

## CHAPTER 92—S. F. No. 709

*An act to qualify certain newspapers as media of official and legal publications under the laws of this state and to legalize and validate certain official and/or legal publications therein.*

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

Section 1. **Legal publications in certain newspapers validated.**—No daily newspaper in this state which conforms in all respects to the statutes defining a legal newspaper, except that it was heretofore published and issued only two days during one calendar week at some time since it became a legal newspaper, shall be deprived of its standing as such newspaper by reason of the failure to publish and issue the same at least six days during said week; but such newspaper shall be deemed to be a legal newspaper notwithstanding such failure; and any official and/or legal publication or publications published in any such newspaper subsequent to the calendar week in which such failure occurred and prior to the passage of this act are hereby legalized and validated.

Sec. 2. **Same.**—No weekly newspaper in this state which conforms in all respects to the statutes defining a legal newspaper, except that it was not heretofore published and issued for one week at sometime since it became a legal newspaper, shall be deprived of its standing as such legal newspaper by reason of such omission; but such newspaper shall be deemed to be a legal newspaper notwithstanding such omission of its publication and issuance for one week; and any official and/or legal publication or publications published in any such newspaper subsequent to the week during which such omission occurred and prior to the passage of this act are hereby legalized and validated.

Approved March 23, 1937.

## CHAPTER 93—H. F. No. 23

*An act to amend Mason's Minnesota Statutes of 1927, Section 297, relating to primary elections.*

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

Section 1. **Date of filing for state or county offices.**—That Mason's Minnesota Statutes of 1927, Section 297, be and the same hereby is amended so as to read, as follows:

297. At least 40 days before the primary election any party eligible and desirous of having his name placed upon the primary ballot as a candidate for chief justice or associate justice of the supreme court, judge of the district court, state or congressional office or member of the state legislature, *or county office*, shall file his affidavit with the secretary of state when to be voted for in more than one county, and with the county auditor when in a single county, stating his residence, that he is a qualified voter in the subdivision where he seeks a nomination, the name of his party, if for a party office, and the office for which he desires to be a candidate; and if for a party office that he affiliated with said party at the last general election, and either that he did not vote thereat or voted for a majority of the candidates of said party at such election and intends to so vote at the ensuing election; provided, that all candidates for offices not enumerated above in this section shall file their affidavit as herein provided, not less than *forty* days before said primary election. Upon payment by such candidate to the secretary of state of \$20.00, if for any office to be voted for in more than one county, or if for any office to be voted for in only one county, upon payment of ten dollars to the county auditor thereof, the county auditor shall place the name of such candidate upon the primary election ballot in the ticket of the party designated except where only one person has filed as a candidate for any one office in any one party the name of such candidate shall not be placed upon the primary ballot but shall be considered and shall be the nominee for such office for the party under which such candidate filed and his name shall be placed upon the general election ballot as the nominee of such party for such office; provided, however, that candidates for the legislature shall pay ten dollars only to the secretary of state when the affidavit or petition is filed with him and ten dollars to the county auditor when filed with him, provided that the name of any eligible person may also be placed upon the non-partisan primary election ballot as a candidate for chief justice or associate justice of the supreme court or judge of the district court upon petition in writing of electors filed within the same time and at the same place and upon payment of the same fee as is provided in case of filing of affidavits by candidates as follows:

For chief justice or associate justice of the supreme court, upon petition of 500 electors residing within the state; for judge of the district court upon the petition of 250 electors residing within the district. Such petition shall be in writing and signed by each of the electors joining therein and shall be by each of them acknowledged before an officer authorized by law to administer an oath. Upon the compliance with such requirement, such names shall be placed upon the non-partisan primary election ballot. No petition shall contain more than double the number of signatures herein required and no

office shall receive for filing or file any petition containing more than double the number of signatures so required. Any person whose name is so presented and filed may withdraw the same by filing an affidavit of withdrawal thereof in the same office in which such petition is filed. Provided, each candidate for state offices, congressmen at large, and judges of the supreme court shall pay to the secretary of state the sum of \$50.00 each at the time of filing his affidavit with said officer."

Approved March 24, 1937.

#### CHAPTER 94—S. F. No. 140

*An act relating to the fixing of minimum salaries for judges of the probate court in certain counties.*

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

**Section 1. Minimum salary of Judge of Probate.**—The minimum annual salary of the judge of the probate court, in all counties of this state, except as hereinafter provided, shall be the same amount as provided by law for the year 1930, regardless of any decrease in valuation, any change in population or any other factor on which such salary may have been based.

**Section 2. Salary of Judge of Probate fixed in certain counties.**—In all counties having a population of more than 8500 inhabitants according to the federal census for 1930, where the salary of the judge of the probate court was less than \$1800 for the year 1930, the minimum annual salary in any such county shall be the sum of \$1800 per annum. Provided, however, that this section shall not apply to any county, which, when described by the number of full or fractional congressional townships, the 1935 assessed valuation, exclusive of money and credits and the population, according to the 1930 federal census, shall come within any of the following classifications: 19 to 21 townships, valuation \$4,500,000 to \$4,800,000, population 9500 to 9900 inhabitants; 29 to 31 townships, valuation \$1,700,000 to \$2,000,000, population 9400 to 9700 inhabitants; 18 to 20 townships, valuation \$5,800,000 to \$6,000,000, population 11000 to 11500 inhabitants; 20 to 22 townships, valuation \$3,500,000 to \$3,700,000, population 10000 to 10700 inhabitants; 15 to 17 townships, valuation \$7,000,000 to \$7,300,000, population 12000 to 12400 inhabitants.

**Section 3. Minimum salaries in certain counties.**—In all counties having a population of less than 8500 but more than 5000 inhabitants according to the federal census for 1930, where the salary