

villages as have heretofore or may hereafter establish a Municipal Court under the provisions of Chapter 229, Laws of Minnesota for the year 1895, shall be subscribed by the plaintiff or his attorney; it shall be directed to the defendant and require him to serve his answer to the complaint on the subscriber by copy, *thereof* at a specified place within the state where there is a post office, within ten days after the service on him of such summons, exclusive of the day of service, it shall also notify him that the complaint is either attached thereto or on file in the office of the clerk of said court and it shall also notify him in substance, that if he fails so to serve his answer;

1. If the action be for the recovery of a debt or a liquidated money demand only, that the plaintiff will take judgment for the amount specified therein.

2. In other actions that he will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

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

Approved March 29, 1921.

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#### CHAPTER 120—H. F. No. 713.

*An act amending Sections 1345 and 1346 of General Statutes 1913, relating to the framing of home rule charters for cities and villages by board of freeholders.*

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

Section 1. Proposed charter—How framed—Limit of bonded indebtedness.—Sections 1345 and 1346 of General Statutes 1913, are hereby amended so as to read as follows:

1345. Within six months after such appointment, the board of freeholders shall deliver to the chief executive of said city or village the draft of a proposed charter, signed by at least a majority of its members. Such draft shall fix the corporate name and the boundaries of the proposed city, and provide for a mayor, and for a council consisting of either one or two branches; one in either case to be elected by the people. Subject to the limitations in this chapter provided, it may provide for any scheme of municipal government not inconsistent with the constitution, and may provide for the establishment and administration of all departments of a city government, and for the regulation of all local municipal functions, as fully as the legislature might have done before the adoption of sec. 33, art. 4, of the constitution. It may omit provisions in reference to any department contained in special or general laws then operative in said city or village, and provide that such *special or general laws*, or such parts thereof as are specified, shall continue *and be in force therein, including any such special or general laws authorizing the city or*

*village to incur indebtedness or issue its bonds for municipal purposes.* It may prescribe methods of procedure in respect to the operation of the government thereby created, and the duties thereunder of all courts and officers of the district and county in which the city is situated, which duties such courts and officers shall perform. And by such charter the city may be authorized to acquire, by gift, devise, purchase, or condemnation, any property, within or without its boundaries, needed for the full discharge of any public function which it is permitted to exercise. Nothing in this section shall authorize a change of boundaries.

1346. Except as authorized in Section 1345, General Statutes 1913, no such charter shall permit the issue of any bonds of the city whereby its bonded indebtedness would be made to exceed ten per cent of the last assessed valuation of the taxable property therein, *including moneys and credits.* But any such charter may provide that certificates of indebtedness or bonds issued before or after its adoption shall not be *included in or* counted as a part of such bonded indebtedness, if (1) held in a sinking fund maintained by such city or village; or (2) issued for the *acquisition, equipment, purchase, construction, maintenance, extension, enlargement or improvement of street railways, telegraph or telephone lines, water, lighting, heat and power plants, or either, or any other public convenience from which a revenue is or may be derived,* owned and operated by such city or village, or the acquisition of property needed in connection therewith, *or for the construction of public drainage ditches or the acquisition of lands for, or for the improvement of streets, parks, or other public improvements, to the extent that they are payable from the proceeds of assessments levied upon property especially benefited by such ditches or improvements,* or (3) issued for the creation or maintenance of a permanent improvement revolving fund; or (4) for the purpose of anticipating the collection of general taxes for the year in which issued. And any such charter may provide that the city may issue certificates of indebtedness or bonds to any limit prescribed therein, without approval of the voters, if such issue be for either of the last two mentioned purposes, or for the purpose of extending, enlarging or improving water and lighting and heat and power plants, or either, owned and operated by such city, or of acquiring property needed in connection therewith, or for the purpose of funding floating indebtedness incurred by the city or village before the adoption of the charter, *or for any municipal purposes or improvements in respect to which the city or village is authorized by any special or general law to incur indebtedness or issue certificates of indebtedness or bonds at the time of the adoption of the charter.*

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

Approved March 29, 1921.