

GENERAL STATUTES

OF

MINNESOTA

1913

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poration, or when such action is brought into the district court on appeal by defendant, such plaintiff shall file a bond to the clerk, before service of summons, or in case of appeal within five days after perfecting the same, in the sum of at least seventy-five dollars, conditioned for the payment of all costs and disbursements that may be adjudged against him. If, after the commencement of the action or the taking of an appeal, all parties plaintiff therein become non-residents, or the sureties on the bond remove from the state or become insolvent, the court, on motion, may require such bond, or an additional bond, to be filed, conditioned as aforesaid; but this section shall not apply to any action brought for the recovery of wages or claims for personal services. (4355)

G. S. 1894 § 5518 cited (100-76, 110+341).

7992. Neglect to file security—Prosecution of bond—Whenever any party shall commence an action without filing a bond, or fail to provide an additional bond when so required, the court, on motion of defendant, may order a stay of all proceedings in such action, or a dismissal thereof at the cost of the attorney commencing the same. Whenever judgment is entered against any party who has given security as required, and the costs and disbursements adjudged against him remain unpaid in whole or in part for ten days, such bond may be put in suit and prosecuted to final judgment. (4356)

43-295, 45+444.

CHAPTER 80

APPEALS IN CIVIL ACTIONS

7993. Appeal from district court—A judgment or order in a civil action in a district court may be removed to the supreme court by appeal, as provided in this chapter, and not otherwise. (4357)

Application to special proceedings (12-388, 269; 24-313; 27-14, 6+401; 35-404, 29+161; 91-404, 98+98). Right of state to appeal (107-506, 121+395, 23 L. R. A. [N. S.] 1260).

7994. Title of action on appeal—The party appealing shall be known as the appellant, and the adverse party as the respondent; but the title of the action shall not be changed in consequence of the appeal. (4358)

7995. Notice of appeal—Service—Effect—An appeal shall be made by the service of a notice in writing on the adverse party, and on the clerk with whom the judgment or order appealed from is entered, stating the appeal from the same, or some specified part thereof. Whenever a party, in good faith, gives notice of appeal from a judgment or order, and omits, through mistake, to do any other act necessary to perfect the appeal, or to stay proceedings, the court may permit an amendment on such terms as may be just. (4359)

1. One notice for appeal from several orders—92-143, 99+638.

2. Contents of notice—Must contain a description of the order or judgment (8-188, 160; 25-272; 37-445, 35+264; 46-237, 48+1022). On appeal by guardian ad litem (25-39).

3. On whom served—Must be served on each adverse party as to whom it is sought to review any order or judgment, although he did not appear in the proceeding or action in the district court (57-325, 59+308; 60-82, 61+902; 66-185; 68+834; 74-8, 76+790. See 78-408, 80+953, 81+210, 79 Am. St. Rep. 400). A party not served is not before the supreme court (84-30, 86+767). An appeal may be taken against a co-plaintiff or co-defendant and notice of appeal should be served on them as well as on the opposite party (49-57, 52+26).

4. Service on clerk—9-232, 217; 32-434, 21+471; 46-343, 49+54.

5. Service on attorney—32-443, 21+474.

6. Amendment—87-205, 91+756, 92+331.

7. Waiver of appeal—Appeal from order setting aside service of summons held not waived by subsequent personal service pending appeal; nor did such service render validity of the first moot question (108-62, 121+212).

7996. Return to supreme court—Upon an appeal being perfected, the clerk of the district court shall immediately transmit to the clerk of the supreme court a certified copy of the notice and bond upon appeal, and the filing thereof shall vest in the supreme court jurisdiction of the cause, and upon request of either party, the clerk of the district court shall transmit to the clerk of the supreme court the original record, judgment roll, settled case, or bill of

exceptions, and such exhibits as may be on file in his office, the same to remain in the supreme court for its use until the case is disposed of and then returned to the clerk of the district court. (R. L. § 4360, amended '13 c. 55 § 1)

Memorandum, not made part of order granting new trial (107-457, 120+749).

7997. Powers of appellate court—Upon an appeal from a judgment or order, the appellate court may reverse, affirm, or modify the judgment or order appealed from in the respect mentioned in the notice of appeal and as to any or all of the parties, and, if necessary or proper, may order a new trial. When the judgment is reversed or modified, the appellate court may make complete restitution of all property and rights lost by the erroneous judgment. (4361)

Prior to amendment—On joint appeal by several the court may reverse, affirm or modify the judgment or order as to any or all the parties (28-314, 9+863). Modification of judgment (28-400, 10+429). Cited (19-464, 406; 57-37, 58+868). Where new trial is ordered, parties may waive fact that mandate has not been sent down (100-434, 111+399). Decision of former appeal, reviewing former trial, when law of case (96-387, 104+1089, 106+112). Order or decision, otherwise right as a matter of law, will not be reversed because of wrong reasons assigned (97-135, 106+108).

