

in the same manner and amount as juror's fees and mileage are now paid by a coroner for services rendered by a juror before any such coroner.

Sec. 3. Coroner to subpoena interpreter—Fees.—That any such coroner shall have the authority to subpoena any person qualified to act as an interpreter in any coroner's inquest in the same manner as a witness may be subpoenaed. The fees and mileage of any such interpreter shall be paid by such coroner, not exceeding the sum of five dollars (\$5.00) for any one day, in the same manner as witness and jurors' fees are paid by such coroner under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 4. Inconsistent acts repealed.—All acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Sec. 5. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 15, 1921.

CHAPTER 281—S. F. No. 514.

An act to amend Section 4, Chapter 441, General Laws 1919, relative to the printing of reports and documents.

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

Section 1. State printing —Classes.—Section 4, Chapter 441, General Laws 1919, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 4. The state printing and binding is hereby divided into seven classes, as follows:

Class one—All bills for the senate and house of representatives, and all resolutions and other matters not in pamphlet or book form, that may be ordered printed by either or both houses, or by the officers of either.

Class two—The journals of the senate and house of representatives, including reports and other documents properly forming a part of such journals.

Class three—All other reports and documents ordered printed in pamphlet or book form by either branch of the legislature, or authorized or required by law to be so printed, including the volumes of executive documents and the legislative manual. The following documents may be published by the printing commission in the third class and in such form and quantity as it shall direct, but the commission may edit and condense any of them, or may decline to publish such as it shall decide may be omitted without injury to the state: Biennial reports of the secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, attorney general, railroad and warehouse commission, and such other matter as any of them, by virtue of his office, is required by statute to publish, *provided, however, that no annual report of any state department, or subdivision thereof, shall be printed and pub-*

lished in pamphlet or book form, except the state agricultural society, which society shall continue to publish an annual report as heretofore; all like reports of the board of control, insurance commissioner, department of education, public examiner, superintendent of banks, adjutant general, state librarian, expert printer, bureau of labor, dairy and food and game and fish commissioners respectively, board of pardons, commissioner of state parks and live stock sanitary board; the expense of publishing all of the foregoing documents and reports shall be paid out of the appropriation for printing, advertising and binding, except the documents and reports of the state agricultural society, which shall be paid as hereinafter provided. The reports and proceedings of the state horticultural society, the state historical society and other similar semi-official state organizations shall be printed under direction of the printing commission, but the expense for such printing and publication shall be paid from the funds of the respective societies and not out of the state funds appropriated for printing. The state agricultural society shall provide for the printing of all advertising matter, premium lists, catalogues, blanks, cards, reports and all other printing necessary for the conduct of its business and purchase such furniture, supplies and equipment as may be required by it, and the expense thereof shall be paid by such society out of its own funds. All reports of state boards, commissions and officials not herein enumerated, and all printing and binding necessary for state purposes and not payable out of the appropriation for printing, may be published or procured by such bodies or officials in the same manner as other state printing upon application to the state printer, who is hereby empowered to order same and directed to keep an account of the amount and cost of such printing and binding, the same to be paid for out of the appropriations of such boards, commissioners and officials.

Class four—The laws and joint resolutions passed by the legislature.

Class five—All blanks, circulars, and printed stationery required by the state departments including all matter usually known as job printing.

Class six—All embossed and lithographed blanks and stationery, blank books, binding, etc.

Class seven—Election ballots required by law to be printed by the state, together with tally sheets, abstracts of returns and all other blanks necessary to carry out the provisions of the law pertaining to the state primary and general election.

The commission is given discretionary power to subdivide any of the above named classes and receive separate bids on such subdivisions as it may designate.

Sec. 2. **Inconsistent acts repealed.**—All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 15, 1921.

CHAPTER 282—S. F. No. 958.

An act to create in cities of the State of Minnesota having no more than fifty thousand and not less than twenty thousand inhabitants, a local improvement fund, and to empower such cities to issue their bonds and certificates of indebtedness for certain purposes therein mentioned.

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

Section 1. Local improvement fund established in certain cities—Certificates of indebtedness authorized.—There is hereby created in each city having no more than fifty thousand and no less than twenty thousand inhabitants, for the purpose of facilitating the carrying out of contracts for the making of local improvements, a fund to be known and designated as the "local improvement fund," to be constituted and preserved and the moneys therein to be used as hereinafter designated.

The city council of such city may by resolution in writing approved by the mayor, within ninety days after the passage of this act, transfer from the public improvement fund of such city, if there be such a fund, to said local improvement fund, such amount or amounts as it may deem necessary and advisable for the purpose hereinafter designated.

Said council shall have power, from year to year, to include in its estimate of expenses for the levies of taxes such amount or amounts for such fund as it may deem necessary, subject, however, to all the limitations for the levy of taxes in the charter of such city contained. All moneys which may be hereafter collected upon local improvements made or hereafter to be made and to be paid for by special assessment shall be paid into such fund. All moneys so transferred, collected and paid shall constitute such fund and shall be known as the local improvement fund of such city; such fund shall be kept inviolate, and no moneys shall be paid out of such fund for any other purpose whatsoever by the city treasurer than as hereinafter designated.

All contracts heretofore or to be hereafter made for local improvements, which are to be paid for in whole by special assessments, and that portion of all contracts which are to be paid for in part by special assessments, under the provisions of the charter of such city, and no other, shall be paid for out of said local improvement fund.

If, at any time, it shall be found that the moneys in said fund shall not be sufficient to pay all amounts due and earned on any