

REVISED LAWS

MINNESOTA

1905

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proceedings shall be had as in the case of other fences and with like effect. (2071)

2765. Effect of record of division—Where the line upon which a partition fence is to be built between unimproved lands has been divided by the fence viewers, or by the recorded agreement of the parties, the several owners thereof, and their heirs and assigns forever, shall erect and maintain such fences agreeably to such divisions. (2072)

2766. Neglect to perform duty—Penalty—Any fence viewer who shall unreasonably neglect to perform any duty required by this chapter shall forfeit five dollars to the town, and shall also be liable to the party injured for all damages consequent upon such neglect. (2074)

2767. Compensation of viewers—Each fence viewer shall be paid for his services by the person employing him at the rate of one dollar for each day's employment. If such compensation be not paid within thirty days after the service is performed, he may recover double the amount thereof in a civil action. (2075)

2768. Viewers in counties not divided—In counties not divided into towns, the county commissioners shall be fence viewers, and shall be governed by the provisions of this chapter. (2076)

CHAPTER 53

ESTRAYS AND BEASTS DOING DAMAGE

ESTRAYS

2769. Who may take up—No person shall take up any estray, except horses or mules, unless such estray shall be found on lands owned or occupied by him in the town wherein he resides. (2080)

31-451, 18+315.

2770. Finder to give notice—Penalty—Every finder of an estray, within seven days thereafter, shall notify the owner thereof, if to him known, and request him to pay all reasonable charges and take such estray away; but, if such owner be to him unknown, he shall within ten days file a notice with the town clerk. Such clerk shall transmit a copy thereof to the register of deeds, who shall record the same in a book designated "Estray Book." If the estray is of less value than five dollars, such finder shall give posted notice thereof in said town, but, if the value exceeds five dollars, he shall give four weeks' published notice thereof. Such notice shall briefly describe the estray, giving its marks, natural and artificial, as near as practicable, naming the residence of the finder, and specifying the town, section, and time when taken up. For failure to give such notice, the finder shall be liable to the owner of such estray in double the amount of damages sustained by him thereby. (2081, 2082)

2771. Appraisement—Every finder of an estray of the value of ten dollars or more at the time of taking up shall also within one month thereafter cause the same to be appraised by a justice of the peace of such town, and the certificate of such appraisement shall be filed with the town clerk. The finder shall pay the justice fifty cents for such certificate, and six cents per mile for each mile necessarily traveled to make the same. (2083)

2772. Charges for keeping—The person entitled to the possession of any such estray at any time within one year after such notice is filed with the town clerk may have the same restored to him upon proving his right thereto, and paying all lawful charges that occur in relation to the same. If such person and the finder cannot agree as to the amount of such charges, or upon what

should be allowed for the use of such estray, either party, on notice to the other, may apply to a justice of the peace of such town to settle the same, who for that purpose may examine witnesses on oath. If any amount shall be found due to the finder, over the value of the use of such estray, the same, with costs, shall be a lien upon such estray, and the costs of such adjudication shall abide the decision of the justice. (2084, 2085)

2773. Sale—If no claimant for such estray shall cause its return to him as before provided, and if such estray shall not have been appraised at more than ten dollars, the finder shall thereupon become the owner thereof; but, if such appraised value exceeds ten dollars, the estray shall be sold at public auction by any constable of the county on the request of the finder. Notice thereof shall be given and the sale conducted and the same fees allowed as in case of sales upon justice's execution. The finder may bid at such sale, and at the time thereof shall deliver to such officer a statement in writing of his charges. After deducting such charges, if reasonable, and the costs of sale, the officer shall deposit the remainder of the money, together with said written statement, and a statement of the costs of sale, with the county treasurer, taking his receipt therefor. If the finder of any such estray shall fail to cause such sale to be made, he shall pay to the town the value of such estray, to be recovered in an action by the town. (2086)

2774. Money, how disposed of—If the money so deposited be not claimed by the former owner of the estray within one year after such sale, the same shall be paid by the county treasurer into the public school fund. (2087)

2775. Removal of estray—Neglect to give notice—If any person, without the consent of the finder, shall take away any estray taken up pursuant to this chapter, without first paying all lawful charges incurred in relation to the same, he shall be liable to the finder for the value of such estray; and, if any person taking up the estray shall neglect to comply with the provisions of this chapter, he shall be precluded from acquiring any right of property in such estray, and from receiving any charges or compensation in relation thereto. (2088, 2089)

BEASTS DOING DAMAGE

2776. Who may distrain—The owner or occupant of lands may distrain any beast doing damage thereon, either while upon the premises, or upon immediate pursuit of such beast escaping therefrom, and before returning to the inclosure or immediate care of the owner or keeper, and keep such beast upon his premises or in some public ground in his town until his damages shall be appraised, as hereinafter provided. (2113)

92-500, 100+377. See 15-350, 283.