7998. Judgment notwithstanding verdict—When at the close of the testimony any party to the action moves the court to direct a verdict in his favor, and the adverse party objects thereto, such motion shall be denied and the court shall submit to the jury such issue or issues, within the pleadings on which any evidence has been taken, as either or any party to the action shall request, but upon a subsequent motion, by such moving party after verdict rendered in such action, that judgment be entered notwithstanding the verdict, the court shall grant the same if, upon the evidence as it stood at the time such motion to direct a verdict was made the moving party was entitled to such directed verdict. An order for judgment notwithstanding the verdict may also be made on a motion in the alternative form asking therefor, or if the same be denied, for a new trial. If the motion for judgment notwithstanding the verdict be denied, the supreme court, on appeal from the judgment, may order judgment to be entered, when it appears from the testimony that a verdict should have been so directed; and it may also so order on appeal from the whole order denying such motion when made in the alternative form whether a new trial was granted or denied by such order. (R. L. § 4362, amended '13 c. 245 § 1)

1. Prior to amendment—When judgment should be ordered—Judgment should not be ordered unless it clearly appears from the whole evidence that the cause of action or defence sought to be established does not, in point of substance, constitute a legal cause of action or a legal defence. When it appears probable that a party has a good cause of action or defence and that deficiencies of proof might be remedied on another trial judgment should not be ordered (72-181, 75+221; 75-266, 77+958; 77-442, 80+617; 78-232, 80+1052; 79-14, 81+533; 80-67, 82+1097; 80-205, 83+137; 80-488, 83+446, 49 L. R. A. 640; 81-1, 83+459; 81-112, 83+503; 81-130, 83+511; 81-337, 84+114; 83-145, 85+942, 87+847; 83-385, 86+413; 84-314, 87+919; 84-397, 87+1117, 87 Am. St. Rep. 369; 84-415, 87+1015; 85-391, 89+64; 86-77, 90+122; 87-526, 92+471; 89-280, 94+871; 90-503, 97+384; 94-421, 103+502). It is not alone sufficient to authorize judgment that the evidence was such that the trial court, in its discretion, ought to have granted a new trial (77-442, 80+617). If there is some evidence reasonably tending to prove a good cause of action or defence judgment cannot be ordered (81-130, 83+511). Where it is perfectly obvious that fatal deficiencies of proof could not be supplied on another trial judgment should be ordered (66-119, 68+851; 80-205, 83+137; 81-1, 83+459; 86-263, 90+534; 95-333, 104+133). Judgment not authorized where clear conflict in evidence on material issues (98-198, 108+7, 803). Inconsistency in verdicts, general or special, furnishes no basis for judgment notwithstanding verdict (112-488, 128+829).

2. Motion on trial for directed verdict necessary—64-136, 66+366; 66-355, 68+1099; 84-216, 87+617.

3. Motion for judgment—A party is not entitled to a judgment under the statute unless, after verdict, he specifically moves for it. The court cannot grant such relief on a mere motion for a new trial (64-312, 67+71; 65-447, 68+79; 66-355, 68+1099). The motion may be in the alternative; that is, for judgment notwithstanding the verdict, or, in case that is denied, for a new trial (66-355, 68+1099; 67-318, 69+1077). The notice of motion must state that the party will ask for a judgment in his favor and this notice must appear in the record on appeal (66-355, 68+1099). Motion for judgment notwithstanding verdict, made at conclusion of trial and denied, does not bar motion for new trial on a settled case, if seasonably made (102-358, 113+884, 13 L. R. A. [N. S.] 790, 120 Am. St. Rep. 635).

4. Constitutional—The statute is constitutional (64-312, 67+71), but it must be con-

strued and applied so as not to invade the constitutional right of trial by jury (84-397, 87+1117, 87 Am. St. Rep. 369).

5. Inapplicable to trial by court—84-226, 87+768; 89-147, 94+434; 107-104, 119+428, 131 Am. St. Rep. 441.

6. Appealability of order on motion—64-312, 67+71; 67-318, 69+1077; 71-50, 73+631; 76-7, 78+873; 76-351, 79+310; 88-162, 92+542, 60 L. R. A. 403, 97 Am. St. Rep. 509; 89-147, 94+434; 90-52, 95+751; 90-205, 95+906. Denying motion for judgment notwithstanding verdict (109-509, 124+213; 116-389, 133+966).

7. Disposition of case on appeal—75-266, 77+958; 77-442, 80+617; 79-14, 81+533; 80-67, 82+1097; 81-130, 83+511; 84-314, 87+919.

8. Scope of review on appeal from judgment—71-45, 73+637.

7999. Dismissal of appeal in vacation—Any justice of the supreme court, during vacation, shall have the same power as the court in term to dismiss any appeal and remand the cause to the court below, upon the stipulation of the parties, consenting thereto, filed with the clerk of said court. (4363)

8000. Appeal, when taken—An appeal from a judgment may be taken within six months after the entry thereof, and from an order within thirty days after written notice of the same from the adverse party. (4364)

1. When judgment entered—Judgment must be made a matter of record in order to limit the time for taking an appeal (9-318, 301; 15-185, 142; 22-559; 36-117, 30+436). A judgment is not perfected for the purpose of limiting the time for taking an appeal until costs have been taxed and inserted therein (37-461, 35+270; 45-517, 48+404; 80-524, 83+415), unless the prevailing party has waived them (81-228, 83+836).

2. Appeal from judgment—Time to appeal from judgment, complete and perfect on its face, expires six months from date of entry. Pendency of appeal from the clerk's taxation of costs, which are allowed and included in judgment, does not suspend operation of statute fixing time (101-65, 111+923). Where plaintiff recovers judgment, but not for all relief claimed, and defendant appeals and assigns errors only as to part unfavorable to him and judgment is affirmed on his appeal, plaintiff within time limited may appeal from that part which is to his disadvantage (99-280, 109+238, 110+975).

3. