

THE *J. Rogers*  
GENERAL STATUTES

OF THE

STATE OF MINNESOTA:

REVISED BY COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED UNDER AN ACT APPROVED FEBRUARY 17, 1868, AND  
ACTS SUBSEQUENT THERETO, AMENDED BY THE LEGISLATURE,  
AND PASSED AT THE SESSION OF 1866.

TO WHICH

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, THE ORGANIC ACT, THE  
ACT AUTHORIZING A STATE GOVERNMENT, AND THE  
CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA,

ARE PREFIXED;

AND A LIST OF ACTS PREVIOUSLY REPEALED,

A GLOSSARY, AND INDEX, ARE ADDED.

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Edited and Published under the authority of Chapters 15 and 16 of  
the Laws of 1866.

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CHAPTER CVI.

EXAMINATION OF OFFENDERS, COMMITMENT FOR TRIAL, AND TAKING BAIL.

SECTION

1. Officers authorized to issue process under provisions of this chapter.
2. Proceedings on complaint made.
3. Warrant, executed in any county, when.
4. Party arrested may give recognizance, when.
5. Duty of magistrate taking bail.
6. Proceedings when magistrate refuses to take bail.
7. Officer shall proceed, how, in case of felony.
8. Party arrested, before whom taken.
9. Examination may be adjourned.
10. Proceedings, if party under recognizance is defaulted.
11. Party, failing to recognize, shall be committed.
12. Examination, how conducted.
13. Rights of accused on examination.
14. Witnesses may be kept separate during examination.
15. Testimony, how taken.
16. Prisoner discharged, when.
17. What offenses are not ballable.
18. Prisoner required to give bail, when.
19. Witnesses shall give recognizances.

SECTION

20. May be required to give other security, when.
21. Married woman or minor, may recognize as witness, how.
22. Witnesses, failing to recognize, shall be committed.
23. Magistrate may call another magistrate to act with himself.
24. Magistrate to certify testimony and papers to clerk of court.
25. Proceedings, when party under recognizance makes default.
26. Surety in recognizance may make payment and be discharged.
27. Penalty of recognizance may be remitted, when.
28. Action on recognizance not barred or defeated, when.
29. Proceedings in action brought on recognizance.
30. Defendant, defaulting on recognizance, may be arrested.
31. Proceedings before district judge on application to give bail.
32. Bail to justify in all cases.

Officers authorized to issue process under provisions of this chapter.  
10 Min. 39.

Proceedings upon complaint made.

Warrant executed in any county, when.

Party arrested may give recognizance, when.

SECTION 1. For the apprehension of persons charged with offenses, the judges of the several courts of record, in vacation as well as in term time, and all justices of the peace, are authorized to issue process to carry into effect the provisions of this chapter.

SEC. 2. Upon complaint being made to any such magistrate that a criminal offense has been committed, he shall examine on oath the complainant, and any witness provided by him, and shall reduce the complaint to writing, and shall cause the same to be subscribed by the complainant; and if it appears that any such offense has been committed, the court or justice shall issue a warrant reciting the substance of the accusation, and requiring the officer to whom it is directed, forthwith to take the person accused and bring him before the said court or justice, or before some other court or magistrate of the county, to be dealt with according to law; and in the same warrant may require the officer to summon such witnesses as are therein named, to appear and give evidence on the examination.

SEC. 3. If any person against whom a warrant is issued for an alleged offense committed in any county, either before or after the issuing of such warrant, escapes from or is out of the county, the sheriff or other officer to whom such warrant is directed may pursue and apprehend the party charged, in any county in this state, and for that purpose may command aid and exercise the same authority as in his own county.

SEC. 4. In all cases where the offense charged in the warrant is not punishable by death or imprisonment in the state prison, if the person arrested requests that he may be brought before a magistrate of the county in which the arrest was made, for the purpose of entering into a recognizance without a trial or examination, the officer making the arrest shall carry him before a magistrate of that county, who may take from the person arrested a recognizance, with sufficient sureties, for his appearance at the court having cognizance of the offense, and next holden in the county where it is alleged to have been committed; and the party arrested shall thereupon be liberated.

SEC. 5. The magistrate who so lets the person arrested to bail, shall certify that fact upon the warrant, and deliver the same with the recognizances by him taken, to the person who made the arrest, who shall cause the same to be delivered without unnecessary delay to the clerk of the court before which the accused was recognized to appear; and on application of the complainant, the magistrate who issued the warrant, or the district attorney, shall cause such witnesses to be summoned to the same court as he thinks necessary.

Duty of magistrate taking bail.

