

MASON'S MINNESOTA STATUTES

1927

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EMBRACING THE ORGANIC LAWS, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE STAT-
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BY THE SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION OF 1925
AND 1927

AND ALSO EMBRACING LAWS OMITTED FROM THE GENERAL STATUTES
1923, AND THE LAWS OF THE 1925 AND 1927 SESSIONS OF THE
LEGISLATURE UNDER APPROPRIATE CLASSIFICATION.

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WILLIAM H. MASON,
Editor in Chief.

MARTIN S. CHANDLER,
RICHARD O. MASON,
Assistant Editors.

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COUNTIES

7. Names and boundaries—The state is divided into the several counties named in the following schedule, the boundaries whereof, except as changed or established by vote of the people since the year 1892, are as fixed by the several laws referred to in said schedule after their respective names. And the laws so referred to are hereby continued in force so far as they relate to the fixing of county lines at the respective dates of their passage. (5) [7]

SCHEDULE

Aitkin (G. S. 1866 c. 8 § 2; 1871 c. 96; Sp. L. 1872 c. 145; 1887 c. 117); Anoka (G. S. 1866 c. 8 § 4; Id. § 36; Const. art. 11, § 7); Becker (G. S. 1866 c. 8 § 5); Beltrami (1866 c. 46; 1879 c. 10 § 1; 1889 c. 75 § 1); Benton (G. S. 1866 c. 8 § 6); Big Stone (G. S. 1866 c. 8 § 7; Sp. L. 1876 c. 159); Blue Earth (G. S. 1866 c. 8 § 8); Brown (1866 c. 71 § 3; G. S. 1866 c. 8 § 9); Carlton (G. S. 1866 c. 8 § 10); Carver (G. S. 1866 c. 8 § 11); Cass (G. S. 1866 c. 8 § 12; 1883 c. 78 § 1; 1887 c. 116 § 1; c. 117 § 1; c. 118 § 1; 1889 c. 75 § 2); Chippewa (G. S. 1866 c. 8 § 13; 1868 c. 113 § 1); Chisago (G. S. 1866 c. 8 § 14); Clay (G. S. 1866 c. 8 § 15); Clearwater (formed by popular vote); Cook (1874 c. 100 § 1); Cottonwood (1865 c. 71 § 2; G. S. 1866 c. 16; Crow Wing (G. S. 1866 c. 8 § 17; 1887 c. 118 § 2); Dakota (G. S. 1866 c. 8 § 18; 1871 c. 97 § 1; 1874 c. 101 § 1); Dodge (G. S. 1866 c. 8 § 19); Douglas (G. S. 1866 c. 8 § 20); Faribault (G. S. 1866 c. 8 § 21); Fillmore (G. S. 1866 c. 8 § 22); Freeborn (G. S. 1866 c. 8 § 23); Goodhue (G. S. 1866 c. 8 § 24); Grant (1868 c. 109 § 5); Hennepin (G. S. 1866 c. 8 § 25); Houston (G. S. 1866 c. 8 § 26); Hubbard (1883 c. 78 § 1); Isanti (G. S. 1866 c. 8 § 27); Itasca (G. S. 1866 c. 8 § 28; 1871 c. 96; 1887 c. 116 § 1); Jackson (G. S. 1866 c. 8 § 29); Kanabec (G. S. 1866 c. 8 § 30); Kandiyohi (G. S. 1866 c. 8 § 31; 41; 1870 c. 92 § 1); Kittson (G. S. 1866 c. 8 § 32; 1878 c. 59 § 1; 1879 c. 10 § 2); Lac qui Parle (1871 c. 100 § 1); Lake (G. S. 1866 c. 8 § 33; 1874 c. 100 § 1; 1895 c. 248); Le Sueur (Sts. 1849-58 c. 1 § 71; G. S. 1866 c. 8 § 34); Lincoln (1873 c. 92 § 1); Lyon (1868 c. 112 § 1; 1869 c. 94 § 1; 1873 c. 92 § 1); McLeod (G. S. 1866 c. 8 § 38); Marshall (1879 c. 10 § 3; 1883 c. 81 § 1); Martin (G. S. 1866 c. 8 § 37); Meeker (G. S. 1866 c. 8 § 39; 1870 c. 97 § 1); Mille Lacs (G. S. 1866 c. 8 § 40); Morrison (G. S. 1866 c. 8 § 42; 1867 c. 116 § 1; 1870 c. 98 § 1; Mower (G. S. 1866 c. 8 § 43); Murray (G. S. 1866 c. 8 § 44); Nicollet (G. S. 1866 c. 8 § 45); Nobles (G. S. 1866 c. 8 § 46); Norman (1831 c. 92 § 1); Olmsted (G. S. 1866 c. 8 § 47); Otter Tail (G. S. 1866 c. 8 § 48; 1872 c. 87 § 1); Pine (G. S. 1866 c. 8 § 50); Pipestone (G. S. 1866 c. 8 § 51); Polk (G. S. 1866 c. 8 § 52; 1866 c. 46 § 1; 1881 c. 92 § 1); Pope (G. S. 1866 c. 8 § 53; 1866 c. 44 § 1); Ramsey (G. S. 1866 c. 8 § 54; 1874 c. 101 § 1); Red Lake (formed by popular vote); Redwood (1865 c. 71 § 1; G. S. 1866 c. 8 § 55; 1869 c. 94 § 1; 1871 c. 98 § 1; 1871 c. 100 § 1; 1873 c. 92 § 1); Renville (G. S. 1866 c. 8 § 56; 1866 c. 43 § 1; 1868 c. 10 § 1; 1870 c. 97 § 1); Rice (G. S. 1866 c. 8 § 57); Rock (G. S. 1866 c. 8 § 58); Roseau (formed by popular vote); St. Louis (G. S. 1866 c. 8 § 59; 1895 c. 248); Scott (G. S. 1866 c. 8 § 60; 1871 c. 97 § 1; Sp. L. 1870 c. 2 subd. 1; Sp. L. 1875 c. 6 subd. 1 § 2; Sherburne (G. S. 1866 c. 8 § 61); Sibley (G. S. 1866 c. 8 § 62); Stearns

(G. S. 1866 c. 8 § 63; 1870 c. 98 § 1; 1874 c. 102 § 1; Steele (G. S. 1866 c. 8 § 64); Stevens (G. S. 1866 c. 8 § 55; 1868 c. 109 § 1); Swift (1870 c. 90 § 1); Todd (G. S. 1866 c. 8 § 66; 1867 c. 116 § 2; 1868 c. 114 § 1; 1874 c. 102 § 1); Traverse (1881 c. 130 § 1); Wabasha (G. S. 1866 c. 8 § 68); Wadena (G. S. 1866 c. 8 § 69); Waseca (G. S. 1866 c. 8 § 70); Washington (G. S. 1866 c. 8 § 71); Watonwan (G. S. 1866 c. 8 § 72); Wilkin (1872 c. 83 § 1); Winona (G. S. 1866 c. 8 § 73); Wright (G. S. 1866 c. 8 § 74); Yellow Medicine (1871 c. 98 § 1).
The following new counties were formed by popular vote viz.: Koochiching and Mahanomen (see Proclamations, 1907 pp. iii, vi); Pennington, out of Red Lake (see Proclamation, 1911 p. 3).

LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

8. Members—That (for the next legislature and thereafter, until a new apportionment shall have been made) the senate of this state shall be composed of sixty-seven members and the house of representatives shall be composed of one hundred and thirty-one members. ('13 c. 91 § 1, amended '17 c. 217 § 1) [8]

Districts need not contain equal numbers 125-336, 147+105.

9. Apportionment—That the representatives in the senate and house of representatives be apportioned throughout the state in sixty-seven senatorial and representative districts, to-wit:

FIRST DISTRICT

The first district shall be composed of the counties of Houston and Fillmore, and shall be entitled to elect one senator and three representatives.

The representative districts shall be divided as follows:

The county of Houston shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one representative.

The county of Fillmore shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one representative.

The counties of Houston and Fillmore shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one representative.

SECOND DISTRICT

The second district shall be composed of the county of Winona and shall be entitled to elect one senator and two representatives.

The representative districts shall be divided as follows:

The city of Winona shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one representative.

The county of Winona (except the city of Winona) shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one representative.

THIRD DISTRICT

The third district shall be composed of the county of Wabasha and shall be entitled to elect one senator and one representative.

FOURTH DISTRICT

The fourth district shall be composed of the county of Olmsted and shall be entitled to elect one senator and one representative.

FIFTH DISTRICT

The fifth district shall be composed of the counties of Dodge and Mower and shall be entitled to elect one senator and two representatives.

The representative districts shall be divided as follows:

The county of Dodge shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one representative.

The county of Mower shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one representative.

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SIXTH DISTRICT

The sixth district shall be composed of the county of Freeborn and shall be entitled to elect one senator and one representative.

SEVENTH DISTRICT

The seventh district shall be composed of the county of Faribault and shall be entitled to elect one senator and one representative.

EIGHTH DISTRICT

The eighth district shall be composed of the county of Blue Earth and shall be entitled to elect one senator and two representatives. (Amended '19 c. 390)

NINTH DISTRICT

The ninth district shall be composed of the counties of Watonwan and Martin and shall be entitled to elect one senator and two representatives.

The representative districts shall be divided as follows:

The county of Watonwan shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one representative.

The county of Martin shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one representative.

TENTH DISTRICT

The tenth district shall be composed of the counties of Cottonwood and Jackson and shall be entitled to elect one senator and two representatives.

The representative districts shall be divided as follows:

The county of Cottonwood shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one representative.

The county of Jackson shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one representative.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT

The eleventh district shall be composed of the counties of Nobles and Rock and shall be entitled to elect one senator and two representatives.

The representative districts shall be divided as follows:

The county of Nobles shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one representative.

The county of Rock shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one representative.

TWELFTH DISTRICT

The twelfth district shall be composed of the counties of Lincoln, Pipestone and Murray and shall be entitled to elect one senator and three representatives.

The representative districts shall be divided as follows:

The county of Lincoln shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one representative.

The county of Pipestone shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one representative.

The county of Murray shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one representative.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT

The thirteenth district shall be composed of the counties of Lyon and Yellow Medicine and shall be entitled to elect one senator and two representatives.

The representative districts shall be divided as follows:

The county of Lyon shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one representative.

The county of Yellow Medicine shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one representative.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT

The fourteenth district shall be composed of the counties of Redwood and Brown and shall be entitled to elect one senator and three representatives.

The representative districts shall be divided as follows:

The county of Redwood shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one representative.

The county of Brown shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one representative.

The counties of Redwood and Brown shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one representative.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT

The fifteenth district shall be composed of the counties of Nicollet and Sibley and shall be entitled to elect one senator and two representatives.

The representative districts shall be divided as follows:

The county of Nicollet shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one representative.

The county of Sibley shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one representative.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT

The sixteenth district shall be composed of the counties of Waseca and Steele and shall be entitled to elect one senator and two representatives.

The representative districts shall be divided as follows:

The county of Waseca shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one representative.

The county of Steele shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one representative.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT

The seventeenth district shall be composed of the county of LeSueur and shall be entitled to elect one senator and one representative.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT

The eighteenth district shall be composed of the county of Rice and shall be entitled to elect one senator and one representative.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT

The nineteenth district shall be composed of the county of Goodhue and shall be entitled to elect one senator and two representatives.

The representative districts shall be divided as follows:

The first district shall be composed of the townships and villages lying south of township line No. 112, shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one representative.

The second district shall be composed of the townships, cities and villages in said Goodhue county, lying north of south line of township line No. 112, shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one representative.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT

The twentieth district shall be composed of the county of Dakota and shall be entitled to elect one senator and one representative.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT

The twenty-first district shall be composed of the counties of Carver and Scott and shall be entitled to elect one senator and two representatives.

The representative districts shall be divided as follows:

The county of Carver shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one representative.

The county of Scott shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one representative.

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT

The twenty-second district shall be composed of the county of McLeod and shall be entitled to elect one senator and one representative.

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT

The twenty-third district shall be composed of the

county of Renville and shall be entitled to elect one senator and one representative.

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT

The twenty-fourth district shall be composed of the counties of Lac qui Parle and Chippewa and shall be entitled to elect one senator and two representatives.

The representative districts shall be divided as follows:

The county of Lac qui Parle shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one representative.

The county of Chippewa shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one representative.

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT

The twenty-fifth district shall be composed of the counties of Swift and Kandiyohi and shall be entitled to elect one senator and two representatives.

The representative districts shall be divided as follows:

The county of Swift shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one representative.

The county of Kandiyohi shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one representative.

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT

The twenty-sixth district shall be composed of the county of Meeker and shall be entitled to elect one senator and one representative.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT

The twenty-seventh district shall be composed of the county of Wright and shall be entitled to elect one senator and two representatives.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT

The twenty-eighth district shall be composed of the first ward, and the first precinct of the tenth ward and the first, second, third, and fourth precincts of the third ward, and the fourth and fifth precincts of the ninth ward of the city of Minneapolis and shall be entitled to elect one senator and two representatives.

TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT

The twenty-ninth district shall be composed of the second ward and the first, second, third, sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth precincts of the ninth ward of the city of Minneapolis and the town of St. Anthony in the county of Hennepin and shall be entitled to elect one senator and two representatives.

THIRTIETH DISTRICT

The thirtieth district shall be composed of the fourth ward of the city of Minneapolis and shall be entitled to elect one senator and two representatives.

THIRTY-FIRST DISTRICT

The thirty-first district shall be composed of the fifth and sixth wards of the city of Minneapolis and shall be entitled to elect one senator and two representatives.

THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT

The thirty-second district shall be composed of the eleventh and twelfth wards of the city of Minneapolis and shall be entitled to elect one senator and two representatives.

THIRTY-THIRD DISTRICT

The thirty-third district shall be composed of the seventh and thirteenth wards of the city of Minneapolis and shall be entitled to elect one senator and two representatives.

THIRTY-FOURTH DISTRICT

The thirty-fourth district shall be composed of the eighth ward of the city of Minneapolis and shall be entitled to elect one senator and two representatives.

THIRTY-FIFTH DISTRICT

The thirty-fifth district shall be composed of the

fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth precincts of the third ward and the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh precincts of the tenth ward, of the city of Minneapolis, and shall be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

THIRTY-SIXTH DISTRICT

The thirty-sixth district shall be composed of the county of Hennepin, outside of the city of Minneapolis, except the town of St. Anthony, and shall be entitled to elect one senator and two representatives.

The representative districts shall be divided as follows:

The villages of Dayton, Golden Valley, Hanover, Osseo and Robbinsdale, and the towns of Brooklyn, Champlin, Corcoran, Crystal Lake, Dayton, Greenwood, Hassan, Maple Grove, Medina and Plymouth shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one representative.

The villages of Deephaven, Edina, Excelsior, Long Lake, Minnetonka Beach, St. Bonifacius, Richfield, St. Louis Park, Tonka Bay, Waysata and West Minneapolis, and the towns of Bloomington, Eden Prairie, Excelsior, Independence, Minnetonka, Minnetrista and Orono shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one representative.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT

The thirty-seventh district shall be composed of the first ward and the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, twelfth and thirteenth precincts of the ninth ward of the city of St. Paul and shall be entitled to elect one senator and two representatives.

The representative districts shall be divided as follows:

The first, second, third and fourth precincts of the first ward and the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, twelfth and thirteenth precincts of the ninth ward shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one representative.

The fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth precincts of the first ward shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one representative.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT

The thirty-eighth district shall be composed of the eighth ward and the tenth and eleventh precincts of the ninth ward and the third, fourth, and fifth precincts of the twelfth ward in the city of St. Paul and shall be entitled to elect one senator and two representatives.

The representative districts shall be divided as follows:

The sixth, seventh, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth precincts of the eighth ward and the eighth, ninth, tenth and eleventh precincts of the ninth ward shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one representative.

The first, second, third, fourth, fifth, eighth and fourteenth precincts of the eighth ward and the third, fourth and fifth precincts of the twelfth ward shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one representative.

THIRTY-NINTH DISTRICT

The thirty-ninth district shall be composed of the fifth and sixth wards of the city of St. Paul and shall be entitled to elect one senator and two representatives.

The representative districts shall be divided as follows:

The fifth ward of the city of St. Paul shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one representative.

The sixth ward of the city of St. Paul shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one representative.

FORTIETH DISTRICT

The fortieth district shall be composed of the fourth and seventh wards of the city of St. Paul and shall be entitled to elect one senator and two representatives.

The representative districts shall be divided as follows:

The fourth ward shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one representative.

The seventh ward shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one representative.

FORTY-FIRST DISTRICT

The forty-first district shall be composed of the second and third wards of the city of St. Paul and all of Ramsey county outside of the city of St. Paul lying east of Rice street, produced north to the north county line of Ramsey county and shall be entitled to elect one senator and two representatives.

FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT

The forty-second district shall be composed of the tenth and eleventh wards, and the first, second and sixth precincts of the twelfth ward of the city of St. Paul and all of Ramsey county outside of the city of St. Paul lying west of Rice street, produced north to the north county line of Ramsey county and shall be entitled to elect one senator and two representatives.

The representative districts shall be divided as follows:

The eleventh ward and the first and second precincts of the twelfth ward shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one representative.

The tenth ward and the sixth precinct of the twelfth ward and all of Ramsey county outside of the city of St. Paul lying west of Rice street, produced north to the north county line of Ramsey county shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one representative.

FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT

The forty-third district shall be composed of the county of Washington and shall be entitled to elect one senator and two representatives.

FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT

The forty-fourth district shall be composed of the counties of Anoka and Isanti and shall be entitled to elect one senator and one representative.

FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT

The forty-fifth district shall be composed of the county of Benton, the seventh ward of the city of St. Cloud situated in the county of Sherburne, and the city of St. Cloud and the villages of St. Joseph, Rockville, Sartell and Waite Park, and the towns of St. Joseph, Brockway, St. Wendel, Le Sauk, Rockville, St. Cloud, St. Augusta and Lynden situated in the county of Stearns, and shall be entitled to elect one senator and two representatives.

The representative districts shall be divided as follows:

The county of Benton and the seventh ward of the city of St. Cloud in Sherburne county shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one representative.

The first, second, third, and fourth wards of the city of St. Cloud and the villages of St. Joseph, Sartell, Rockville and Waite Park, and the towns of Brockway, St. Wendel, Le Sauk, St. Joseph, St. Cloud, St. Augusta, Rockville and Lynden situated in the county of Stearns

shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one representative.

FORTY-SIXTH DISTRICT

The forty-sixth district shall be composed of the villages of Holding, Freeport, Albany, Eden Valley, St. Martin, Cold Spring, Richmond, Kimball Prairie, Avon, New Munich, Meire Grove, Brooten, Belgrade, Paynesville and Spring Hill, and the towns of Holding, Millwood, Oak, St. Martin, Krain, Albany, Farming, Munson, Eden Lake, Avon, Collegeville, Wakefield, Luxemburg, Maine Prairie, Fair Haven, Ashley, Sauk Center, Melrose, Raymond, Getty, Grove, North Fork, Lake George, Spring Hill, Crow Lake, Crow River, Lake Henry, Zion and Paynesville, and the cities of Sauk Center and Melrose situated in the county of Stearns and shall be entitled to elect one senator and two representatives.

The representative districts shall be divided as follows:

The villages of Meire Grove, Brooten, Belgrade, Paynesville and Spring Hill, the towns of Ashley, Sauk Center, Melrose, Raymond, Getty, Grove, North Fork, Lake George, Spring Hill, Crow Lake, Crow River, Lake Henry, Zion and Paynesville, and the cities of Sauk Center and Melrose shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one representative.

The villages of Holding, Freeport, Albany, Eden Valley, St. Martin, Cold Spring, Richmond, Kimball Prairie, Avon, New Munich and the towns of Holding, Millwood, Oak, St. Martin, Krain, Albany, Farming, Munson, Eden Lake, Avon, Collegeville, Wakefield, Luxemburg, Maine Prairie and Fair Haven shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one representative.

FORTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT

The forty-seventh district shall be composed of the counties of Douglas and Pope and shall be entitled to elect one senator and two representatives.

The representative districts shall be divided as follows:

The county of Douglas shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one representative.

