

Therefore it is ordered that be committed to the state hospital, there to be detained until discharged according to law.

.....
Judge of Probate.

WARRANT TO REMOVE TO HOSPITAL.

This order and warrant, with the custody of the said, is delivered to for execution.

Given under my hand and official seal this day of, 189...

.....
Judge of Probate.

RETURN TO SUPERINTENDENT.

.....STATE HOSPITAL,
..... 189...

I have this day received the within named patient, with a duplicate of this warrant, and a certified copy of certificate of the examiners in lunacy at the hands of, attended by

The patient is in condition.

Witness my hand this day of, 189...

Approved April 19, 1893.

CHAPTER 6.

H. F. No. 426.

Bureau of labor.

An Act creating a Bureau of Labor, defining its duties, and appropriating money for its maintenance.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Minnesota:

Officers of bureau.

SECTION 1. A commissioner of labor, appointed by the governor, and an assistant commissioner and a factory inspector, appointed by the commissioner, shall constitute a bureau of labor. The present commissioner of labor statistics shall act as commissioner of labor until the expiration of his term of office in January, 1895. At that time and thereafter biennially, on the first Monday in January, the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint a suitable person to act as commissioner of labor, with headquarters at the capitol, who shall hold his office until his successor has been appointed and qualified.

Objects of the bureau.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the officers and employes of the said bureau to cause to be enforced all laws regulating the employment of children, minors and women; all laws established for the protection of the health, lives and limbs of operators in workshops and factories, on railroads and in other places, and all laws enacted for the protection of the working classes, including chapter

two hundred and five of the General Laws of 1885, chapters ten and sixteen of the General Laws of 1889, chapter seventeen of the General Laws of 1891, laws declaring it a misdemeanor on the part of employers to require as a condition of employment the surrender of any right of citizenship, laws regulating and prescribing the qualifications of persons in trades and handicrafts, and similar laws now in force or hereafter to be enacted. It shall also be the duty of the officers and employes of the bureau to collect, assort, arrange and present, in biennial reports, to the legislature, on or before the first Monday in January, statistical details relating to all departments of labor in the state; to the subjects of co-operation, strikes or other labor difficulties; to trade unions and other labor organizations and their effect upon labor and capital; and to such other matters relating to the commercial, industrial, social, educational, moral and sanitary conditions of the laboring classes, and the permanent prosperity of the respective industries of the state as the bureau may be able to gather.

In its biennial reports the bureau shall also give an account of all proceedings of its officers and employes which have been taken in accordance with the provisions of this act or of any of the other acts herein referred to, including a statement of all violations of law which have been observed, and the proceedings under the same, and shall join with such account such remarks, suggestions and recommendations as the commissioner may deem necessary.

Biennial reports.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of every owner, operator or manager of every factory, workshop, mine or other establishment where labor is employed, to make to the bureau, upon blanks furnished by said bureau, such reports and returns as the said bureau may require for the purpose of compiling such labor statistics as are authorized by this act, and the owner or business manager shall make such reports and returns within the time prescribed therefor by the commissioner of labor, and shall certify to the correctness of the same.

Duties of owners of factories, workshops, etc.

In the reports of said bureau no use shall be made of names of individuals, firms or corporations supplying the information called for by this section, such information being deemed confidential and not for the purpose of disclosing personal affairs, and any officer, agent or employe of said bureau violating this provision shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars or be imprisoned for not more than one year.

Confidential information.

SEC. 4. The commissioner, or any officer of the bureau of labor, shall have the power to issue subpoenas, administer oaths and take testimony in all matters relating to the duties herein required by said bureau, such testimony to be taken in some suitable place in the vicinity to which testimony is applicable. Witnesses subpoenaed and testifying before any officer of the said bureau shall

Officers of bureau may issue subpoenas and examine witnesses.

be paid the same fees as witnesses before a district court, such payments to be made from the contingent fund of the bureau. Any person duly subpoenaed under the provisions of this section, who shall willfully neglect or refuse to attend or testify at the time and place named in the subpoena, shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, before any court of competent jurisdiction, may be punished by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding thirty days; provided, however, that no witness shall be compelled to go outside the county in which he resides to testify.