2777. Notice to owner—The person distraining shall give notice to the owner of such beast, if known to him, within twenty-four hours if he resides in the same town, and within forty-eight hours if he resides in another town in the same county, Sundays excepted; specifying in such notice the time when and place where distrained, the number of beasts, and the place of their detention, and that at a time and place stated therein, which shall not be less than twelve hours after the service of such notice, nor more than three days after such distress, he will apply to a designated justice of the peace of the county for the appointment of appraisers to appraise the damages; but if the owner be unknown, or does not reside in the county, he shall apply for the appointment of such appraisers within twenty-four hours after such distress without notice. Upon such application the justice shall appoint, in writing, three disinterested freeholders of such town to appraise the damages, for which he shall receive a fee of fifty cents. (2113-2115)

2778. Appraisalment—The appraisers, immediately after their appointment, shall be sworn, and view the damage done. They may take the evidence of any witnesses of the facts and circumstances necessary to enable them to ascertain the extent of such damage, and the insufficiency of any line fence on the premises where the damage was done, if any dispute shall arise touching

the same, and may administer oaths to such witnesses. They shall certify under their hands the amount of such damages, and the costs of keeping such beasts to that time, with their fees, not exceeding one dollar per day each; and their determination as to such damages, and the sufficiency of such fence, if in dispute, shall be conclusive. (2115, 2116)

2779. Tender and effect—At any time before proceedings are begun for such appraisement, or before action is brought for the recovery of damages, the owner or his agent may tender, to the person aggrieved by the depredation of such animal, the amount of damages which such owner may believe has been sustained. If such tender be accepted, no further damages shall be recovered in any way; if refused, and the person aggrieved fails to substantiate or recover as damages a sum greater than that tendered, no costs, disbursements or expenses shall be collected or recovered in his favor, but he shall pay the costs and disbursements of such owner. (2115)

92-500, 100+377.

2780. Beasts impounded, etc.—Unless the damages so ascertained, together with the fees of the appraisers and justice, shall be paid within twenty-four hours after appraisal, the person distraining shall cause the beasts to be put into the nearest pound of the same town, if there be one, and, if not, then in some secure inclosure therein, where the same shall remain until sold as hereinafter directed, or until such damages, fees, and the costs of keeping such beasts after appraisal shall be paid, or until otherwise seized or discharged according to law. From the time of seizure until discharged or sold, such beasts shall be furnished with suitable food, the expense of which, after the appraisal, shall be added thereto as additional costs; and, if such beasts be put in a pound, the certificate of appraisal shall be delivered to the keeper thereof. (2117)

31-451, 18+315.

2781. Sale—Time and notice—The poundmaster shall receive and keep in the public pound any beasts so delivered to him, and, unless seized or discharged according to law within six days, shall sell the same or as many as shall be necessary to pay such damages, fees, and costs, at public auction, giving three days' posted notice thereof, and posting one such notice on the pound. (2118)

2782. Sale if not impounded—If, by reason of there being no pound within such town, such beasts shall be kept within some other inclosure, and shall not be discharged therefrom in the manner hereinbefore provided within six days after being placed therein, the sheriff or any constable of the county shall sell such beasts, or so many as may be necessary to pay such damages, fees, and costs of keeping, upon the same notice as is required in sales of personal property on execution. (2119)

2783. Redemption—The purchaser of any animal sold under §§ 2781, 2782 shall keep the same at least two months, during which time the owner may redeem such animal by paying all costs and charges of keeping, and the amount paid therefor at the sale, with interest thereon at twelve per cent. per annum. (2119)

2784. Proceeds of sale—From the proceeds of such sale the person making it shall retain his fees therefor, which shall be the same as are allowed constables on execution sales, and the costs of keeping such beasts, and he shall pay to the distrainer the damages so certified, with fees of the appraisers and justice; and the surplus, if any, shall be paid to the owner of the beasts, if known. If no one appears at the time of such sale, or within one week thereafter, who claims such surplus, the same shall be paid to the treasurer of the town, to be paid to the owner of the beasts, if claimed within one year after the distress. If not applied for within one year, the money shall be applied to the use of the town. (2120, 2121)

2785. Taking distrained beasts a misdemeanor—If any person, without authority of law, and without first paying the damages and costs, takes any distrained beast out of the possession of the person making the distress, or

that of the sheriff, constable, or poundmaster, as the case may be, without his consent, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall also be liable to the person injured in double the amount of the damage done by such beasts. (2123)

MISCHIEVOUS DOGS

2786. Injury by dogs—The owner or keeper of any dog that shall kill, wound, or worry any domestic animal shall be liable to the owner thereof for the value of such animal, without proving notice to such owner or keeper, or knowledge by him, that such dog was mischievous or disposed to kill or worry such animals. (6882)

2787. Keeping after notice—Every person who shall keep or harbor a dog which has bitten any domestic animal, after having notice of such fact, shall pay a fine of five dollars for every day he keeps, harbors, or permits such dog to remain on his premises thereafter. (6883)

2788. Worrying sheep—Any person may kill any dog found injuring or worrying sheep, and any owner of sheep may kill any dog found on his premises where sheep are kept, not under the restraint or control of his owner or other person. (6884)