The county of Pope shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one representative.

FORTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT

The forty-eighth district shall be composed of the counties of Grant, Stevens, Traverse and Big Stone and shall be entitled to elect one senator and four representatives.

The representative districts shall be divided as follows:

The county of Grant shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one representative.

The county of Stevens shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one representative.

The county of Traverse shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one representative.

The county of Big Stone shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one representative.

FORTY-NINTH DISTRICT

The forty-ninth district shall be composed of the counties of Clay and Wilkin and shall be entitled to elect one senator and two representatives.

The representative districts shall be divided as follows:

The county of Clay shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one representative.

The county of Wilkin shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one representative.

FIFTIETH DISTRICT

The fiftieth district shall be composed of the county of Otter Tail and shall be entitled to elect one senator and four representatives.

FIFTY-FIRST DISTRICT

The fifty-first district shall be composed of the counties of Wadena and Todd and shall be entitled to elect one senator and two representatives.

The representative districts shall be divided as follows:

The county of Wadena shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one representative.

The county of Todd shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one representative.

FIFTY-SECOND DISTRICT

The fifty-second district shall be composed of the counties of Itasca and Cass and shall be entitled to elect one senator and two representatives.

The representative districts shall be divided as follows:

The county of Itasca shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one representative.

The county of Cass shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one representative.

FIFTY-THIRD DISTRICT

The fifty-third district shall be composed of the counties of Crow Wing and Morrison, and shall be entitled to elect one senator and three representatives.

The representative districts shall be divided as follows:

The county of Morrison shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one representative.

The county of Crow Wing shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one representative.

The counties of Crow Wing and Morrison shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one representative.

FIFTY-FOURTH DISTRICT

The fifty-fourth district shall be composed of the counties of Aitkin and Carlton and shall be entitled to elect one senator and two representatives.

The representative districts shall be divided as follows:

The county of Aitkin shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one representative.

The county of Carlton shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one representative.

FIFTY-FIFTH DISTRICT

The fifty-fifth district shall be composed of the counties of Mille Lacs, Kanabec and Sherburne and shall be entitled to elect one senator and two representatives.

FIFTY-SIXTH DISTRICT

The fifty-sixth district shall be composed of the counties of Pine and Chisago and shall be entitled to elect one senator and two representatives.

The representative districts shall be divided as follows:

The county of Pine shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one representative.

The county of Chisago shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one representative. (Amended '19 c. 13)

FIFTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT

The fifty-seventh district shall be composed of the first and second wards of the city of Duluth and all the territory in St. Louis county east of the range line between ranges thirteen and fourteen west; and

south of the township line between townships fifty-six and fifty-seven north, and the counties of Lake and Cook; and shall be entitled to elect one senator and two representatives.

The representative districts shall be divided as follows:

The first and second wards of the city of Duluth and all of the territory in St. Louis county east of the range line between ranges thirteen and fourteen west; and north to the township line between townships fifty-six and fifty-seven north shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one representative.

The counties of Lake and Cook shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one representative.

FIFTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT

The fifty-eighth district shall be composed of the third, fourth, fifth and sixth wards of the city of Duluth and all of the territory in St. Louis county located north of the township line between townships fifty and fifty-one; south of the township line between townships fifty-six and fifty-seven and between the range line between ranges thirteen and fourteen and the range line between ranges fifteen and sixteen and shall be entitled to elect one senator and two representatives.

FIFTY-NINTH DISTRICT

The fifty-ninth district shall be composed of the seventh and eighth wards of the city of Duluth and all of that part of St. Louis county not heretofore described lying south of the township line between townships fifty-six and fifty-seven except township fifty-six, range twenty and township fifty-six, range twenty-one, in said county, and shall be entitled to elect one senator and two representatives. (Amended '23 c. 353 § 1)

SIXTIETH DISTRICT

The sixtieth district shall be composed of all of that part of St. Louis county lying north of the township line between townships fifty-six and fifty-seven and west of the range line between ranges seventeen and eighteen, and also township fifty-six, range twenty, and township fifty-six, range twenty-one, in said county, and shall be entitled to elect one senator and two representatives. (Amended '23 c. 353 § 1)

SIXTY-FIRST DISTRICT

The sixty-first district shall be composed of all of that part of St. Louis county lying north of the township line between townships fifty-six and fifty-seven and east of the range line between ranges seventeen and eighteen and shall be entitled to elect one senator and two representatives.

SIXTY-SECOND DISTRICT

The sixty-second district shall be composed of the counties of Beltrami and Koochiching and shall be entitled to elect one senator and two representatives.

The representative districts shall be divided as follows:

The county of Beltrami shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one representative.

The county of Koochiching shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one representative.

SIXTY-THIRD DISTRICT

The sixty-third district shall be composed of the counties of Becker and Hubbard and shall be entitled to elect one senator and two representatives.

The representative districts shall be divided as follows:

The county of Becker shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one representative.

The county of Hubbard shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one representative.

SIXTY-FOURTH DISTRICT

The sixty-fourth district shall be composed of the counties of Norman and Mahnomen and shall be entitled to elect one senator and one representative.

SIXTY-FIFTH DISTRICT

The sixty-fifth district shall be composed of the counties of Pennington, Red Lake and Clearwater and shall be entitled to elect one senator and two representatives.

SIXTY-SIXTH DISTRICT

The sixty-sixth district shall be composed of the county of Polk and shall be entitled to elect one senator and two representatives.

SIXTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT

The sixty-seventh district shall be composed of the counties of Kittson, Roseau and Marshall and shall be entitled to elect one senator and three representatives.

The representative districts shall be divided as follows:

The county of Kittson shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one representative.

The county of Roseau shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one representative.

The county of Marshall shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one representative. ('13 c. 91 § 2 amended '17 c. 217 § 2) [9]

(Amendments as to particular districts indicated thereunder.)

10. Changes of county or township lines—That in the event of any change in the county or township lines affecting the districts provided in section 2 [9] of this act, the senatorial and representative districts shall not be affected thereby. ('13 c. 91 § 3, '17 c. 217 § 3) [10]

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS

11. Boundaries and judges—The state is hereby divided into eighteen judicial districts, composed of the following named counties, respectively, in each of which districts one or more judges shall be chosen as hereinafter specified:

1. Goodhue and Dakota, (Washington, Pine, Chisago and Kanabec) two judges.

The counties in parenthesis now constitute the 19th district.

2. Ramsey: six judges. (Increased to eight by '15, c. 16, § 1; '17, c. 490, § 1, each adding one judge).

3. The Third Judicial District of this State shall be enlarged by adding thereto and including therein the County of Houston, so that the Third District shall hereafter consist of the Counties of Wabasha, Winona, Houston and Olmsted. ('25, c. 75, §§ 1, 3, 4)

There shall be elected in the Third Judicial District two District Judges, any one or both of whom shall perform the duties and have and exercise the powers of the Court as now prescribed by law relative to the present presiding Judge of said Court. Provided, however, that the present Judge of said Third District shall continue as one of the Judges thereof for the term for which he has been elected.

