

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved February 27, 1919.

CHAPTER 40—S. F. No. 53.

An act regulating the hours of labor of state employes in the state of Minnesota.

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

Section 1. 8 hours to constitute day's labor by employes of state.—Eight hours shall constitute a day's work for all laborers, workmen, mechanics, prison guards, janitors of public institutions, or other persons now employed or who may hereafter be employed by or on behalf of the state of Minnesota, except in cases of extraordinary emergency which may arise in time of war, or in cases where it may be necessary to work more than eight hours per calendar day for the protection of property or human life.

Sec. 2. Effective January 1, 1920.—This act shall take effect and be in force from and after the first day of January, 1920.

Approved February 27, 1919.

CHAPTER 41—S. F. No. 62.

An act entitled "An act to authorize and empower the city council or common council of cities of this state of over fifty thousand inhabitants to issue and sell municipal bonds and to use the proceeds thereof for defraying the cost of laying main trunk sewers, storm sewers, making certain local improvements in intersections of streets and in front of property exempt by law from special assessments."

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

Section 1. \$400,000 bond issue authorized.—The city council or common council of each and every city of this state now or hereafter having a population of more than fifty thousand inhabitants, is hereby authorized and empowered for the purposes herein designated, to issue from time to time as needed, the negotiable bonds of their respective city to an amount in the aggregate not to exceed four hundred thousand dollars, said bonds to be made in such denomination and payable at such places and at such times, not exceeding thirty years from the date thereof as may be deemed best, and to bear interest at a rate not to exceed five per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, with interest coupons attached, payable at such place or places as shall be designated therein, and said city council or common council, as the case may be, is further authorized to negotiate and sell such bonds from time to time to the highest bidder or bidders therefor and upon the best terms that can be obtained for said bonds.

Provided, that no such bonds shall be sold for a less amount than the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon; and

Provided, further, that said bonds shall not be issued unless the issuance thereof is authorized within six (6) months after passage of this act by an ordinance duly passed by a three-fourths vote of all the members of the city council or common council proposing to issue the same.

Sec. 2. To be issued regardless of present charter limitations.—The bonds authorized by section 1 of this act or any portion thereof, may be issued and sold by any such city, notwithstanding any limitation contained in the charter of such city, or in any law of this state prescribing or fixing any limit upon the bonded indebtedness of such city, but the full faith and credit of any such city shall at all times be pledged for the payment of any bonds issued under this act, and for the payment of the current interest thereon and the said city council or common council shall each year include in the tax levy a sufficient amount for the payment of such interest as it accrues, and for the accumulation of a sinking fund for the redemption of such bonds at their maturity.

Sec. 3. Form of bond.—All bonds issued under authority of this act shall be sealed with the seal of the city issuing the same and signed by the mayor and attested by the city clerk and countersigned by the city comptroller or city auditor of such city, except that the signatures to the coupons attached to such bonds, if any, may be lithographed thereon. The sale of such bonds shall be made in such manner and in such proportions of the whole amount authorized by this act and at such times as may be determined by the said city council or common council.

Sec. 4. Use of proceeds.—The proceeds of any and all bonds issued and sold under authority of this act shall be placed in the city treasury of the city issuing the same and shall constitute a special fund and shall be kept distinct from all other funds of the city and shall be used only for the purpose of paying such portion of the laying of main trunk sewers as will not sustain a special assessment and for the purpose of paying for the cost of laying storm sewers and for paving or repaving street intersections, the cost of constructing sidewalk, curb and gutter in street intersections, and also the cost of laying or relaying of sewer pipes in the intersections of streets, and the cost of laying storm sewers, paving or repaving in front of property exempt by law from special assessments, and the cost of constructing curb and gutter in front of property exempt by law from special assessments and also the cost of laying, relaying or extending sewer pipes in front of property exempt by law from special assessments; and the proceeds in said bonds or any thereof shall not be used for any other purpose than those hereinbefore specified.

Sec. 5. Application.—This act shall only apply to such cities as are, or may be governed by a charter adopted pursuant to section 36, article 4, of the constitution of this state.

Sec. 6. **Power additional to existing power.**—The powers granted in this act are in addition to all existing powers of such cities.

Sec. 7. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved February 27, 1919.

CHAPTER 42—S. F. No. 155.

An act to provide how fraternal benefit societies organized under the laws of this state may consolidate, merge or reinsure its insurance risks, with any other fraternal benefit society, or assume or reinsure the risks of any other fraternal benefit society and to provide penalties for the violation of the provisions hereof.

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

Section 1. **Merging of fraternal benefit societies.**—No fraternal benefit society, organized under the laws of this state to do the business of life, accident or health insurance, shall consolidate or merge with any other fraternal benefit society, or reinsure its insurance risks, or any part thereof, with any other fraternal benefit society, or assume or reinsure the whole or any portion of the risks of any other fraternal benefit society, except as herein provided. No fraternal benefit society or subordinate body thereof shall merge, consolidate with or be reinsured by any company or association not licensed to transact business as a fraternal benefit society.

Sec. 2. **Merging to be approved by commissioner of insurance.**—When any such fraternal benefit society shall propose to consolidate or merge its business, or to enter into any contract or reinsurance, or to assume or reinsure the whole or any portion of the risks of any other fraternal benefit society, the proposed contract in writing setting forth the terms and conditions of such proposed consolidation, merger or reinsurance shall be submitted to the legislative or governing bodies of each of said parties to said contract after due notice, and if approved, such contract as so approved, shall be submitted to the commissioner of insurance of this state for his approval, and the parties to said contract shall at the same time submit a sworn statement showing the financial condition of each of such fraternal benefit societies as of the 31st day of December preceding the date of such contract; provided that such insurance commissioner may within his discretion require such financial statement to be submitted as of the last day of the month preceding the date of such contract. The commissioner of insurance shall thereupon consider such contract of consolidation, merger or reinsurance, and if satisfied that the interests of the certificate holders of such fraternal benefit societies are properly protected, and that such contract is just and equitable to the members of each of such societies, and that no reasonable objection exists thereto, shall