  
urer.

SECTION 5. All property, real or personal, within the city, except such as may be exempt by the laws of this state, shall be subject to annual taxation for the support of the city government, and the payment of its debts and liabilities, and the same shall be assessed in the manner hereinafter provided. The assessors elected under this act shall have and possess the same powers and perform the same duties as are or may hereafter be conferred upon township assessors, except as far as may be altered by this act; provided, however, that the common council may prescribe the forms of assessment rolls, and more fully define the duties of assessors.

All property  
except exempt-  
ed by law, sub-  
ject to taxation

SECTION 6. The assessors elected by virtue of this act shall in all things pertaining to his office, so far as practicable, be governed by the same laws as assessors in towns.

Governing as-  
sessor.

SECTION 7. The mayor, supervisors, clerk and assessor shall constitute the board of review and shall meet at the chambers of the common coun-

Board of re-  
view, how con-  
stituted.

cil on the first Monday in August, in each year, and shall proceed in all respects as town boards are required by law to proceed.

Equalizing and assessing.

SECTION 8. The county board of the county of Walworth, in equalizing the assessment rolls of the several towns in said county, shall regard the city of Lake Geneva as an individual municipality and may levy taxes thereon as provided by law in relation to towns, and shall cause the amount of taxes so levied to be certified to the city clerk, in manner provided by law in relation to town clerks.

How assessment roll shall be made out.

SECTION 9. Upon receiving the statement of the amount of taxes so levied, the city clerk shall make out on the assessment roll, in columns left for that purpose, or upon a copy thereof, a complete statement of the several taxes levied for state, county, city or other purposes, and all special taxes levied by the common council, since making out of the last annual tax roll, in such separate columns as may be necessary, with the total footing carried out opposite each tract or lot of land or person named therein, which statement shall be called, "the tax roll of the city of Lake Geneva," to which shall be appended a warrant signed by the mayor and clerk, and sealed with the corporate seal of said city, directed to the treasurer, requiring and commanding him to collect the taxes specified in said tax roll in the manner provided by law, and the said clerk shall, on the first day of December of the same year, or as soon thereafter as practicable, deliver the same to the treasurer for collection.

Tax roll to be prima facie evidence.

SECTION 10. The tax roll made out as aforesaid shall be *prima facie* evidence in every court of record in this state that every act or thing required by law to be done relating to assessing and levying of taxes, from the election of officers to the completion of the tax roll inclusive, had been done, regularly and correctly, as required by law.

## CHAPTER XI.

City treasurer shall proceed like town treasurer.

SECTION 11. The city treasurer, upon receipt of such tax roll, shall proceed to collect the taxes therein in like manner, and shall have like powers and shall be subject to like requirements, liabilities and restrictions as a town treasurer, except as

otherwise provided in this act. The city treasurer shall receive one per cent. fees upon all taxes paid to him before the tenth day of January, and three per cent. fees on all taxes collected after that time, including special taxes, to be added to the amount of taxes and collected with the same, and he shall receive five per cent. fees for collecting the poll taxes, which shall be in full for all services performed by said treasurer under this act or the ordinances of the city.

SECTION 12. On or before the fifteenth day of February of each year, unless the time be extended as provided by law, the city treasurer shall make out and return to the treasurer of Walworth county a list of all lands, lots and personal property upon which taxes have not been paid, and shall also settle with and pay all moneys properly payable to said county treasurer in like manner as is now or may hereafter be required of town treasurers; and all the provisions of chapter 49, of the revised statutes of 1878, and acts amendatory thereof, shall extend to and may be enforced to collect any delinquent personal property tax.

Delinquent tax list to be returned.

SECTION 13. The county treasurer shall sell all delinquent lands and lots returned from the city of Lake Geneva at the same time and in the same manner as other delinquent lands are sold in the county.

County treasurer to sell lands and lots.