SEC. 6. If the magistrate in the county where the arrest was made refuses to bail the person so arrested and brought before him, or if no sufficient bail is offered, the person having him in charge shall take him before the magistrate who issued the warrant, or in his absence, before some other magistrate of the county in which the warrant was issued, to be proceeded with as hereinafter directed.

Proceedings when magistrate refuses to take bail.

SEC. 7. When the offense charged in any warrant is punishable with death or by imprisonment in the state prison, the officer making the arrest in some other county shall convey the prisoner to the county where the warrant issued, and he shall be proceeded with in the manner directed in the following section.

Officer, how to proceed in case of felony.

SEC. 8. Every person arrested by warrant, for any offense where no other provision is made for his examination thereon, shall be brought before the magistrate who issued the warrant, or if he is absent or unable to attend, before some other magistrate of the same county, and the warrant with the proper return thereon, signed by the person who made the arrest, shall be delivered to the magistrate.

Party arrested, before whom taken.

SEC. 9. Any magistrate may adjourn an examination or trial pending before himself from time to time as occasion requires, not exceeding ten days at one time, without the consent of the defendant or person charged, and at the same or a different place in the county as he thinks proper, and in such case, if the party is charged with an offense not bailable, he shall be committed in the mean time; otherwise he may be recognized in a sum, and with sureties, to the satisfaction of the magistrates for his appearance for such further examination, and for want of such recognizance he shall be committed to prison.

Examination may be adjourned. 7 Min. 398. 10 Min. 39.

SEC. 10. If the person so recognized does not appear before the magistrate at the time appointed for such further examination, according to the conditions of such recognizance, the magistrate shall record the default, and certify the recognizance, with the record of such default, to the district court, and like proceedings shall be had thereon as upon the breach of the condition of a recognizance for appearance before that court.

Proceedings, if party under recognizance, is defaulted.

SEC. 11. When such person fails to recognize, he shall be committed to prison by an order under the hand of the magistrate, stating concisely that he is committed for further examination on a future day, to be named in the order; and on the day appointed he may be brought before the magistrate by his verbal order to the same officer by whom he was committed, or by an order in writing to a different person.

Party, failing to recognize, shall be committed.

SEC. 12. The magistrate before whom any person is brought upon a charge of having committed an offense, shall, as soon as may be, examine the complainant and the witnesses to support the prosecution, on oath, in the presence of the party charged, in relation to any matter connected with such charge, which may be deemed pertinent.

Examination, how conducted.

SEC. 13. After the testimony to support the prosecution is finished, the witnesses for the prisoner, if he has any, shall be sworn and examined, and he may be assisted by counsel in such examination, and also in the cross-examination of the witnesses in support of the prosecution.

Rights of accused on examination.

# MINNESOTA STATUTES 1866

Witnesses may be kept separate during examination

SEC. 14. The magistrate while examining any witness may in his discretion exclude from the place of examination all the other witnesses; he may also, if requested, or if he sees cause, direct the witnesses for or against the prisoner, to be kept separate, so that they cannot converse with each other, until they are examined.

Testimony, how taken.  
10 Min. 350.

SEC. 15. The testimony of the witnesses examined shall be reduced to writing by the magistrate, or under his direction, and shall be signed by the witnesses, if required by the magistrate.

Prisoner discharged, when.

SEC. 16. If it appears to the magistrate upon the whole examination that no offense has been committed, or that there is not probable cause for charging the prisoner with the offense, he shall be discharged.

What offenses are not bailable.

SEC. 17. Persons charged with an offense punishable with death shall not be admitted to bail when the proof is evident or the presumption great; nor any person, charged with an offense punishable with death or imprisonment in the state prison for a term exceeding seven years, be admitted to bail by a justice of the peace; in all other cases bail may be taken in such sum as in the opinion of the judge or magistrate will secure the appearance of the person charged with the offense at the court where such person is to be tried.

Prisoner required to give bail, when.

SEC. 18. If it appears that an offense has been committed and that there is probable cause to believe the prisoner guilty, and if the offense is bailable by the magistrate, and the prisoner offers sufficient bail, or the amount of money in lieu thereof, it shall be taken and the prisoner discharged; but if no sufficient bail is offered or the offense is not bailable by the magistrate, the prisoner shall be committed for trial.

Witnesses shall recognize.

SEC. 19. When the prisoner is admitted to bail, or committed by the magistrate, he shall also bind by recognizance such witnesses against the prisoner as he deems material, to appear and testify at the next court having cognizance of the offense, and in which the prisoner is held to answer.

Witness may be required to give other security, when.

SEC. 20. If the magistrate is satisfied that there is good cause to believe that any such witness will not perform the condition of his recognizance unless other security is given, such magistrate may order the witness to enter into a recognizance with such sureties as may be deemed necessary for his appearance at court.

