

ing to law, bring into the treasury of that city at least two hundred fifty thousand dollars per year; now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate, the Assembly concurring,* That the joint committee on finance be, and the same is hereby, instructed to report during the present session of the legislature some measure or measures which shall be calculated to relieve the people of this state from this unjust burden of taxation.

---

[No. 142, A.]

JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 53.

Relating to the public services and death of Honorable John J. Jenkins.

The Honorable John J. Jenkins, who was a member of this assembly in 1872, died at his home in the city of Chippewa Falls, on Saturday, June 10, 1911.

Judge John J. Jenkins was born at Weymouth, England, August 20, 1843. When he was eight years of age, his parents settled in Sauk county, Wisconsin, and in June, 1851, removed to Baraboo, Wisconsin. Here he attended the common schools for a few terms, but his education in the higher branches was acquired mainly by his own efforts.

At the first call for troops from President Lincoln, Judge Jenkins was only seventeen years of age, but determined to serve his country. Accordingly he left home, though it was against his parents' wishes, and enlisted in Company A, Sixth Wisconsin Volunteers, a part of what was known as the "Iron Brigade." His record as a soldier is one that can be written of but few men. He participated in many of the bloodiest battles of the Army of the Potomac, and remained at the front until the nation he loved was saved. The same fidelity to duty and the same unswerving patriotism which characterized him as a soldier, marked his private and public life.

Returning to Baraboo in 1865, he was employed for several years as a raftsmen on the Wisconsin river, running timber from Germantown and Grand Rapids to St. Louis. After a few years he was made clerk of the circuit court at Baraboo. Then began his education. He employed his spare time in reading and studying and later took up the study of law. This he prosecuted wholly alone, never having been in an office or law school but was admitted to the bar in 1870 at Baraboo, before his term of office expired. He then came to Chippewa Falls, where he practiced his profession.

Judge Jenkins held many offices of public trust. In 1872 he was a member of this house and was county judge of Chippewa

county. In 1876 General Grant appointed him United States district attorney for the territory of Wyoming. On his retirement from the service in 1881, he returned to Chippewa Falls and resumed his law practice.

In 1894 Judge Jenkins was elected to the fifty-fourth congress, and he was re-elected to the fifty-fifth, fifty-sixth, fifty-seventh, fifty-eighth, fifty-ninth and sixtieth congresses. His work in the fifty-fourth congress attracted the attention of Speaker Reed, who recognized his high legal attainment by appointing him to the judiciary committee, which, next to the committee on ways and means, is the most important committee in the house. That Judge Jenkins' rise was not due to genius, but to hard work was shown by his career in congress. In the fifty-fourth congress, he was appointed on one of the committees on elections, which had an enormous quantity of work to do. Being new to the ways of congress and having worked hard all his life, Judge Jenkins supposed that he was in Washington for the purpose of working. Accordingly he turned out of bed early and made his way to the committee room at seven o'clock, where, morning after morning, until he saw it was a waste of time, he waited three hours for his associates on the committee to assemble.

In 1910 he was appointed to the supreme court of Porto Rico, which position he faithfully filled, and held till he died. He returned to his home in April, 1911, on leave of absence, in an effort to regain his health, but since that time rapidly failed till the end came.

During the many years of his public service, Mr. Jenkins has shown unflinching attention to his duties, and the most scrupulous fulfillment of his trust appeared in his every act. Never for a moment were the obligations connected with his position forgotten. These traits gave him a lasting position on the scroll of honor.

As a private citizen, Judge John J. Jenkins was the embodiment of personal integrity and fidelity. He never forgot a kindness nor failed to appreciate and esteem a friend. He was fearless in his opinions of what he believed to be right, but at the same time possessed the happy faculty of seeing the merits of the opinions of those who differed from him. Thus, while he was strong in his opinions, he was generous with others. Warm hearted, generous to a fault, he won and held a place in the hearts of all who met and knew him. In the hearts of those who have thus shared the richness of his kindness there will

ever be a sweet remembrance of him who has crossed from the shores of time to the shadows of eternity.

As a mark of appreciation of the high character of the Honorable John J. Jenkins, and of his distinguished services to his state and to the nation, be it

*Resolved by the Assembly, the Senate concurring,* That this memorial be entered upon the journals of the two houses, and that an engrossed copy thereof, attested by the signatures of the presiding officers and chief clerks of the Senate and Assembly be conveyed to the family of Judge Jenkins.

---

[No. 76, S.]

JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 54.

Relating to the ownership and operation of railroads, docks, and steamship lines necessary for the opening up of the Alaskan territory and the coastwise trade.

*Resolved by the Senate, the Assembly concurring,* That the members of the house of representatives and the United States senators from Wisconsin are requested to introduce such measures and to take such action as shall bring about the construction, ownership, and operation of the railroads, docks, and steamship lines by the United States, necessary to the opening up of the Alaskan coal fields and other natural resources in the territory of Alaska.

*Be it further resolved,* That a copy of this resolution be transmitted by the secretary of state to each member of the house of representatives and each United States senator from Wisconsin.

---

[No. 117, A.]

JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 55.

Memorializing congress, in enacting cold storage legislation, not to limit the time during which said dairy products can be stored to less than one year.

WHEREAS, Wisconsin is the leading dairy state in the union, and its farmers are vitally interested in everything pertaining to that industry, having over five million dollars invested in buildings and equipments, and fifty-five million dollars in cows and other equipment necessary to carry on the dairy industry, and

WHEREAS, If such legislation is enacted, the farmers of Wisconsin, who have large amounts of money invested in the dairy business, will have their market destroyed, owing to the fact that