SECTION 14. All the directions hereby given except in section 9, of this chapter for assessing of lands, and the levying, collecting and return of taxes, and the sale thereof, shall be deemed only directory, and no error or informality in the proceedings of any of the officers entrusted with the same, not affecting the substantial justice of the tax itself, shall vitiate or in anywise effect the validity of the tax or assessment.

All directions deemed only directory.

SECTION 15. In addition to the amount herein limited for taxes for general city purposes, special taxes may be levied for the purchase of fire-engines, cemetery grounds, public squares, gas purposes, and other objects of public utility; but no such tax shall be levied unless the same shall first be recommended by the common council and afterwards submitted to a vote of the people and approved by them. Whenever the common council shall recommend such a tax, it shall specify the amount to be raised and the object thereof,

Special taxes may be levied for general city purposes.

and cause notice thereof and of the time and place of voting thereon to be published in the same manner as in case of the annual city election.

Treasurer to report when there is no money in treasury.

SECTION 16. When the treasurer shall be unable to pay any order drawn on the treasury, it shall be his duty to report the fact to the common council at the first stated meeting thereafter. Thereupon the council shall direct its finance committee to examine the accounts of the treasurer, and if all funds in his hands have been paid out, the council shall take such action as will enable the city to preserve its credit.

Order in which taxes shall be paid.

SECTION 17. Out of the taxes collected by the city treasurer, the state tax shall first be paid, then all school taxes, then county taxes, then judgments, then all special taxes in the order in which they were levied. Delinquent returns shall be received by the county treasurer in payment of county taxes in the manner provided by law.

Disposing of unfinished business.

SECTION 18. The common council shall meet on Tuesday evening, one week previous to the holding of the charter election for the purpose of disposing of the unfinished business, and shall not thereafter during its term of office allow any bills against the city, but may anticipate and provide for the payment of salaries of officers for the balance of its term.

Investment of surplus funds.

SECTION 19. All surplus funds belonging to the city not needed for immediate use may be invested as the council may direct, or borrowed for the temporary use of the other funds of the city, and all interests and profits arising from such investment shall belong to the city and shall be accounted for in the same manner as other funds are accounted for.

## CHAPTER XII.

### ACTIONS TO RECOVER PENALTIES.

Actions to recover penalties.

SECTION 1. All actions brought to recover any penalty or forfeiture under this act, or the ordinances, by-laws, or police or health regulations made in pursuance thereof, shall be brought in the corporate name of the city. It shall be lawful to declare generally in debt for such penalty or forfeiture, stating the chapter and section of this

act, or the section of the ordinance, by law or regulation under which the penalty or forfeiture is claimed, and to give the special matter in evidence under it.

SECTION 2. In all prosecutions for any violation of the provisions of this act, or any by-law, ordinance or regulation, the first process shall be a summons, unless oath be made for warrant, as hereinafter provided. First process shall be by summons.

SECTION 3. When the action is commenced by summons, such summons may be substantially in the following form:

County of Walworth, }  
 City of Lake Geneva, } ss.

The state of Wisconsin, to the sheriff or any constable of said county, or to the marshal of the city of Lake Geneva: Form of summons.

You are hereby commanded to summon A. B., if he shall be found within your your county, to appear before the undersigned justice of the peace, in and for said city, at my office in said city, on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 18—, at \_\_\_\_\_ o'clock in the \_\_\_\_\_ noon, to answer to the city of Lake Geneva, to the damage of said city, two hundred dollars or under.

Given under my hand, this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 18—.

C. D., Justice of the Peace.

SECTION 4. Such summons shall be made returnable and be served in the same manner as is now, or hereafter may be prescribed by the laws of this state, for the commencement of actions before justices of the peace by summons; and all proceedings in the action except as hereinafter provided, shall be governed by the laws of the state for the time being relative to actions commenced by summons, and triable before justices of the peace. Return of summons.

SECTION 5. When the action is commenced by summons, the complaint may be substantially in the following form: Form of complaint for summons.

City of Lake Geneva }  
 against } In Justice Court.  
 A. B. }

Before C. D., justice of the peace.