Married woman or minor may recognize as witness, how.

SEC. 21. When any married woman or minor is a material witness, any other person may be allowed to recognize for the appearance of such witness, or the magistrate may in his discretion take the recognizance of such married woman or minor in a sum not exceeding fifty dollars, which shall be valid and binding in law, notwithstanding the disability of coverture or minority.

Witnesses, failing to recognize, shall be committed.

SEC. 22. All witnesses required to recognize either with or without sureties, shall, if they refuse, be committed to prison by the magistrate, there to remain until they comply with such order or are otherwise discharged according to law.

1872-142

Magistrate may call another magistrate to act with himself.

SEC. 23. Any magistrate to whom complaint is made or before whom any prisoner is brought, may associate with himself one or more magistrates of the same county, and they may together execute the powers and duties before mentioned, but no fees shall be taxed for such associates.

Magistrate to certify testimony and papers to clerk of court.  
10 Min. 350.

SEC. 24. All examinations and recognizances taken by any magistrate in pursuance of the provisions of this chapter, shall be certified and returned by him to the clerk of the court before which the party charged is bound to appear, on or before the first day of the sitting thereof, and shall be filed in said court; and if such magistrate neglects or refuses to return the same, he may be compelled forthwith by rule of court, and in case of disobedience, may be proceeded against by attachment as for contempt.

SEC. 25. When any person under recognizance in any criminal prosecution either to appear and answer or to prosecute an appeal, or to testify in any court, fails to perform the condition of such recognizance, his default shall be recorded and process shall be issued against the persons bound by the recognizance, or such of them as the prosecuting officer directs.

Proceedings, when party under recognizance, makes default. 10 Min. 39.

SEC. 26. Any surety in such recognizance may, by leave of the court, after default, and either before or after the process is issued against him, pay to the county treasurer or to the clerk of the court, the amount for which he was bound as surety, with such costs as the court directs and be thereupon forever discharged.

Surety in recognizance may make payment and be discharged.

SEC. 27. When any action is brought in the name of the state of Minnesota against a principal or surety in any recognizance entered into, either by a party or a witness in any criminal prosecution, and the penalty of such recognizance is adjudged forfeited, the court may, on application of any party defendant, remit any part or the whole of such penalty and may render judgment thereon for the state, according to the circumstances of the case, and the situation of the party, and upon such terms and conditions as to such court seems just and reasonable.

Penalty of recognizance may be remitted, when. 10 Min. 39.

SEC. 28. No such action brought on a recognizance as mentioned in the preceding section shall be barred or defeated, nor shall judgment thereon be arrested by reason of any neglect or omission to note or record the default of any principal or surety, at the term when such default happens nor by reason of any defect in the form of the recognizance, if it sufficiently appears from the tenor thereof at what court the party or witness was bound to appear, and that the court or magistrate before whom it was taken was authorized by law to require and take such recognizance.

Action on recognizance not barred or defeated, when. 10 Min. 39.

SEC. 29. Whenever upon action brought upon any recognizance to prosecute an appeal, the penalty thereof is adjudged to be forfeited, or when by leave of the court, such penalty has been paid to the county treasurer or to the clerk of the court, without a suit or before judgment has been given in a manner by law provided, if by law any forfeiture accrues to any person by reason of the offense of which the appellant was convicted, the court may award to him such sum as he may be entitled to out of such forfeiture.

Proceedings in action brought on recognizance.

SEC. 30. If a defendant in any indictment has been let to bail, after verdict or trial, and neglects to appear before any court or officer, at any time or place at which he is bound to appear, and submit to the jurisdiction of the proper court or officer, the court or officer before which he is bound to appear may cause such defendant to be arrested in the same manner as upon the finding of an indictment, and may forfeit his recognizance and direct the same to be prosecuted.

Defendant defaulting on recognizance, may be arrested.

SEC. 31. When in any case a party in custody is desirous of giving bail, the offense being bailable, and the district court is not in session in the county, he may apply to the judge thereof, or a judge of the supreme court, upon his affidavit, showing the nature of the application and the names of the persons to be offered as bail, with a copy of the mittimus or papers upon which he is held in custody. The judge may thereupon by order direct the sheriff to bring up said party at a time and place named for the purpose of giving bail. Notice of such application shall be given to the county attorney, if he is within the county, and no matters can be inquired into except such as relate to the amount of bail and the sufficiency of the sureties.

Proceedings before district judge on application to give bail.

SEC. 32. Bail shall in all cases justify by affidavit or upon oral examination before the court, judge, or magistrate as the case may be.

Bail to justify in all cases.