

CHAPTER 358.

APPEALS, NEW TRIALS AND WRITS OF ERROR.

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358.01 Appeal from justice's court. Every defendant convicted before a justice of the peace may appeal to the circuit court by giving the justice notice thereof in writing within 5 days. He shall be committed to abide the sentence of the justice until he gives bail in such reasonable sum and with such sureties as the justice requires, with condition to appear at the court appealed to and prosecute his appeal and abide the sentence of the appellate court and in the meantime to keep the peace and be of good behavior.

A writ of certiorari without a supersedeas does not operate to stay a judgment in a criminal case. There is no statutory authority for filing an undertaking for the purpose of staying a judgment when a writ of certiorari is taken from justice court. 38 Atty. Gen. 537.

358.02 Duty of justice. On such appeal the justice shall make a copy of the conviction and the other proceedings in the action and transmit the same with the bail bonds to the clerk of the appellate court. The fees of the justice shall be paid by the county.

358.03 Fees not advanced on appeal. The appellant shall not be required to advance any fees, but if he is convicted in the appellate court or if sentenced for failure to prosecute his appeal, he may be required to pay the whole or any part of the costs.

358.04 Failure to prosecute; judgment for costs. (1) **DEFAULT.** If the appellant fails to diligently prosecute his appeal, he may be defaulted on his bail bond and the appellate court may sentence him as if he had been convicted in that court; and process may issue to bring him into court. If he is fined, judgment shall be for the fine and for the costs in both courts against him and his sureties.

(2) **APPEAL DISMISSED.** If the defendant fails to bring the action to trial before the end of the term following the one during which his appeal was taken, the appeal may be dismissed; and the judgment of the lower court enforced.

358.05 Forfeiture; how informer paid. In an action brought upon such a bail bond the penalty thereof may be forfeited, or if by leave of court such penalty had been paid without an action or before judgment is given and if by law any forfeiture accrues to any person, the court may award to him such sum as he may be entitled to out of such forfeiture.

358.06 New trial; service of affidavits; writ of error. (1) Within one year after the trial and on motion of the defendant the court may grant a new trial for any cause for which a new trial may be granted in civil cases, but on such terms and conditions as the court directs. The motion shall be signed by the defendant or his attorney and shall set forth grounds upon which the defendant relies for a new trial. The motion shall be filed with the clerk of the court at least 20 days before the argument of the motion, but the court may, by order, fix a shorter time. If the trial judge is disabled or no longer in office, his successor or another judge may hear and determine the motion.

(2) If the defendant desires to use affidavits upon his motion, copies of the same shall be served on the district attorney at least 20 days before the argument of the motion or such shorter time as the court designates. If a new trial is denied, the supreme court shall issue a writ of error on the application of the defendant, and may review the order refusing a new trial and may render such judgment as it deems proper.

(3) A new trial shall proceed in all respects as if there had been no former trial. On the new trial the defendant may be convicted of any crime charged in the indictment or information irrespective of the verdict or finding on the former trial. The former verdict or finding shall not be used or referred to on the new trial.

[358.065 Stats. 1947 renumbered section 358.06 by 1949 c. 631]

358.07 Writ of error coram nobis. The writ of error coram nobis may be issued by the trial court at any time upon the verified petition of the defendant showing suffi-

cient grounds therefor, which may be supported by one or more affidavits. The petition and writ shall be served on the district attorney, who may move to quash the writ or make return thereto, or both. The court may hear and determine the writ either upon the affidavits submitted by the parties or upon testimony or both, in its discretion. The party aggrieved may have the determination of the trial court reviewed by the supreme court upon appeal or writ of error.

358.08 Reporting case to supreme court. (1) **WHEN AUTHORIZED.** If there is a conviction, and a question of law arose upon the trial which in the opinion of the court is so important or doubtful as to require the decision of the supreme court, the trial court shall, if the defendant consents, report the question to the supreme court, and further proceedings shall be stayed in the trial court.

(2) **BAIL.** A defendant (other than one accused of a crime punishable by imprisonment for life) for whose benefit a report is made as provided in subsection (1) may give bail in such sum as the judge orders, with sufficient sureties for his appearance in the supreme court at the next term thereof, and for his good behavior in the meantime.

(3) **COMMITMENT; WRIT OF ERROR.** If the defendant does not give bail, he shall be committed to jail to await the decision of the supreme court. The clerk of the trial court shall file a certified copy of the record and proceedings in the case in the supreme court. After the case is remanded by the supreme court, the trial court shall render such judgment or make such order thereon as law and justice require. The proceedings here prescribed shall not deprive the defendant of a writ of error.

[358.09 Stats. 1947 renumbered section 358.08 (2) by 1949 c. 631]

[358.10 Stats. 1947 renumbered section 358.08 (3) by 1949 c. 631]

358.11 How writ of error issues. In criminal cases writs of error shall issue of course out of, and shall be returnable to the supreme court, but they shall not stay execution of judgment except as provided in section 358.14.

358.115 Bills of exceptions. The laws relating to serving, settling and signing bills of exceptions in civil actions shall apply in criminal cases, but the time for serving a proposed bill of exceptions shall be one year from the time sentence is imposed.

358.12 State's appeal. (1) A writ of error or appeal may be taken by the state from any:

(a) Final order or judgment adverse to the state made before jeopardy has attached or after waiver thereof;

(b) Order granting a new trial;

(c) Judgment and sentence or order of probation not authorized by law;

(d) Judgment adverse to the state, upon questions of law arising upon the trial, with the permission of the trial judge, in the same manner and with the same effect as if taken by the defendant. A judgment acquitting the defendant of all or part of the charge shall be deemed adverse to the state.

(2) Whenever the defendant appeals or prosecutes a writ of error, the state may move to review rulings of which it complains, in the manner provided by section 274.12.

A judge of a circuit court, in issuing a warrant of arrest on a criminal complaint, and in sitting at the preliminary examination, was acting in the capacity of a magistrate, and not in the capacity of a court, and his order dismissing the complaint and discharging the accused persons from custody following the preliminary examination, although in form "By the court" and signed as "Judge," was an order of a magistrate and not of a court, and was not appealable to the supreme court by the state under 358.12. State v. Friedl, 259 W 110, 47 NW (2d) 306.

358.13 Appeals; time for taking. In lieu of prosecuting a writ of error, either party may appeal to the supreme court in the manner provided in civil cases. Either party has one year, after entry of the order or judgment appealed from, to serve notice of appeal or procure the issuance of a writ of error.

358.14 Stay of execution. If a defendant appeals or procures a writ of error, the trial court at any time before the record is filed in the supreme court or a justice of that court thereafter, may, by order, stay execution of the judgment pending the appeal or writ of error if the trial court or justice certified that upon the record there is reasonable doubt that the judgment should stand. No stay shall be granted except upon reasonable notice to the district attorney or the attorney-general. If a stay is granted, the defendant shall give bail in such sum as the court or the justice ordering the stay requires, with sufficient sureties for his appearance in the supreme court at the current or next term thereof to prosecute his appeal or writ of error and to abide the sentence thereon.