The plaintiff complains against the defendant for that the defendant on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18—, at the said city, did violate (section \_\_\_\_\_ of chap-

ter — of this act, or section — of an ordinance or by-law or regulation of said city, describing it by its title), which said — is now in force. By reason of such violation an action hath accrued to the city of Lake Geneva to recover of the defendant the sum of — dollars debt, wherefore the plaintiff demands judgment against the defendant for the sum aforesaid, besides the cost of this action.

Form of complaint.

SECTION 6. In all cases where application is made for a warrant, the complaint shall be made on oath, and no other affidavit shall be necessary, which last mentioned complaint may be substantially in the following form:

City of Lake Geneva, }  
 against } Before C. D., Justice of  
 A. B. } the Peace.

County of Walworth—ss.

E. F., being duly sworn, on oath, complains to C. D., justice of the peace in and for the city of Lake Geneva, in said county, that A. B., on the — day of —, 18—, at said city, did violate (section —, of chapter —, of this act, or section — of an ordinance, or by-law, or regulation of said city, describing it by its title), which said — is now in force, as this complainant verily believes, and prays that said A. B. may be arrested, and held to answer to said city of Lake Geneva therefor.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this — day of —, A. D. 18—.

It shall be sufficient to give the number of the section and chapter of this act, or the section of the ordinance, by-law or regulation violated in the foregoing forms of complaint, and said complaint may be sworn to before any officer authorized to administer oaths. Upon the filing of said complaint with a justice of the peace, he shall issue a warrant substantially in the following form:

Form of warrant.

County of Walworth, }  
 City of Lake Geneva. } ss.

The state of Wisconsin, to the sheriff or any constable of said county, and to the marshal or any policeman of the city of Lake Geneva, greeting:

Whereas, — — has this day complained to me in writing on oath that A. B., on the — day of —, 18—, at said city, did violate (section

— of chapter — of this act, or section —, of an ordinance, by-law, or regulation of said city describing it by its title), which said — is now in full force as the complainant believes; therefore you are commanded to arrest the body of said A. B., and bring him before me forthwith, to answer to the city of Lake Geneva on the complaint aforesaid.

C. D., Justice of the Peace.

Upon the return of the warrant, the justice shall proceed summarily with the case, unless it be adjourned by consent or for cause. If the cause be adjourned, the defendant, if required by the court so to do, shall recognize, with security to be approved by the court for his, her, or their appearance, in such sum as the court shall direct; or in default thereof, may be put in charge of the officer who made the arrest, or be committed to the watch-house in such city or the common jail of Walworth county, and shall be received and kept therein the same as in criminal actions, except as modified by this act or the ordinances of said city. The complaint made aforesaid shall be the only complaint required, and the plea of not guilty shall put in issue all subject matter embraced in the action.

SECTION 2. A printed copy of an ordinance by-law or resolution, passed by the common council, and published in a newspaper or in a pamphlet or book form, purporting to be published by authority of the common council, shall be *prima facie* evidence of its due passage and publication, and shall be received in evidence on trial of all cases cognizable before any court of this state.

Printed copy shall be *prima facie* evidence.

SECTION 8. Witnesses and jurors shall attend before justices of the peace in all city and criminal suits, without the payment of fees in advance, or a tender thereof upon process duly served, and in default thereof, their attendance may be compelled by attachment.

Witnesses and jurors to attend without fees in advance.

SECTION 9. In city prosecutions both plaintiff and defendant shall enjoy the rights of trial by jury, as in civil actions in justices courts, and the findings of the court shall be either "guilty" or "not guilty." If guilty, the county shall render judgment thereon against the defendant for the fine, penalty or forfeiture prescribed in this act, or in the ordinance, by-law or regulation, for the

Trial by jury.

violation of which the person or persons shall have been adjudged guilty, and for costs of suit; but if not guilty, the costs of suit shall be taxed against the city. Upon the rendition of judgment against the defendant and the non-payment thereof the justice shall forthwith issue execution as in cases of tort, in case the action was commenced by summons, and a commitment in case it was commenced by warrant, and shall in either case, determine and enter upon its docket the length of time the defendant shall be imprisoned for non-payment, which in no case shall exceed six months, and also insert such time in the execution or commitment. Such execution shall be in the following form:

County of Walworth, }  
 City of Lake Geneva. } ss.

