

this act, to issue in the aggregate more than \$30,000.00 par value of bonds by any one city.

Bonds to
be signed
by mayor
and city
clerk.

SEC. 2. Such bonds shall be signed by the mayor and city clerk and shall be countersigned by the city comptroller, and shall have the corporate seal of the city affixed thereto, and shall be in such denominations and contain such recitals as the common council may determine. Such bonds may be in the form of coupon bonds or in the form of registered certificates so-called, and shall mature at such time as the common council shall determine, not exceeding, however, thirty years from their date, and shall bear interest at a rate not to exceed four per cent per annum, payable semi-annually at such places as the common council may determine. Any bonds so issued under this act shall be disposed of upon notice and at public sale to the highest responsible bidder therefor, provided none of said bonds shall be sold for less than par and accrued interest, and the faith and credit of the city so issuing any bonds is irrevocably pledged to the prompt payment of both principal and interest thereof, and the common council shall provide by taxation each year for the prompt payment of the interest thereon as it accrues.

Rate of
interest.

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

Approved April 21, 1903.

S. F. No. 573.

CHAPTER 344.

Accounts
of executors
and admin-
istrators.

An act relating to the allowance of the accounts of executors and administrators.

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

SECTION 1. That in all cases where any executor or administrator has heretofore paid in good faith any debts or claims against the estate which he represents, without the same having been duly approved as required by law, and whose final account has not yet been settled, such payments may be allowed by the judge of probate upon proof satisfactory to said judge of probate that said debts or claims were just and exist[ing] demands against said estate at the time of their payment, *provided* that the notice of settlement of such final account shall state that application will be made for such allowance.

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

Approved April 21, 1903.

CHAPTER 345.

S. F. No. 455.

An act to amend section fifty-one (51) of chapter sixty-six (66) of the General Statutes of 1878, as amended by chapter twenty-eight (28) of the General Laws of 1895, relating to the change of venue in civil actions.

Change of venue in civil actions.

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

SECTION 1. That section fifty-one (51) of chapter sixty-six (66) of the General Statutes of 1878, as amended by chapter twenty-eight (28) of the General Laws of 1895, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section fifty-one (51). If the county designated for that purpose in the complaint is not the proper county, the action may notwithstanding be tried therein, unless the defendant before the time for answering expires, demands in writing that the trial be had in the proper county, which demand shall be accompanied by an affidavit of the defendant, his attorney or agent, as to the actual residence of the defendant at the time of the commencement of the action, and upon filing due proof of the service of such demand and affidavit upon the attorney of plaintiff in the office of the clerk of the district court in the county in which such action is commenced, within thirty (30) days from the date of the service thereof, such action shall thereupon be transferred and the place of trial thereof changed to the county of which such defendant is a resident without any other steps or proceedings whatever. Where in any action there are several defendants residing in different counties the action shall be tried in the county upon which a majority of such defendants shall unite in such demand.

Demand to be accompanied by affidavit.

The court may change the place of trial in the following cases:

Court may change place of trial in designated cases.

First—When there is reason to believe that an impartial trial cannot be had in the county in which the action is then pending.

Second—When the convenience of witnesses and the ends of justice would be promoted by the change.