

Statutes  
1878

THE  
GENERAL STATUTES  
OF THE  
STATE OF MINNESOTA,

As Amended by Subsequent Legislation.

PREPARED BY  
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FOURTH EDITION.

WITH SUPPLEMENTS,  
CONTAINING ALL THE GENERAL LAWS IN FORCE UP TO THE END OF  
THE LEGISLATIVE SESSION OF 1883.

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1883.

in the matter upon the hearing thereof, which shall be settled by the court in the same manner as a case in a civil action; when settled, it shall be filed by the clerk of the court by which the judgment was given.

§ 30. (SEC. 29.) *What papers constitute judgment-roll.* The following papers shall be annexed together and filed by the clerk within two days after the filing of the case, or within such further time as the court or judge thereof may prescribe:

*First.* The accusation;

*Second.* The objections or answers thereto;

*Third.* The case mentioned in the last section;

*Fourth.* A copy of the entries upon the minutes of the court, relating to the accusation and the proceedings thereon, including the order of suspension or removal.

§ 31. (SEC. 30.) *Suspension—order—copy to be sent to supreme court.* Any court, except a justice's court, may suspend an attorney and counsellor from practising therein, for any of the causes mentioned in section eighteen, for a period not beyond the adjournment of the next general term of the supreme court; the order of suspension shall state the cause thereof, and be entered upon the minutes, and a certified copy thereof transmitted by the court by which it is made to the next general term of the supreme court, which may proceed thereon against the person suspended, in the manner provided in this chapter.

3 M. 188. [274].

CHAPTER LXXIX.

ARBITRATORS.

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§ 1. *What may be submitted to arbitrators.* All controversies which can be the subject of a civil action, may be submitted to the decision of one or more arbitrators in the manner provided in this chapter.

§ 2. *What claims shall not be submitted.* No such submission shall be made respecting the claim of any person to any estate, in fee or for life, to real estate; but any claim to an interest for a term of years, or for one year or less, in real estate, and controversies respecting the partition of lands between joint tenants, or tenants in common, or concerning the boundaries of lands, or concerning the admeasurement of dower, may be submitted to arbitration.

§ 3. *Parties to execute agreement—form of agreement.* The parties shall appear in person, or by their lawful agents or attorneys, before any justice of the peace, and shall there sign and acknowledge an agreement in substance as follows:

Know all men, that of and of have agreed to submit the demand a statement whereof is hereto annexed, (and all other demands between them as the case may be,) to the determination of and the award of whom or the greater part of whom, being made and reported within from this day, to the district court for the county of the judgment thereon shall be final; and if either of the parties shall neglect to appear before the arbitrators, after due notice given him of the time and place appointed for hearing the parties, the arbitrators may proceed in his absence.

Dated this day of in the year And the justice shall subjoin to the said agreement his certificate, in substance as follows:

State of Minnesota, } ss.  
County of

Then the above named and personally appeared, (or the above named personally, and the said by the said his attorney, appeared, as the case may be,) and acknowledged the above instrument, by them signed, to be their free act.

Before me, J. P. justice of the peace.

<sup>4 M. 362 [466.]</sup>  
§ 4. **Submission of specific demand—of all demands.** If any specific demand is submitted to the exclusion of others, the demand submitted shall be set forth in the statement annexed to the agreement; otherwise it is not necessary to annex any statement of a demand, and the words in the agreement relating to such statement may be omitted, and the submission may then be of all demands between the parties, or of all demands which either of them has against the other, or the submission may be varied, in this respect, in any other manner, according to the agreement of the parties.

§ 5. **Submission irrevocable without consent.** Neither party has power to revoke a submission, made as herein provided, without the consent of the other; and if either of them neglects to appear before the arbitrators, after due notice, the arbitrators may, nevertheless, proceed to hear and determine the cause upon the evidence produced by the other party.

§ 6. **Arbitrators to fix time and place of hearing—adjournments.** The arbitrators thus selected shall appoint a time and place for the hearing, and shall adjourn the same from time to time as may be necessary; and on the application of either party, and for good cause, they may postpone such hearing to a time not extending beyond the day fixed in such submission for rendering their award.

§ 7. **Arbitrators to be sworn.** Before proceeding to hear any testimony, the arbitrators shall be sworn, by an officer authorized to administer oaths, faithfully and fairly to hear and examine the matters in controversy, and to make a just award according to law and evidence.

§ 8. **Time for making award.** The time within which the award shall be made and reported may be varied according to the agreement of the parties; and no award made after the time so agreed upon shall have any legal effect or operation, unless made upon a recommitment of the award by the court to which it is reported.

<sup>11 M. 57 [92.]</sup>  
§ 9. **Award to be in writing, etc.** To entitle any award to be enforced, according to the provisions of this chapter, it shall be in writing, subscribed by the arbitrators making the same, and attested by a subscribing witness.

