

this act, shall have all their civil rights restored as therein provided.

Approved March 12, 1907.

CHAPTER 35—S. F. No. 16.

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An Act authorizing judges of the district court in counties having a population of more than two hundred thousand to fix the time when petit jurors shall be convened, and directing the drawing and summoning of jurors in such cases.

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

Petit jurors to be summoned—additional jurors to be summoned.—Section 1. The judge or judges of any judicial district may, by order filed with the clerk of the court of any county having a population of more than two hundred thousand, where a term of court is to be held, at least fifteen days before the sitting of such court, direct that the petit jurors for such or any subsequent term or terms be summoned for any day of the term fixed by such order other than the day now fixed by law. Such order may be at any time modified or vacated by the court by an order in like manner made and filed with the clerk at any time. When such order has been made, the clerk of the district court in such county shall, in the presence of a judge thereof, at least ten days before the general term of said district court, under the direction of the judge or judges of said court, draw from the names in the list of persons selected to serve as petit jurors, made, certified and prepared for drawing, the names of as many persons as the court or judge shall direct, to serve as petit jurors for a period of two weeks in such terms, commencing with the day of such term named in said order; and shall then continue in like manner to draw the names of other persons for each panel for as many successive panels of petit jurors as the court or judge may direct for successive periods of two weeks, covering the time that petit jurors are expected to be needed during such general term. Such clerk shall forthwith issue to the proper officers venires for such panels of petit jurors, returnable on the proper days as to each, respectively, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and the officer shall forthwith thereafter, as soon as may be, serve all such venires and summon all such jurors and shall be entitled to the same mileage, and

no more, that would be the case if the names of all the jurors in all the venires were contained in a single venire. If there be a deficiency of petit jurors, the clerk shall, in open court, under the direction of the judge, draw from the box containing the names on the petit jury list the names of additional persons to supply such deficiency; and writs of venire facias shall issue summoning such persons, and returnable at such time as the judge of the court may direct.

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

Approved March 13, 1907.

CHAPTER 36—S. F. No. 98.

• *An Act to amend section 3648, Revised Laws of 1905, relating to descent of property.*

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

Order of descent.—Section 1. That section 3648 of the Revised Laws of 1905, be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 3648. The surviving spouse shall also inherit an undivided one-third of all other lands of which decedent at any time during coverture was seized or possessed, to the disposition whereof, by will or otherwise, such survivor shall not have consented in writing, except such as have been transferred or sold by judicial partition proceeding or appropriated to the payment of decedent's debts by either execution or judicial sale, by general assignment for the benefit of creditors, or by insolvency or bankruptcy proceedings, and subject to all judgment liens. But the lands so inherited shall be subject in their just proportion to such debts of the decedent as are not paid out of his personal estate. The residue of such other lands, or, if there be no surviving spouse, then the whole thereof, shall descend, subject to the debts of the intestate, in the manner following:

First—In equal shares to his surviving children, and to the lawful issue of his deceased children, by right of representation.

Second—If there is no surviving child and no lawful issue of any deceased child, and the intestate leaves a sur-