Officers of bureau may enter any workshop or factory for statistics.

SEC. 5. The commissioner of labor or any officer or employe of the bureau of labor shall have power to enter any factory or mill, workshop, or public or private works when the same is open, or in operation, for the purpose of gathering facts and statistics such as are contemplated by this act, and to examine into the methods of protection from danger to employes and the sanitary condition in and around such buildings and places and make a record thereof, and any owner or occupant of said factory or mill, workshop, or public or private works, or his agent or agents, who shall refuse to allow an officer or employe of the said bureau to so enter, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, before any court of competent jurisdiction, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed one hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail not to exceed ninety days. The expressions "factory or mill," "workshop," and "public or private works" used in this act shall have the same meanings defined for them, respectively, in an act entitled "An act providing for the protection of employes," approved March 30, 1893.

Definitions.

Returns and reports to be filed for two years.

SEC. 6. No report or return made to the said bureau in accordance with the provisions of this act, and no schedule, record or document gathered or returned by its officers or employes, shall be destroyed within two years of the receipt or collection thereof, such reports, schedules and documents being declared public documents. At the expiration of the period of two years above referred to in this section, all records, schedules and papers accumulating in the said bureau that may be considered of no value by the commissioner may be destroyed; provided, the authority of the governor and the senate be first obtained for such destruction.

Deputy and assistant factory inspectors.

SEC. 7. In addition to the assistant commissioner and the factory inspector, provided by section one of this act, the commissioner of labor shall appoint two deputies and two assistant factory inspectors, one of whom shall act as inspector of railways. He may also employ such other assistants and incur such other expense, not exceeding three thousand dollars a year, as may be necessary in the discharge of the official duties of said bureau; such other assistants shall be paid for the services rendered such

compensation as the commissioner of labor may deem proper, but no such assistant shall be paid more than four dollars per day in addition to necessary traveling expenses.

SEC. 8. The biennial reports of the bureau of labor, provided for by section two of this act, shall be printed in the same manner and under the same regulations as the reports of the executive officers of the state; provided, that not less than one thousand nor more than three thousand copies of the report shall be distributed, as the judgment of the commissioner may deem best. The blanks and other stationery required by the bureau of labor, in accordance with the provisions of this act, shall be furnished by the secretary of state and paid for from the printing fund of the state.

Biennial reports
to be printed.

SEC. 9. The compensation of said bureau shall be two thousand five hundred dollars annual salary for the commissioner, fifteen hundred dollars annual salary for the assistant commissioner, twelve hundred dollars annual salary for the factory inspector, and one thousand dollars annual salary each for the two deputies and the two assistant factory inspectors, and a sum not exceeding three thousand dollars per annum shall be allowed for the necessary traveling and incidental expenses of the bureau; provided, that only those persons who possess a practical knowledge of and experience in the work and duties required of them under the provisions of this and other acts shall be appointed factory inspectors.

Salaries of off-
cers.

SEC. 10. There is hereby annually appropriated out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of twelve thousand two hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

Annual appro-
priation.

SEC. 11. Chapter one hundred and fifteen of the General Laws of 1887 and all amendments thereto and all other acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Repeal of chap.
115, Gen. Laws,
1887.

SEC. 12. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 19, 1893.

CHAPTER 7.

H. F. No. 25.

An Act providing for the protection of Employees.

Protection of
employees.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. All saws, planers, wood-shapers, jointers, sand-papering machines and ironing mangles; all set screws, drums and machinery, including belts, shafting, cables and fly-wheels of every description; all electrical dynamos and other dangerous electrical apparatus and appliances; and all vats, pans, or other structures filled with molten metal, or boiling liquids, in any factory, mill or

Machinery
guards.