Immediately upon the passage of this act, the Governor of this State shall appoint a competent person learned in the law, to be the additional Judge for said Third District, who shall immediately thereafter qualify and enter upon the duties of said office and hold said office until a successor shall have been elected and qualified, which successor shall be elected at the

first general election which occurs more than thirty days after the passage of this act.

Section 5 of Laws '25, c. 75 repeals all inconsistent laws and parts of laws.

4. Hennepin: six judges. (Increased to eleven by '11, c. 205, § 1; '13, c. 150, § 1; '17, c. 494, § 1; '21, c. 329 § 1; '23, c. 387 § 1, each adding one judge).

5. Dodge, Rice, Steele and Waseca: one judge.

6. Blue Earth and Watonwan: one judge.

7. Benton, Douglas, Mille Lacs, Morrison, Otter Tail, Stearns, Todd, Clay, Becker and Wadena: two judges. (Increased to three by '13, c. 320, § 1).

8. Carver, LeSueur, McLeod, Scott and Sibley: one judge.

9. Lyon, Redwood, Brown, Nicollet and Lincoln: one judge. (Increased to two by '23, c. 199, § 1).

10. The Tenth Judicial District shall consist of the Counties of Freeborn, Mower and Fillmore [one judge]. ('25, c. 75, § 2)

Section 5 of Laws '25, c. 75 repeals all inconsistent laws and parts of laws.

The words in brackets do not appear in L. '25, c. 75, § 2, but appeared in R. L. 1905 and G. S. 1913.

11. Carlton, St. Louis, Lake and Cook: three judges. (Increased to six by '11, c. 193 § 1 as amended '17, c. 484 § 1).

Laws 1909, c. 126, §§ 12, 13 (see G. S. '13, § 187) provided for four judges of the district court in the eleventh judicial district. Section 12 of Laws 1909 was amended by Laws 1911, c. 368, § 1, without change. Laws 1911, c. 193, §§ 1, 2 provided for five judges of the district court in the eleventh judicial district. Laws 1917, c. 484, §§ 1, 2, amended Laws 1911, c. 193, §§ 1, 2, by providing for six judges in such district. Laws 1909, c. 126, § 14 as amended by Laws 1911, c. 368, § 1 (§ 13) reads as follows: "The said judges or any two or more of them, may act in joint session for the trial or determination of any matter before the court, including the trial of jury cases, and when so acting the judge senior in office or if neither be senior in office, the judge senior in age shall preside, and the decision of the majority shall be the decision of the court."

"If, however, the judges so acting together shall be evenly divided in opinion, the opinion of the presiding judge shall prevail. Process may be tested in the name of any one of the said judges." (See G. S. '13, § 188). Laws 1911, c. 193, § 3 contained the same provision. This provision does not seem to have been expressly repealed or superseded.

12. Chippewa, Kandiyohi, Lac qui Parle, Meeker, Renville, Swift and Yellow Medicine: two judges.

13. Cottonwood, Murray, Nobles, Pipestone and Rock: one judge.

14. Norman, Polk, Marshall, Kittson, Red Lake and Roseau: two judges.

15. Aitkin, Itasca, Crow Wing, Hubbard, Beltrami, Lake of the Woods, Clearwater and Cass and Koochi-ching: three judges. ('09, c. 11; '23, c. 222, § 1)

16. Big Stone, Grant, Pope, Stevens, Traverse and Wilkin: one judge.

17. Faribault, Martin and Jackson: one judge.

18. Anoka, Isanti, Wright and Sherburne: one judge. (7) [11]

12. Nineteenth judicial district established—That the counties of Kanabec, Pine, Chisago and Washington are hereby detached from the First judicial district, and said counties so detached are hereby created into a judicial district to be known and designated as the Nineteenth judicial district of Minnesota. ('07 c. 146 § 1) [12]

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

13. Number—The state of Minnesota is hereby divided into ten (10) congressional districts each of which is entitled to elect one representative to the congress of the United States. ('13 c. 513 § 1) [13]

14. First—The counties of Houston, Fillmore, Winona, Wabasha, Olmsted, Mower, Dodge, Freeborn,

Waseca, and Steele shall constitute the first congressional district. ('13 c. 513 § 2) [14]

15. Second—The counties of Blue Earth, Faribault, Martin, Watonwan, Brown, Cottonwood, Jackson, Nobles, Rock, Pipestone, Murray, Redwood and Lincoln shall constitute the second congressional district. ('13 c. 513 § 3) [15]

16. Third—The counties of Washington, McLeod, Sibley, Nicollet, Le Sueur, Carver, Scott, Rice, Dakota and Goodhue shall constitute the third congressional district. ('13 c. 513 § 4) [16]

17. Fourth—The county of Ramsey shall constitute the fourth congressional district. ('13 c. 513 § 5) [17]

18. Fifth—The first, second, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth wards of the city of Minneapolis and the town of St. Anthony shall constitute the fifth congressional district. ('13 c. 513 § 6) [18]

19. Sixth—The counties of Benson, Sherburne, Stearns, Morrison, Aitkin, Todd, Crow Wing, Wadena, Hubbard, Cass and Beltrami shall constitute the sixth congressional district. ('13 c. 513 § 7) [19]

20. Seventh—The counties of Grant, Douglas, Traverse, Stevens, Pope, Big Stone, Swift, Lac qui Parle, Chippewa, Yellow Medicine, Renville, Kandiyohi, Meeker and Lyon shall constitute the seventh congressional district. ('13 c. 513 § 8) [20]

21. Eighth—The counties of Koochiching, Itasca, Carlton, St. Louis, Lake and Cook shall constitute the eighth congressional district. ('13 c. 513 § 9) [21]

22. Ninth—The counties of Otter Tail, Wilkin, Clay, Becker, Mahnomen, Norman, Polk, Marshall, Red Lake, Pennington, Kittson, Roseau, and Clearwater shall constitute the ninth congressional district. ('13 c. 513 § 10) [22]

23. Tenth—The counties of Pine, Chisago, Kanabec, Mille Lacs, Isanti, Anoka, Wright, and all of the county of Hennepin, except the town of St. Anthony outside of the city of Minneapolis, and the third, fourth and tenth wards of the city of Minneapolis shall constitute the tenth congressional district. ('13 c. 513 § 11) [23]

CHAPTER 3 THE LEGISLATURE

Table listing various legislative procedures and their corresponding sections, such as Sessions (24), Evidence of membership (25), Compensation (27), etc.

24. Sessions—The legislature shall assemble at the seat of government on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January of each odd-numbered year, and at such other times as it may be called by the governor to meet in extra session. (9) [24]

25. Evidence of membership—For all purposes of organization of either house of the legislature, a certificate of election thereto, duly executed by the auditor of the proper county, shall be prima facie evidence of the right to membership of the person therein named. (10) [25]

26. Employees—At the opening of each session of the legislature, the superintendent of the capitol shall employ the following assistants, who shall serve until their places are filled by action of the respective houses, and no longer: For the senate, two doorkeepers, one cloakroom keeper, and two pages; and for

the house of representatives, two doorkeepers, three cloakroom keepers, and four pages. (11) [26]

27. Compensation—Each door and cloakroom keeper so temporarily employed shall be paid three dollars per day, and each page two dollars per day, for the time of his actual service; but none of them shall receive any pay whatsoever until the superintendent of the capitol shall have certified to the number of days of such service, and the amount due therefor. And no other person shall be paid for assistance rendered to either house during its organization. (12) [27]

28. Organization—At noon of the day appointed for the convening of the legislature, the members thereof shall meet in their respective chambers. The lieutenant governor shall call the senate to order; and the secretary of state, the house of representatives. In the absence of either of said officers, the oldest member present shall act in his place. The person so acting shall appoint, from the members present, a clerk pro tem., who shall call the legislative districts in the order of their numbers; and, as each is called, the persons claiming to be members therefrom shall present their certificates to be filed. All whose certificates are so presented shall then stand and be sworn. (13) [28]

29. Officers—Thereupon, a quorum being present, the respective houses shall elect, by viva voce vote, and in the order hereinafter named, the following officers, any of whom may be removed by resolution of the appointing body:

The senate, a secretary, a first and a second assistant secretary, an enrolling clerk, an engrossing clerk, a sergeant-at-arms, an assistant sergeant-at-arms, and a chaplain.

The house, a speaker, who shall be a member thereof, a chief clerk, a first and a second assistant clerk, an enrolling clerk, an engrossing clerk, a sergeant-at-arms, an assistant sergeant-at-arms, a postmaster, an assistant postmaster, and a chaplain. (14) [29] See § 31.

30. Officers of senate—The senate shall thereupon, if a quorum is present, proceed to elect, in the order named, a secretary, an assistant secretary, an enrolling clerk, an engrossing clerk and a sergeant-at-arms,

1940 Supplement
To
Mason's Minnesota Statutes
1927

(1927 to 1940)
(Superseding Mason's 1931, 1934, 1936 and 1938
Supplements)

Containing the text of the acts of the 1929, 1931, 1933, 1935, 1937 and 1939 General Sessions,
and the 1933-34, 1935-36, 1936 and 1937 Special Sessions of the Legislature, both new and
amendatory, and notes showing repeals, together with annotations from the
various courts, state and federal, and the opinions of the Attorney
General, construing the constitution, statutes, charters
and court rules of Minnesota together with digest
of all common law decisions.



Edited by
William H. Mason
Assisted by
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Mason's Minnesota Statutes

Part I. Jurisdiction, Divisions, Civil Polity and Internal Administration

CHAPTER 1

Sovereignty and Jurisdiction

1. Extent.

South Dakota-Minnesota Boundary Waters' Commission created. Laws 1939, c. 60.

Fishing in the waters of Rainy Lake on the Minnesota side of the boundary line established by joint action of the governments of the United States and Canada is under the control of this state, until the International Fisheries Commission provided for by the Root-Bryce Treaty functions and assumes control. *State v. Dove*, 183M272, 236NW322(2); 49F(2d)816. See Dun. Dig. 6933.

Where a full-blooded Chippewa Indian received a patent in fee from United States government to 160 acres of land on White Earth Indian Reservation, and, trust period having expired thereon, sold land and removed therefrom, court had jurisdiction of prosecution for violation of state game laws. *State v. Bush*, 195M413, 263NW300. See Dun. Dig. 4348.

The proprietary rights of a state are as absolute and unqualified as those of an individual. *State v. Hubbard*, 203M111, 280NW9. See Dun. Dig. 8829.

In absence of any self-imposed restrictions in its constitution, state may sell and dispose of its property upon its own terms and conditions, for cash or upon credit; and may also take, hold, and enforce notes and obligations received from purchasers of its property same as individuals can. *Id.*

State cannot license an Indian trader on an Indian reservation. *Op. Atty. Gen.*, Nov. 6, 1933.

4. Lands of United States.

Act Mar. 7, 1939, c. 53, authorizes conveyance of certain state land in village of New London, Kandiyohi County, to United States for a fish hatchery.

State courts have no jurisdiction over criminal offenses against state laws committed on Fort Snelling Military Reservation. *Op. Atty. Gen.*, July 21, 1933.

Electrical work done on a U. S. Postoffice, or other government property, is not subject to jurisdiction of either local inspection and ordinances or the state laws. *Op. Atty. Gen.* (188B), Sept. 6, 1939.

Illegal property found in Indian country may be confiscated by state officials, but members of tribes on reservations and not emancipated cannot be prosecuted for violation of state game laws on reservations or on state trunk highways therein. *Op. Atty. Gen.* (240E), Sept. 7, 1939.

6. Certificate of consent.

Recording of certificate of consent to acquisition of land by United States with the register of deeds is a sufficient compliance with this section notwithstanding that land involved may be registered land. *Op. Atty. Gen.* (373b-17f), Dec. 17, 1934.

Fees for filing of certificates of consent to acquisition of land by United States are payable by the secretary of state to the register of deeds. *Op. Atty. Gen.* (373b-10(k)), Dec. 18, 1934.

Certificates of consent for requisition of land by United States for regulation of flow of navigable streams and production of timber provided for governor. *Op. Atty. Gen.* (700e-1), Nov. 15, 1935.

6-1. Acquisition by United States of lands for customs houses, etc.—The consent of the state of Minnesota is hereby given in accordance with seventeenth clause, eighth section, of the first article of the Con-

stitution of the United States to the acquisition by the United States, by purchase, by condemnation, lease, or in any other manner whatsoever, of any land, or right or interest therein, in this state, required for sites for custom houses, court houses, hospitals, sanatoria, postoffices, prisons, reformatories, jails, arsenals, depots, terminals, cantonments, military or naval camps or bases or stations, aviation fields or stations, radio stations, storage places, target ranges, forest depots, supply houses, forestry offices, or for any other military or naval purposes whatsoever of the United States government. (As amended Feb. 17, 1939, c. 17.)

In eminent domain in case of conflict between state public use and federal public use, the more necessary public use should be given preference. *Op. Atty. Gen.*, Dec. 11, 1933.

6-2. Same—Jurisdiction, etc.

Summons served under this section on army officer who was resident of Iowa while such officer was at training camp on military reservation in Minnesota, held not void, but voidable only. *N. W. Casualty Co. v. C.*, 210 Iowa126, 230NW548.

Industrial commission cannot enter upon land owned by federal government where post office is being constructed and enforce safety measures provided by §§4141 to 4187, 4279. *Op. Atty. Gen.*, July 28, 1933.

