

Such filing sufficient notice.

cease to be notice as against the creditors of the mortgagor and subsequent purchasers and mortgagees in good faith, after the expiration of two years from the filing thereof: *Provided*, that no mortgage of goods or chattels shall be notice of any fact as against the creditors of the mortgagor or subsequent purchasers or mortgagees in good faith, unless the same is acknowledged before some officer authorized to take acknowledgment of deeds.

When act to take effect.

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

Approved February 17, 1876.

CHAPTER LIV.

AN ACT DEFINING CERTAIN MISDEMEANORS, AND PROVIDING PENALTIES THEREFOR.

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

Prohibition of the charivari.

SECTION 1. If any persons to the number of three or more shall assemble at or near any occupied dwelling house, and shall there make any noise or disturbance, by discharging fire arms, beating drums, blowing horns, shouting, or by any other means, with intent to annoy any inmate or inmates of such dwelling house, or to give any inmate or inmates thereof a charivari, commonly called "horning," every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not more than ninety days, or by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars; and in any complaint or indictment for such offense it shall not be necessary to set forth the names of the persons associated in the commission of the offense with the person or persons charged, but it shall be sufficient to describe such associates as divers persons to the complainant, or to the grand jury, as the case may be, unknown.

Fights in public places.

SEC. 2. If any person not being armed with a dangerous weapon, shall willfully engage in any fight with any other person or persons in any public street, highway, alley or lane, or in any public hall, or in any inn, tavern, hotel, saloon, post-office or other place of public resort, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not more than sixty days, nor less than ten days, or by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars nor less than five dollars.

SEC. 3. If any person shall in any manner willfully interrupt or disturb any school while in session, or any meeting of any debating, social or other club or society, or any lawful assembly of

the people, such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not more than ninety days, nor less than ten days, or by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars nor less than five dollars. *Provided*, That the provisions of this section respecting the interruption or disturbance of any school shall not apply to any pupil in, and subject to the discipline of such school.

Disturbance of schools, meetings etc.

SEC. 4. This act shall be in force from and after its passage.

When act to take effect.

Approved March 4, 1876.

CHAPTER LV.

AN ACT TO AMEND SECTION 23, OF CHAPTER 95, OF THE GENERAL STATUTES OF MINNESOTA.

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

SECTION 1. That section 23, of chapter 95, of the statutes of Minnesota, be and the same is hereby amended so that the same shall read as follows, [viz:]

Sec. 23. If any officer, agent, clerk or servant of any incorporated company, or if any clerk, agent or servant of any private person, or of any co-partnership, except apprentices, and other persons under the age of sixteen years, or if any attorney at law, collector, or other person, who in any manner receives or collects money, or any other property for the use of and belonging to another, embezzles or fraudulently converts to his own use, or takes and secretes, with intent to embezzle and convert to his own use, without the consent of his employer, master or the owner of the money or goods collected, or received any money or property of another, or which is partly the property of another and partly the property of such officer, agent, clerk, servant, attorney at law, collector, or other person, which has come to his possession or under his care in any manner whatsoever, he shall be deemed to have committed larceny; and in a prosecution for such crime it shall be no defense that such officer, agent, clerk, servant, attorney at law, or other person, was entitled to a commission out of such money or property, as commission for collecting or receiving the same for and on behalf of the owner thereof. *Provided*, That it shall be no embezzlement on the part of such agent, clerk, servant, attorney at law, collector, or other person, to retain his reasonable collection fee on the collection.

Embezzlement.

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

When act to take effect.

Approved March 1, 1876.