Form of execution.

The state of Wisconsin, to the sheriff, or any constable of said county or to the city marshal or policemen of said city, and to the keeper of the common jail of said county, greeting:

Whereas, the said city of Lake Geneva, on the — day of —, 18—, recovered a judgment before the undersigned justice of the peace in and for said city, against — —, for the sum of — dollars, together with — dollars and — cents of suit, for the violation of (section — of chapter — of this act, or section — of an ordinance or by-law, or regulation of said city, describing it by its title); you are hereby commanded to levy by distress of the goods and chattels of the said — —, (excepting such as the law exempts), and make sale thereof, according to law, to the amount of said sums, together with your fees, and twenty-five cents for this writ, and the same return to me within thirty days; and for want of such goods and chattels whereon to levy, to take the body of the said — —, and him convey and deliver to the keeper of the common jail of Walworth county; and said keeper is hereby commanded to receive, and keep in custody, in said jail, the said — —, for the term of —, unless the said judgment, together with all the costs and fees, are sooner paid, or he be discharged by due course of law.

Given under my hand this — day of —, 18—.

C. D., Justice of the Peace.

The form of the commitment shall be substan-

tially the same as that of the execution, omitting all that relates to the levy and return of writ.

SECTION 10. Any defendant feeling aggrieved by the judgment of a justice of the peace in an action commenced under the provisions of this act, may appeal from such judgment in the manner provided by the general laws of this state; such defendant shall within twenty-four hours, enter into a recognizance, with one or more sufficient sureties, to be approved by such justice, conditioned to appear before said court, and abide the judgment of the court therein. The justice from whose judgment an appeal shall be taken, shall make a special return of the proceedings had before him, and shall forthwith cause the summons or warrant and return, together with the proceedings, and a copy of the entries on the docket in the action, together with the recognizance to be filed in the office of the clerk of said court; and the city may appeal from any such judgment, as in other cases before justices of the peace.

Defendant may appeal.

SECTION 11. Said appeal shall stand for trial by jury, unless a jury be waived in the manner provided by law, in said circuit court, at the next term thereof after the day the judgment of the justice shall be rendered; and no notice of trial shall be required to be given to or by either party.

Appeal to stand for trial.

SECTION 12. If the judgment of the justice shall be affirmed, or if, upon the trial, the defendant shall be convicted, the court shall inflict the penalty provided by this act, or the ordinance, resolution, by-law or regulation under which he or they are prosecuted, and enter judgment against him or them and their sureties for such penalty, together with the costs in both courts, and enforce the same by execution as in actions of tort.

Recovery of judgment.

SECTION 13. No person shall be incompetent to the office of judge, justice, witness or juror, by reason of his being an inhabitant of said city, in any proceeding or action in which the city shall be a party in interest.

Shall not work incompetency.

SECTION 14. All ordinances and regulations now in force in the village of Geneva and not inconsistent with this act, shall remain in force until al-

Village ordinances to remain in force.

tered, modified or repealed by the common council after the act shall take effect.

Village action to be assumed by city.

SECTION 15. All actions, rights, and penalties, dues and forfeitures, which have arisen or accrued under the several ordinances of the corporate village of Geneva, or which may hereafter arise or accrue under said ordinances, during the time they may remain in force, as provided in the last preceding section, shall be vested in and prosecuted by the corporation hereby created.

How service to be made against city.