<sup>11 M. 57 [92.]</sup>  
§ 10. **Award to be filed with clerk of court.** The award shall be delivered by one of the arbitrators to the clerk of the court designated in the agreement, or shall be inclosed and sealed by them, and transmitted to the clerk, and shall remain sealed until opened by the court.  
<sup>11 M. 57 [92.]</sup>

§ 11. **Award, how disposed of by the court.** The award may be accepted or rejected by the court for any legal and sufficient reason, or it may be recommitted to the arbitrators for a rehearing by them.

11 M. 57 [92]; 22 M. 17.

§ 12. **Vacating award—on what grounds.** Any party complaining of such award may move the court designated in such submission to vacate the same, upon either of the following grounds:

11 M. 57 [92]; 23 M. 64.

*First.* That such award was procured by corruption, fraud, or other undue means;

*Second.* That there was evident partiality or corruption in the arbitrators, or either of them;

*Third.* That the arbitrators were guilty of misconduct, in refusing to postpone the hearing upon sufficient cause shown, or in refusing to hear evidence pertinent and material to the controversy, or any other misbehavior by which the rights of any party have been prejudiced;

*Fourth.* That the arbitrators exceeded their powers, or that they so imperfectly executed them that a mutual, final and definite award on the subject-matter submitted was not made:

7 M. 295 [374]; 22 M. 17.

*Fifth.* That the award is contrary to law and evidence.

§ 13. **Award may be modified or corrected, when.** Any party to such submission may also move the court designated therein, to modify or correct such award in the following cases:

*First.* Where there is an evident miscalculation of figures, or an evident mistake in the description of any person, thing or property, referred to in such award;

*Second.* Where the arbitrators have awarded upon some matter not submitted to them, nor affecting the merits of the decision upon the matter submitted;

*Third.* Where the award is imperfect in some matter of form, not affecting the merits of the controversy, and where, if it had been a verdict, such defect could have been amended or disregarded by the court.

§ 14. **Return of award at term—attendance of parties.** The award may be returned at any term or session of the court that is held within the time limited in the submission; and the parties shall attend at every such term or session, without any express notice for that purpose, in like manner as if an action for the same cause was pending between them in the same court; but the court may require actual notice to be given to either party, when it shall appear necessary or proper, before it proceeds to act upon the award.

11 M. 57 [92.]

§ 15. **Judgment on award—costs.** Upon such award being confirmed or modified, the court shall render judgment in favor of the party to whom any sum of money or damages have been awarded, that he recover the same; and if the award has directed any act to be done by either party, judgment shall be entered that such act be done according to such order; the costs of proceedings shall be taxed as in actions; and if no provision for the fees and expenses of the arbitrators has been made in the award, the court shall make a suitable allowance.

23 M. 46.

§ 16. **Record of judgment—contents thereof.** A record of such judgment shall be made, commencing with a memorandum reciting the submission, then stating the hearing before the arbitrators, their award, the proceedings of the court thereupon in modifying or confirming such award, and the judgment of the court for the recovery of the debt or damages awarded, and that the parties perform the acts ordered by the award, and for the recovery of the costs allowed.

§ 17. **Record, how filed and docketed—effect thereof—appeals, etc.** Such record shall be filed and docketed as records of judgments in other cases, shall have the same force and effect in all respects, be subject to all the provisions of law in rela-

tion to judgments in actions, and may in like manner be removed by appeal and reversed, and execution be issued thereupon.

§ 18. <sup>23 M. 46.</sup> **Costs, how regulated.** If there is no provision in the submission concerning the costs of the proceedings, the arbitrators may make such award respecting the costs as they shall judge reasonable, including therein a compensation for their own services; but the court may reduce the sum charged for the compensation of the arbitrators, if it appears to them unreasonable.

§ 19. **Testimony under oath—common-law arbitrations.** The arbitrators shall hear and receive the testimony of either party, under oath; and shall have power to administer all necessary oaths to parties or witnesses appearing before them. Nothing in this chapter contained shall preclude the submission and arbitration of controversies, according to the common law.

CHAPTER XC.

LIENS.

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- PROTECTION OF WAGES OF MECHANICS, CLERKS, ETC.
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  - 25-26. Lien not to be impaired by mortgages—not to be waived.

11. See 1883 Sup<sup>4</sup>, p. 65.

§ 1. **Who may have lien, and on what.** Whoever performs labor, or furnishes materials or machinery, for erecting, constructing, altering or repairing any house, mill, manufactory or other building, or appurtenances, or for constructing, altering or repairing any boat, vessel, or other water-craft, by virtue of a contract or agreement with the owner or agent thereof, shall have a lien, to secure the payment of the same, upon such house, mill, manufactory, or other building and appurtenances, and upon such boat, vessel, or other water-craft, together with the right, title or interest of the person owning such house, mill, manufactory, or other building and appurtenances, on and to the land upon which the same is situated, not exceeding forty acres, and if erected within the limits of any city, town or village plat, the lot of ground on which said house, mill, manufactory, or other building and appurtenances is erected, not exceeding in extent one acre. Whoever furnishes any labor, skill or material for constructing, altering or repairing any line of railway, or for constructing, altering or repairing any bridge, telegraph, depot, fences, or other structure appertaining to