

drawn except by order of the retirement board duly entered in the record of its proceedings.

“(d) The retirement board is hereby authorized and empowered in carrying out the provisions of this act, to establish special funds supplementing individual contributions by the *employees* and to receive, invest and disburse for such purpose all moneys in the form of donations, gifts, legacies, bequests, or otherwise, which may be contributed by private individuals or corporations or organizations for the benefit of the city *employees* generally, or any special *employee* or class of *employees* of the city.”

Approved March 17, 1939.

CHAPTER 67—S. F. No. 114

An act relating to compensation of court reporters in certain judicial districts.

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

Section 1. Salary of court reporters in certain judicial districts.—That the judges of the district court in any judicial district in this state, with three judges, and composed of nine counties, containing an area of more than 15,000 square miles, and not containing a city of the first class, shall fix and establish the salary of their respective court reporters for such district in the amount of \$3,000.00 per annum.

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

Approved March 17, 1939.

CHAPTER 68—S. F. No. 16

An act to amend Mason's Minnesota Statutes for 1927, Section 3186, relating to granting of relief and transportation of poor to legal settlement in state, providing for return of poor person, and punishment for violation.

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

Section 1. Relief of poor—Transportation.—That Mason's Minnesota Statutes for 1927, Section 3186, be amended to read as follows:

"3186. Each board and council shall have the following powers and duties:

"1. It may appoint a practicing physician to be physician of the poor, who shall hold office during its pleasure, and receive such compensation as it may from time to time determine. When directed by a member of the board or council, such physician shall attend upon and prescribe for any sick poor person entitled to support or relief from the town, city or village.

"2. Whenever any person not having a legal settlement therein shall be taken sick, lame or otherwise disabled, or for any other cause shall be in need of relief as a poor person, and shall make application for relief to any such board or council of such municipality, its chairman, mayor or president shall warn him to depart; and if he is unable or refuses to do so within a reasonable time and is likely to become a public charge, such chairman, mayor or president may, in writing require any constable or marshal of the town, city or village to convey him to the place of his settlement, if he have a settlement in this state. If such person is so sick or infirm as to render it unsafe or inhuman to remove him, and is in need of immediate support or relief, the board or council shall provide such assistance as it deems necessary, and if he dies, shall give him decent burial. The expense so incurred shall be paid by the town, city or village, and shall thereupon become a charge against the county. Upon payment thereof, the county may recover the same from the county, town, city or village of such person's settlement, if he have any within this state. Within five days after such person becomes a public charge, the board or council shall notify the county auditor, and thereupon the county board may take him in charge, or relieve him in such manner as it may seem fit.

"3. When any minor becomes chargeable upon any town, city or village for support, the board or council, or a member thereof, shall apply to the county board to secure his admission to the state public school, or secure him a home with some respectable householder, if one can be found who will take him.

"4. *No poor person removed or departing from any political subdivision to the political subdivision wherein he has a*

legal poor settlement, as provided for in subdivision 2 hereof, shall return or be returned to the political subdivision from which he has been removed or departed for a period of at least 90 days after such removal or departure. Any person who shall voluntarily return and applies for support or relief within said ninety day period, and any official of any county, city or township who shall remove any poor person in violation of the order of any court of this state determining said poor person's settlement shall be guilty of a misdemeanor."

Approved March 17, 1939.

CHAPTER 69—H. F. No. 562

An act prohibiting the printing and circulating of documents simulating legal process and providing a penalty for violating the act.

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

Section 1. Printing and circulating certain documents prohibited.—Any person who, not being otherwise authorized by law to do so, drafts, prepares, prints, multigraphs, mimeographs, typewrites, writes, or otherwise transcribes or duplicates, for sale, gift, distribution or other disposal, or who circulates, gives away, distributes, publishes, or offers for sale any paper or document, or any blank form of paper or document which, when the blanks thereof have been filled in, simulates or is intended to simulate a summons, complaint, writ, final or other notice, or legal, judicial or court process of any kind, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 2. Nothing herein contained shall prohibit the printing, publishing, giving away, sale, circulation or distribution of blank forms of legal documents for use by attorneys at law.

Approved March 18, 1939.

CHAPTER 70—H. F. No. 397

An act creating courts of conciliation and small debtors courts in the village of Hibbing and city of Chisholm in the county of St. Louis and State of Minnesota, and defining the jurisdiction thereof and the practice and procedure therein.

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