SECTION 16. When any action or suit shall be commenced against said city, the service thereon shall be made by leaving a copy of the process of summons with the mayor or clerk of said city, and it shall be the duty of said mayor or clerk of said city so served forthwith to inform the common council thereof, or take such action or proceedings as by the ordinance or resolution of said council may be in such cases provided.

Penalties and forfeitures to be paid into the city treasury.

SECTION 17. All penalties and forfeitures recovered and collected under and by virtue of this act, shall be paid into the city treasury for the use and benefit of said city.

General bridge laws are to be in force.

SECTION 18. The general laws for the preservation of bridges, and the punishment provided by such laws, for the willful and malicious injuries done thereto, are hereby extended to and shall include all of the bridges extending across water-courses in said city, and shall apply to any willful or malicious damage which may be done to them by any person or persons whatever; and the common council of said city may from time to time make such by-laws or ordinances as they may deem necessary for the preservation of such bridges, and enforce the same by adequate penalties. In case of any damage done to any of said bridges by any vessel or watercraft, or by the master or any person in command thereof, such vessel or watercraft may be proceeded against by the said city under the law to provide for the collection of demands against boats and vessels which does now or may hereafter exist.

## CHAPTER XIII.

### MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

Village plats to be adopted by city.

SECTION 1. The plats of the village of Geneva, and the additions thereto heretofore executed and

recorded, are hereby adopted as plats of the city of Lake Geneva, and additions thereto, and the real estate included in said plats may be hereafter described by lots and blocks as they appear on said plats, and by describing the plats as the "original plat of the village of Geneva, now city of Lake Geneva," or the plat of a specified addition to the village of Geneva, now city of Lake Geneva, and in like manner with the plats of other additions, or in any other manner, so as to describe the land with reasonable certainty.

SECTION 2. All laws in relation to the support of the poor in towns shall apply and be in force in said city.

Poor laws to be in force.

SECTION 3. All moneys, property, effects and credits belonging to the present village of Geneva shall belong to the city of Lake Geneva and shall be transferred to the proper officers of said city by the persons in charge of the same as soon as such officers shall be elected and qualified; and the title to all real estate and public grounds now belonging to said village of Geneva shall pass to and vest in said city of Lake Geneva.

Money in village treasury to be transferred to custody of city.

SECTION 4. All lands in said village of Geneva which are now appropriated to the public use as streets, alleys, public walks, parks or other public grounds, shall continue dedicated to such public use, and shall be in the charge and subject to the control of the common council, which may by ordinance or resolution prohibit and prevent the diversion of said lands to other or different uses, or the imposition thereon of additional easements, burdens or users, or may, in its discretion, license, control and regulate such other concurrent uses not inconsistent with the use to which the same may be dedicated, as in its judgment shall seem reasonable, necessary and proper.

Public lands in village to go to city.

SECTION 5. Any lawful debt, claim, demand or right of action against the present village of Geneva, shall on the adoption of this charter, become a lawful debt, claim, demand or right of action against the city of Lake Geneva which shall be deemed to all interests and purposes the legal successor to said village and invested with all its rights and subject to all its liabilities.

Lawful debts of village to be assumed by city.

SECTION 6. The boards of review of the city of Lake Geneva and the town of Geneva shall meet at some convenient place in said city at such time

Boards of review shall meet—time fixed.

as the common council shall determine not later than sixty days after the first election of officers under this act (due notice of which meeting in writing subscribed by the city clerk, shall be served upon each member of said board either personally or by leaving a copy at his usual place of abode, not less than five days previous to such meeting) for the purpose of equalizing and apportioning the bonded indebtedness of said town, said boards shall at such meeting compute and determine from the last assessment roll of the town of Geneva the relative aggregate valuation of all property in said town and said city respectively, which is liable to taxation for the payment of said bonded indebtedness, and upon the valuation so ascertained shall apportion and set off to said town and said city respectively the proportionate share of said indebtedness to be paid by each, and if the outstanding bonds of said town at the time of such apportionment shall be due and payable at different dates they shall determine and specify, by numbers and accounts, which of said bonds shall be assumed by and chargeable to each municipality.