2789. Nuisance, when—Procedure—Any dog that habitually worries, chases, or molests teams or persons traveling peaceably on the public road, is a public nuisance. Upon complaint in writing made to a justice of the peace, containing a description of such dog, and giving his name and that of his owner, if known, and, if not, so stating, and that such dog is a public nuisance, the justice shall issue a summons, if such owner is known, commending him to appear before said justice at his office at a time therein stated, not less than six nor more than ten days from the date thereof, to answer such complaint. Such summons shall be served not less than six days before the day of hearing thereon, in the same manner as other justice court summonses. ('99 c. 286 ss. 1-3)

2790. Owner not known—If it appears from the complaint that such owner is not known, ten days' posted notice, containing a description of such dog as given in the complaint, and stating that such complaint has been made, and the time and place of hearing thereon, shall be given in the town where such justice resides. ('99 c. 286 s. 4)

2791. Hearing—Judgment—On the day of hearing the justice shall hear the evidence in the case, and, if he shall find therefrom that such dog is a public nuisance, he shall enter judgment accordingly, and thereupon shall order the constable to kill and bury such dog, which order such constable shall forthwith execute. ('99 c. 286 s. 5)

2792. Costs—Costs in the first instance shall be paid by the complainant, but if the dog is adjudged a nuisance, and the owner is known, judgment shall be entered against him therefor. ('99 c. 286 s. 6)

RUNNING AT LARGE OF CERTAIN ANIMALS

2793. Penalty—The owner of any stallion over the age of one year, bull over the age of nine months, boar or ram over the age of three months, or of any breachy cattle, who shall suffer the same to run at large in any town, shall forfeit to such town five dollars for each day any such animal shall be so at large. (2124)

26-154, 2+163.

2794. Owner notified—Proceedings—Upon notice that any such animal is running at large, the chairman of the town board shall forthwith notify its owner, and, if he does not immediately confine such animal, such chairman shall cause suit to be brought against him, in the name of the town, to recover the forfeiture, and such animal may be sold under execution in said action to pay the forfeiture and costs. After deducting the costs and expenses of suit, all such forfeitures collected shall be paid into the town treasury for the use of the road and bridge fund. (2124, 2125)

2795. Proceedings when owner not found—If unable to find the owner of any such animal, the chairman shall cause it to be confined in the public pound, if there be one, and, if not, in some other inclosure, for three days; and, if not then claimed, he shall cause it to be sold at public auction upon five days' posted notice. From the proceeds of such sale he shall deduct the amount of the forfeiture and expenses, and deposit the balance with the town treasurer, which shall be paid to the owner of such animal if applied for within one year. If not so applied for, the same shall be paid into the town treasury for the use of the town. (2127, 2128)

2796. Castration of animals—If, after being notified as in this subdivision provided, the owner of any such stallion, bull, boar, or ram shall permit the same to continue or again to run at large, such chairman shall forthwith cause the same to be taken up and castrated in the usual manner, and shall have a lien on such animals for the expenses of so doing, and may also recover the amount of such expenses from the owner of such animal in a civil action brought in the name of the town: Provided, that any such ram running at large may be castrated without liability for damages by any person among whose sheep he shall be found. Any chairman who shall refuse or neglect to perform any of the duties required by this subdivision shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. (2126, 2129)

CHAPTER 54

UNCLAIMED PROPERTY

2797. Duty of consignee or bailee—Whenever any personal property shall be consigned to or deposited with any forwarding merchant, wharfinger, warehouseman, innkeeper, or storage or express company, such consignee or bailee shall immediately cause to be entered in a proper book kept by him a description of such property, with the date of its reception; and if not consigned or deposited for the purpose of being forwarded according to directions received by such consignee or bailee at or before the reception thereof, he shall immediately notify the owner by mail, if his name and residence be known or can be reasonably ascertained. (2090, 2091)

2798. Sale of property—Notice—If any such property be not claimed or taken away within one year after its reception, it may be sold upon sixty days' notice; and, if perishable or subject to decay by keeping, it may be sold, if not taken away within thirty days, upon ten days' notice; and if it be in a state of decay, or manifestly liable to decay, it may be summarily sold by order of a justice of the peace or any judge of the municipal court, after inspection, without notice. When not sold summarily, notice shall be given to the owner personally or by mail; but if the name of the owner be not known, and cannot with reasonable diligence be ascertained, published notice for the periods aforesaid shall be given. (2092, 2093, 2102)

2799. Proceedings if property not claimed—If the owner or person entitled to such property shall not take the same away and pay the charges thereon, after notice as aforesaid shall have been given, the person having possession thereof, his agent or attorney, shall make and deliver to a justice of the peace of the same or an adjoining town or to the judge of any municipal court an affidavit, setting forth a description of the property, the date of its reception, the giving of the notice, and whether the owner is known or unknown. (2094)

2800. Inventory by justice—Upon the delivery to him of such affidavit, the justice or judge shall cause the property to be opened and examined in his presence, and a true inventory thereof made, and shall annex to such inventory an order, under his hand, that the property therein described be sold at public auction, by any constable or police officer of the town where the same shall be. (2095)