

Entering a satisfaction of judgment, twenty-five (25) cents.

Issuing a commission to take testimony, fifty (50) cents.

Entering any order or exception thereto, ten (10) cents.

Entering amicable suit without process, thirty-five (35) cents.

For transcript of judgment, thirty-five (35) cents.

Opening a judgment for rehearing, thirty-five (35) cents.

Filing every paper required to be filed, *ten (10) cents.*

Issuing notice to take deposition, thirty-five (35) cents.

Taking recognizance, certifying oath or affidavit and making return to district court, per folio, fifteen (15) cents.

For search warrant, thirty-five (35) cents.

For commitment to jail, thirty-five (35) cents.

For an order to bring up prisoner, thirty-five (35) cents.

For an order to discharge prisoner issued to jailer, thirty-five (35) cents.

Discharging a prisoner, after hearing a motion to discharge, twenty-five (25) cents.

For an execution, thirty-five (35) cents.

For every other writ not herein enumerated, thirty-five (35) cents.

For every affidavit or other paper drawn by the judge or clerk, for which no other allowance is made by law, per folio, fifteen (15) cents.

Taxing costs, twenty-five (25) cents.

For marrying and making return thereof, three (\$3) dollars, and such other sum as may be allowed by the parties making the application.

Holding an inquisition in cases of forcible entry and unlawful detainer, in addition to other fees, one (\$1) dollar.

Taking and certifying the acknowledgment of a deed, for each grantor named therein, twenty-five (25) cents.

For traveling to perform any duty, when not otherwise provided for and such travel is necessary, per mile, going and returning, ten (10) cents.

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

Approved April 21, 1919.

CHAPTER 319—S. F. No. 394.

An act permitting the forwarding of a check direct to payor.

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

Section 1. Banks permitted to forward a check direct to payor.—Any bank, banker or trust company, hereinafter called bank, organized under the laws of, or doing business in this state, receiving for collection or deposit any check, note or other negotiable instrument, drawn upon or payable at any other bank

located in another village, town or city, whether within or without this state (such bank being the only bank in such village, town or city), may forward such instrument for collection directly to the bank on which it is drawn or at which it is made payable, and such method of forwarding direct to the payor bank shall not render the forwarding bank liable, if such payor bank, because of its insolvency or other default, fails to account for the proceeds thereof; provided, however, that such forwarding bank shall have used due diligence in all other respects in connection with the collection of such instrument.

Approved April 21, 1919.

CHAPTER 320—S. F. No. 429.

An act to amend Section 2979, General Statutes 1913, relating to compulsory school attendance, and to establish the English language as the basic language of instruction.

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

Section 1. **Children not required to attend school more than 10 months a year—Requirements of school.**—That section 2979, General Statutes 1913, be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

Every child between eight and sixteen years of age shall attend a public school, or a private school, in each year during the entire time the public schools of the district in which the child resides are in session; *provided, however, that no child shall be required to attend public school more than ten (10) months during any calendar year. In districts maintaining terms of unequal length in different public schools, this requirement shall be satisfied by attendance during the shorter term.*

A school, to satisfy the requirements of compulsory attendance, must be one in which all the common branches are taught in the English language, from textbooks written in the English language and taught by teachers qualified to teach in the English language. A foreign language may be taught when such language is an elective or a prescribed subject of the curriculum, but not to exceed one hour in each day.

Such child may be excused from attendance upon application of his parent, guardian, or other person having control of such child, to any member of the school board, truant officer, principal, or city superintendent, for the whole or any part of such period, by the school board of the district in which the child resides, upon its being shown to the satisfaction of such board;

1. That such child's bodily or mental condition is such as to prevent his attendance at school or application to study for the period required; or