Apportionment shall be incorporated in a resolution.

SECTION 7. The apportionment so made shall be incorporated in a resolution to be certified in duplicate by the mayor and clerk of the city and the chairman and clerk of the town, and one copy thereof shall be filed in the office of each of said clerks; and from and after such apportionment the said city shall be liable for and shall provide by tax for the payment of the portion of said bonded indebtedness so allotted to it together with the interest thereon as it matures and the town shall in like manner be liable for and provide by tax for the payment of its proportion thereof as so determined and allotted. And in case either said city or said town shall pay more than its share of said indebtedness as so apportioned it shall have a valid claim against the other for the excess paid by it and may recover the same by action, the amount due from said city shall be paid over annually or as often as it matures to the town treasurer, and shall constitute a special fund in his hands for the payment of said bonded indebtedness so chargeable to the city, and shall not be expended or used for any other purpose whatever.

**SECTION 8.** In case any of the bonds of said town so apportioned shall be subject to an option in respect to the time of payment, such option may be exercised by a majority of the electors residing in the territory constituting said town of Geneva at the time of the issue of said bonds, voting at a special election called and held for that purpose in the manuer hereinafter provided.

In case there is a difference of opinion.

**SECTION 9.** A special election for the purpose above mentioned shall be called by the common council of the city, or by the board of supervisors of said town, whenever a petition therefor, signed by fifteen of said electors, shall be filed in the office of the clerk of said city or said town, and notice thereof, specifying the time, place and purpose, shall be given by the authority so calling it, in both said town and said city, for the same period, and the election shall be conducted in like manner as in case of special town meetings. The board of supervisors and clerk of said town, and the clerk and three aldermen of said city, to be designated by the mayor, shall constitute the inspectors of such election, and they shall certify the result of the election in duplicate and file one copy in the office of each such clerk within three days next succeeding the election. In case a majority of the votes cast at such election shall be in favor of calling in said bonds it shall be the duty of the town board to take immediately such measures as may be necessary to effect that result, and each municipality shall proceed to raise by tax upon the tax roll for the year next preceding the date of the proposed payment, its due proportion of the principal and interest so to be paid, or may at its option issue new bonds therefor in the manner provided by the general statutes.

Special elections, how called.

**SECTION 10.** The said boards of review at their meeting to apportion the bonded indebtedness of said town of Geneva shall also assess the valuation of all property belonging to said town, and shall divide the same between said town and city in like proportion with the same indebtedness.

Apportion bonded indebtedness.

**SECTION 11.** No general law contravening the provisions of this act, shall be considered as repealing, amending or modifying the same, un-

No general law shall modify.

less such purpose be expressly set forth in such law.

Public act.

SECTION 12. This act is hereby declared to be a public act, and shall be liberally and favorably construed in all the courts of this state, and shall take effect as hereinbefore provided.

Approved April 6, 1885.

[No. 634, A.]

[Published April 13, 1885.]

## CHAPTER 323.

AN ACT to amend chapter 79, of the laws of 1885, entitled, "an act to incorporate the city of Antigo" and to legalize the publication thereof.

*The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:*

Legalized.

SECTION 1. The publication of chapter 79, of the laws of 1885, at Antigo, Wisconsin, by the Weekly News Item and The Forward, two weekly newspapers published in said city of Antigo, or either of them, is hereby legalized and declared to be as valid in all respects and for all purposes as if the same were published as required by the provisions of said chapter 79.

Councilman shall not be eligible as school commissioner.

SECTION 2. Section 9, of chapter 15, of said chapter 79, is hereby amended so as to read as follows: Section 9. No member of the common council shall be eligible to the office of school commissioner during his term of office as member of the council, nor shall any school commissioner be eligible to the office of alderman during his term of office. No member of the council shall vote upon any question, matter or resolution in which he may be directly or indirectly interested.

SECTION 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its approval by the governor.

Approved April 7, 1885.