

any contract, advertisement or representations of any character giving the appearance of a separate or independent insuring organization upon the part of any department or general agency, and the type of letter used in any contract, advertisement or representation shall set forth the name of the company or organization assuming the risk more conspicuously than that of any department or general agency. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent any representative of an insurance company from advertising his own individual business without specific mention of the name of the company or companies which he may represent.

3. Any violation of this section shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon passage and publication.

Approved May 11, 1915.

No. 284, A.]

[Published May 14, 1915.

CHAPTER 87.

AN ACT to amend subdivision (1) of section 925—269 of the statutes, relating to appeals from justice's court in any city in two or more counties.

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

SECTION 1. Subdivision (1) of section 925—269 of the statutes is amended to read: (Section 925—269.) (1) All justices of the peace and police justices shall, before entering upon the duties of their offices, take and subscribe as many oaths of office and execute as many official bonds as there are parts of counties within said city, which bonds shall have two or more sufficient sureties, to be approved by the mayor, and shall be in the form provided by the statutes; the approval of the sureties shall be indorsed upon such bonds, and the said justices of the peace and police justices shall cause one of such bonds, together with their oath of office, to be filed in the office of the clerk of the circuit court of each of said counties, and a copy of said bond, duly certified by either of said clerks, shall be prima facie evidence of the contents and execution thereof. Each of said justices of the peace and police justices shall have jurisdiction both civil and criminal coextensive with the limits of each of the counties in which said city or any part of it is situated, and may issue proc-

ess and do all things in either of said counties that any justice of the peace of such county may lawfully do. Each of said justices of the peace and police justices shall keep and hold his office within the corporate limits of said city, irrespective of the ward in which he shall reside; provided, that in case of appeal or certiorari in civil cases * * * *such appeal or certiorari shall be heard in a court having jurisdiction of such appeal or certiorari in the county where the defendant resides if the defendant resides in any county in which said justice has jurisdiction and if the defendant does not reside in any such county and the cause of action arose in any county in which such justice has jurisdiction, then such appeal or certiorari shall be heard in a court having jurisdiction thereof in the county in which the cause of action arose, otherwise such appeal or certiorari may be heard in any court having jurisdiction thereof in any county within which such justice has jurisdiction*; and provided further, that in case of an appeal in criminal cases or in examinations in which the justice has not final jurisdiction the papers shall be transmitted to the circuit court of the county in which the offense is charged to have been committed; and all commitments in criminal cases shall be made to the common jail of such county, except commitments for violations of a city ordinance; and provided further, in all cases, if a cause shall be removed from the justice before whom the same was commenced, the papers shall be transmitted to the nearest justice in said city, if he be competent to try the cause, but if there shall be no such justice, or if he be absent or sick, the papers shall, in civil cases, be transmitted to the nearest justice of the peace of the county in which the defendants or either of them was served with process, and in criminal cases they shall be transmitted to the nearest justice of the peace of the county in which the offense was charged to have been committed, and such nearest justice may hear, try and determine the same; and said justices of the peace and police justices shall perform the same duties, receive the same fees, and be liable to the same penalties as other justices of the peace. When execution shall be issued by either of said justices of the peace or police justices in actions of tort, and the defendant shall be imprisoned thereon, he shall be committed to and imprisoned in the jail of the county in which the cause was tried.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon passage and publication.

Approved May 11, 1915.