6-7. Governor to grant easements to United States for flowage or other purposes in certain cases.—When so requested by the Commissioner of Highways the Governor in behalf of the State, may from time to time, grant, bargain, sell and convey to the United States of America any easement or easements for flowage in and upon any easement or fee owned by the State of Minnesota for trunk highway right of way purposes when the same shall be required by the United States in aid of any public improvement. (Mar. 31, 1937, c. 124, §1.)

6-8. Monies received credited to highway fund.—That any payment so received for the granting of any said easement or easements shall be deposited in and become a part of the trunk highway fund. (Mar. 31, 1937, c. 124, §2.)

Sec. 3 of Act Mar. 31, 1937, cited, provides that the Act shall take effect from its passage.

COMMON LAW DECISIONS RELATING TO CHAPTER IN GENERAL

1. In general.

When is a suit against a state officer a suit against the state? 13MinnLawRev135.

2. Liability for torts.

Suits may not be maintained against state for personal injury or property damage caused by negligent operation of automobiles operated by employees of various state departments. *Op. Atty. Gen.* (640), Sept. 9, 1939.

CHAPTER 2

Territorial Divisions

LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

9. Boundaries of Legislative Districts.

Thirty-second District

The thirty-second district shall be composed of the eleventh and twelfth wards of the city of Minneapolis,

including that portion of said twelfth ward which was formerly a part of the village of Richfield and has heretofore been annexed to said city, and shall be entitled to elect one senator and two representatives. (G. S. '13, §9; '13, c. 91, §2; '17, c. 217, §2; Mar. 9, 1929, c. 65, §1.)

Thirty-third District

The thirty-third district shall be composed of the seventh and thirteenth wards of the city of Minneapolis, including those portions of said wards, respectively, which were formerly part of the village of Richfield and have heretofore been annexed to said city, and shall be entitled to elect one senator and two representatives. (G. S. '13, §9; '13, c. 91, §2; '17 c. 217, §2; Mar. 9, 1929, c. 65, §2.)

Thirty-sixth District

The thirty-sixth district shall be composed of the county of Hennepin, outside of the city of Minneapolis, except the town of St. Anthony, excluding the territory which was formerly part of the village of Richfield and has heretofore been annexed to said city, and shall be entitled to elect one senator and two representatives.

The representative districts shall be divided as follows:

The villages of Dayton, Golden Valley, Hanover, Osseo and Robinsdale, and the towns of Brooklyr, Champlin, Corcoran, Crystal Lake, Dayton, Greenwood, Hassan, Maple Grove, Medina and Plymouth shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one representative.

The villages of Deephaven, Edina, Excelsior, Long Lake, Minnetonka Beach, St. Bonifacius, Richfield, St. Louis Park, Tonka Bay, Wayzata and West Minneapolis, and the towns of Bloomington, Eden Prairie, Excelsior, Independence, Minnetonka, Minnetrista and Orono, excluding the territory which was formerly part of the village of Richfield and has heretofore been annexed to the city of Minneapolis, shall constitute one district and shall be entitled to elect one representative. (G. S. '13, §9; '13, c. 91, §2; '17, c. 217, §2; Mar. 9, 1929, c. 65, §3.)

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS**11. Boundaries and judges.**

(7).
Judges increased to four by Laws 1931, c. 104.

(14).
See §162 respecting counties in this district.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS**13 to 22. [Superseded].**

Superseded by Act Apr. 8, 1933, c. 185, post §§22-1 to 22-11.

These sections constituted Laws 1913, c. 513, §§1 to 10. Section 6 of the act was amended by Laws 1929, c. 64.

The governor vetoed a new apportionment act passed by the legislature at the 1931 session. The act was filed Apr. 27, 1931, with the Secretary of State on the theory that the act did not require the approval of the governor. The Supreme Court of the United States held that this apportionment act is invalid because it was not submitted to the governor for his approval; and that all representatives for Minnesota must be elected at large until there is a reapportionment. *Smiley v. Holm*, 285 US355, 52SCR397, rev'g 184M228, 238NW494. See Dun. Dig. 8831a, 8831b.

Officers of State Agricultural Society must be elected in accordance with the congressional districts designated in this act, but the manager from the 10th District holds office until the date of the election in January, 1932. Op. Atty. Gen., Oct. 20, 1931.

Redistricting Act of 1931, being held invalid by United States Supreme Court, Secretary of State could not accept filings for representative in Congress by district, but could accept filings at large. Op. Atty. Gen., Apr. 14, 1932.

A congressional district under new apportionment act is entitled to a representative on board of managers of state agricultural society and a vacancy exists for a district not represented, though number of directors exceed number of congressional districts. Op. Atty. Gen., May 11, 1933.

22-1. Congressional districts.—The State of Minnesota is hereby divided into nine congressional districts, each of which is entitled to elect one representative to the Congress of the United States. (Act Apr. 8, 1933, c. 185, §1.)

Federal House of Representatives has exclusive jurisdiction to determine whether member declared elected was in fact recipient of a plurality of votes cast at election. *Williams' Contest*, 198M516, 270NW586. See Dun. Dig. 9956a.

22-2. First district.—The Counties of Rice, Goodhue, Waseca, Steele, Dodge, Wabasha, Olmsted, Winona, Freeborn, Mower, Fillmore and Houston shall constitute the First Congressional District. (Act Apr. 8, 1933, c. 185, §2.)

22-3. Second district.—The Counties of McLeod, Carver, Sibley, Scott, Dakota, Nicollet, LeSueur, Brown, Cottonwood, Watonwan, Blue Earth, Jackson, Martin and Faribault shall constitute the Second Congressional District. (Act Apr. 8, 1933, c. 185, §3.)

22-4. Third district.—The Counties of Anoka, Chisago, Isanti, Washington, and all of Hennepin County outside of the City of Minneapolis, and the First, Second, Third, Ninth and Tenth Wards of the City of Minneapolis, and the First, Second, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Precincts of the Fourth Ward of the City of Minneapolis shall constitute the Third Congressional District. (Act Apr. 8, 1933, c. 185, §4.)

22-5. Fourth district.—The County of Ramsey shall constitute the Fourth Congressional District. (Act Apr. 8, 1933, c. 185, §5.)

22-6. Fifth district.—The Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth Wards of the City of Minneapolis and all of the Fourth Ward of the City of Minneapolis except precincts numbered 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 shall constitute the Fifth Congressional District. (Act Apr. 8, 1933, c. 185, §6.)

22-7. Sixth district.—The Counties of Hubbard, Cass, Wadena, Crow Wing, Aitkin, Todd, Morrison, Mille Lacs, Kanabec, Pine, Stearns, Benton, Sherburne, Meeker and Wright shall constitute the Sixth Congressional District. (Act Apr. 8, 1933, c. 185, §7.)

22-8. Seventh district.—The Counties of Traverse, Grant, Douglas, Big Stone, Stevens, Pope, Swift, Lac qui Parle, Chippewa, Kandiyohi, Yellow Medicine, Renville, Lincoln, Lyon, Redwood, Pipestone, Murray, Rock and Nobles shall constitute the Seventh Congressional District. (Act Apr. 8, 1933, c. 185, §8.)

22-9. Eighth district.—The Counties of Koochiching, Itasca, St. Louis, Lake, Cook and Carlton shall constitute the Eighth Congressional District. (Act Apr. 8, 1933, c. 185, §9.)

22-10. Ninth district.—The Counties of Kittson, Roseau, Lake of the Woods, Marshall, Beltrami, Pennington, Red Lake, Polk, Clearwater, Norman, Mahnomen, Clay, Becker, Wilkin, and Otter Tail shall constitute the Ninth Congressional District. (Act Apr. 8, 1933, c. 185, §10.)

22-11. Inconsistent acts repealed.—All Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed. (Act Apr. 8, 1933, c. 185, §11.)

Sec. 12 provides that the act shall take effect from its passage.

Abolishment of 10 congressional districts also abolish office held by member of board of managers of state agricultural society, and office of one elected for certain district became vacant where place of his residence became part of another district which is represented by another manager. Op. Atty. Gen., May 25, 1933.

23. [Superseded.]

This section is taken from Laws 1913, c. 513, §11. It was amended by Laws 1929, c. 64, §2.

Superseded by Act Apr. 8, 1933, c. 185, ante §§22-1 to 22-11.

CHAPTER 2½

Capitol Buildings and Grounds

23-1. Central mailing station established in Capitol.—Upon the erection of a state office building the Commission of Administration and Finance shall cause to be established a central mailing station in the State Capitol, or in such office building, under the direct supervision of the custodian of State Capitol buildings. (Act Apr. 24, 1929, c. 350, §1.)

23-2. Mail to be delivered unstamped.—All official mail of any state department or other state agency occupying quarters either in the State Capitol, or in adjoining state buildings, shall be delivered unstamped to the central mailing station. Account shall be kept of the postage required on such mail, which shall be a proper charge against the department or agency delivering such mail. (Act Apr. 24, 1929, c. 350, §2.)

23-3. Custodian to make use of labor saving devices.—In the handling of mail at the central mailing station the custodian shall make use of labor saving devices and machines when it is found economical to do so. (Act Apr. 24, 1929, c. 350, §3.)

Custodian cannot make purchases because of absence of appropriation. Op. Atty. Gen., Aug. 1, 1933.

23-4. Department to advance money for expenses.—To provide funds for the payment of postage each department or agency shall make advance payments from time to time to the custodian sufficient to cover

its postage obligations for at least thirty days. (Act Apr. 24, 1929, c. 350, §4.)

Custodian may not charge departments percentage as handling charge. Op. Atty. Gen., Aug. 1, 1933.

23-5. Billboards prohibited adjacent to Capitol.—No advertising billboards shall be erected or maintained on any lands adjoining the state capitol grounds, or within the distance of one-eighth of a mile from the center of the capitol building, except it be a billboard advertising a business conducted on the premises on which it is erected or maintained. (Act Apr. 26, 1929, c. 389, §1.)

23-6 Same; penalty.—Any person who shall violate the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. (Act Apr. 26, 1929, c. 389, §2.)

23-7. Appropriation for state owned telephone system.—There is hereby appropriated out of all monies not otherwise appropriated from the State Treasury the sum of \$47,000 for the purpose of acquiring and installing a state-owned automatic telephone system to serve the State Capitol, Administration and Historical Society buildings, said monies to be dispensed under the supervision of the Department of Administration and Finance. (Act Apr. 21, 1933, c. 388.)

Laws 1929, c. 401, authorizes St. Paul Camp No. 1, Sons of Veterans, to erect statue of Abraham Lincoln on capitol grounds.

CHAPTER 3

The Legislature

24. Sessions.

Electric roll call appropriation \$26,205.45. Laws 1939, c. 345.

29. Officers.—Thereupon, a quorum being present the respective houses shall elect, by a viva voce vote, and in the order hereinafter named, the following officers, any of whom may be removed by resolution of the appointing body:

The senate, a secretary, a first and a second assistant secretary, an enrolling clerk, an engrossing clerk, a sergeant-at-arms, an assistant sergeant-at-arms, and a chaplain.

The house, a speaker, who shall be a member thereof, a chief clerk, a first and a second assistant clerk, an index clerk, an assistant revision clerk, a sergeant-at-arms an assistant sergeant-at-arms, a postmaster, an assistant postmaster, and a chaplain. ((14) [29] See §31; Jan. 11, 1936, Ex. Ses., c. 4, §1.)

33. Compensation and mileage.—The compensation of members, officers, and employees shall be at the following rates per day respectively:

(1) The secretary of the Senate and chief clerk of the House, ten dollars each; and, in addition thereto, each shall receive two hundred dollars for properly indexing the journals of their respective houses, and reading and correcting the printer's proofs thereof.

(2) The assistant secretaries and assistant clerks, seven dollars each.

(3) Clerks of committees such sum as may be fixed by a resolution of the appointing body, not exceeding ten dollars each.

(4) Messengers, not exceeding two dollars and fifty cents each.

(5) All other employees, for the time of service actually performed, five dollars each, unless fixed at a less sum by resolution of the appointing body.

(6) Assistants of the enrolling and engrossing clerks, who are not paid by the day, shall receive not exceeding eight cents per folio for matter properly transcribed by them, respectively, under the direction of such clerks.

(7) Each member shall receive mileage at the rate of fifteen cents per mile for the distance necessarily traveled in going to and returning from the place of meeting, computed from his place of residence. Provided, however, that the amount paid as mileage to each member shall not exceed the sum of \$200.00 during any session of the legislature. (17) [33]; Jan. 27, 1936, Ex. Ses., c. 115, §1; July 22, 1937, Ex. Ses., c. 82, §1.)

33-1. Salaries of members.—The salaries of members of the legislature, the president of the Senate and Speaker of the House, shall be as provided respectively by Sections 35 and 37, Mason's Minnesota Statutes of 1927, as amended, or acts supplementary thereto. (Jan. 27, 1936, Ex. Ses., c. 115, §2; July 22, 1937, Ex. Ses., c. 115, §2; July 22, 1937, Ex. Ses., c. 82, §2.)

33-2. Validation of payments.—All orders or warrants now or heretofore issued, or payments heretofore made, for mileage to members of the state legislature are hereby validated. (Jan. 27, 1936, Ex. Ses., c. 115, §3; July 22, 1937, Ex. Ses., c. 82, §3.)

35. Compensation of members.—The compensation of members of the House of Representatives of the Legislature of the State of Minnesota shall be \$1,000 for the entire term to which they are elected, payable as follows: \$250 on the first day of February, \$250 on the fifteenth day of March of the year in which the regular legislative session is held, and \$500 on the last day of the regular legislative session; the compensation of Senators of the Legislature shall be \$2,-