

jurisdiction to hear, try and determine civil actions at law where the amount in controversy does not exceed five hundred (500) dollars, excepting causes involving title to real estate. It shall have exclusive jurisdiction to hear all complaints and conduct all examinations and trials in criminal cases arising under the ordinances, rules and by-laws of said city.

It shall have jurisdiction of all actions cognizable before justices of the peace under the general laws of the State of Minnesota. It shall not have jurisdiction of actions for divorce, nor of any action where the relief asked for in the pleadings is purely equitable in its nature. The territorial jurisdiction of said court shall be co-extensive with the present limits of St. Louis county *and of the area included within the present limits of the township or townships in Lake County whether organized or unorganized which adjoin the township in St. Louis County in which said city of Ely is located. One-half of all fines or penalties collected for violation of any state statute where the offense occurred within Lake County, not including any costs and disbursements collected, shall be paid over by the Judge or Clerk of said Municipal Court to the County Treasurer of Lake County, to be held by him as provided by law, and the remaining half of all fines and penalties shall be paid to the City Treasurer of the City of Ely to be used by such city for its general revenue purposes. Said court shall have power to commit prisoners to the Lake County Work Farm in cases of offenses arising in Lake County.*"

Approved April 20, 1931.

CHAPTER 252—H. F. No. 1001

An act to amend General Statutes 1923, Section 9498, subdivision 4, relating to appeals to the supreme court in civil actions.

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

Section 1. Appeals to supreme court.—That General Statutes 1923, Section 9498, Subdivision 4, be and the same hereby is amended so as to read as follows:

"4. From an order *granting or* refusing a new trial, or from an order sustaining a demurrer, providing that when an order granting a new trial is based exclusively upon errors occurring at the trial *the court shall expressly state in its order or memorandum the reasons for and the grounds upon which such new trial is granted and in such case an appeal may be taken from such order.*

Provided further that when upon the entry of an order overruling a demurrer, the trial court shall certify that the question presented by the demurrer is in his own opinion important and doubtful and such certification is made part of the order overruling the demurrer, an appeal from such order may be taken."

Approved April 20, 1931.

CHAPTER 253—H. F. No. 1066

An act allowing the retirement of probate judges in certain cases.

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

Section 1. Retirement of judges of probate court.—Whenever a probate judge shall become incapacitated physically or mentally from performing his judicial duties during the remainder of his term of office and shall make a written application to the governor for his retirement, setting forth the nature and extent of such disability, the governor shall make such investigation as he shall deem advisable and if he shall thereby determine that such disability exists, and the public service is suffering and will continue to suffer by reason of such disability, he shall thereupon by written order, to be filed in the office of the secretary of state, direct the retirement of such judge for the unexpired portion of the term for which such judge was elected, which retirement shall create a vacancy in said office, which shall be filled by appointment, as provided by law.

Sec. 2. To receive half pay.—When a judge shall be retired under the provisions of section 1 of this act, he shall receive the compensation allotted to his office for the remainder of his term, or, if then past 70 years of age, having served as such probate judge