

SECTION 1. That section three hundred and ten (310) of chapter sixty-six of "general statutes, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight (1878)," relative to property exempt from execution, as amended by chapter five(5) of the general laws of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine(1879) be and the same is hereby amended by adding immediately after the "eleventh" subdivision of said section three hundred and ten (310) the following additional subdivision, viz.:

Twelfth—The library, philosophical and chemical or other apparatus used in instruction, belonging to and in use in any university, college, seminary of learning or school for the instruction of youth in this state, indiscriminately open to the public.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 14, 1897.

CHAPTER 127.

S. F. No. 144.

An act to compel prisoners in county and village jails to perform labor upon the public streets, highways, public buildings and grounds, and other places within the county in which they are confined; regulating the manner of performing such labor and prescribing the punishment for violations of the provisions hereof.

Full prisoners to work on public grounds.

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

SECTION 1. Any able-bodied male person over the age of sixteen years and not over the age of fifty years now or hereafter confined in any county or village jail in this state under the judgment of any court of record, justice court or any tribunal authorized to imprison for the violation of any law, ordinance, by-law or police regulation, may be required to labor during the whole or part of the time of his sentence, as hereafter provided, and such court or other tribunal, when passing final judgment of imprisonment, whether for non-payment of fine or otherwise, shall have the power to determine, and shall determine, whether such imprisonment shall be at hard labor or not.

Able-bodied males between 16 and 50 years of age.

SEC. 2. Such labor may be on the public streets or highways, or on or about public buildings or grounds, or at such other public places in the county where confined, and during such reasonable time of the day as

Where labor to be performed.

the person having charge of the prisoners may direct, and not exceeding ten hours per day.

Sheriff may
superintend.

SEC. 3. In case the sentence be for the violation of any of the statutes of the state, the sheriff of the county where the imprisonment is shall superintend the performance of the labor herein contemplated, and shall furnish the tools and materials, if necessary, to work with, at the expense of the county in which the prisoner is confined, and such county shall be entitled to such labor and the benefits thereof. Such labor shall be performed under the direction of the county commissioners of such county and in accordance with such regulations as said board shall make.

Marshal or
chief of police
shall superin-
tend.

SEC. 4. When the imprisonment is pursuant to the judgment of any court, police court, police magistrate, village justice, mayor or other tribunal of any incorporated town, village or city, for the violation of any ordinance, by-law or other regulation, the village marshal of said town or village, or the chief of police of such city, as the case may be, shall superintend the performance of the labor herein contemplated, and shall furnish the tools and materials, if necessary, to work with, at the expense of the town, village or city requiring the labor, and such town, village or city shall be entitled to such labor and the benefits thereof.

Such labor shall be performed under the direction of the town or village council or board of aldermen, as the case may be, and in accordance with such regulations as the said town or village council, or board of aldermen, shall make.

Power of
officer in
charge.

SEC. 5. The officer having charge of any prisoners for the purpose specified in this chapter may use such means as, and no more than, are necessary to prevent escape, and if any prisoner attempts to escape, either while going from or returning to the jail, or while at labor, or at any time, or if he refuses to labor, the officer having him in charge, after due inquiry, may, to secure such person or cause him to labor, use the means authorized by sections seven thousand four hundred and seventy-nine (7479), and seven thousand four hundred and eighty (7480), of the general statutes of eighteen hundred and ninety-four (1894), and may cause such person to be kept in solitary confinement not more than ten days for any one such offense, and during such solitary confinement he may be fed with bread and water only, unless other food is necessary for the preservation of his health.

Provided, such punishment shall be inflicted within the jail or jail enclosure for refusal to work, and shall not be considered as any part of the time for which the

prisoner is sentenced; *and provided, further*, that in no event shall the term of imprisonment exceed the period of ninety days.

SEC. 6. For every day's labor performed by any person under the provisions hereof there shall be credited on any judgment for fine and costs against him the sum of one and $\frac{50}{100}$ dollars, and when sufficient labor has been performed to pay such fine and costs, the prisoner shall be discharged.

Credit for labor.

SEC. 7. The officer having such prisoner in charge shall protect him from insult and annoyance and communication with others while at labor, and going to and returning from the same, and he may use such means as are necessary and proper therefor. And any person persisting in insulting and annoying or communicating with any prisoner, after being commanded by such officer to desist, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding ten dollars (\$10.00), or by imprisonment not exceeding five (5) days.

Protection of prisoner.

SEC. 8. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 9. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 14, 1897.

CHAPTER 128.

H. F. No. 852.

An act to regulate the practice of horseshoeing in cities of over fifty thousand (50,000) inhabitants.

Regulating horseshoeing.

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

SECTION 1. No person shall practice horseshoeing, either as master horseshoer or journeyman horseshoer, in any city in this state of over fifty thousand (50,000) inhabitants, unless he is duly registered as hereinafter provided, in a book kept for that purpose in the office of the city clerk in the city in which he practices.

Horseshoers in cities of over 50,000 inhabitants must register.

SEC. 2. The city clerk of every city in this state of over fifty thousand (50,000) inhabitants shall keep a book in his office to be known as the "Masters and Journeymen Horseshoers' Register," in which shall be recorded the names of all master and journeymen horseshoers entitled to practice horseshoeing in said city; that said book shall be furnished by said clerk and paid for by said clerk out of the registration fees to be paid to him as hereinafter provided.

City clerk's register.

SEC. 3. No person shall be entitled to register as a

Certificates of examiners.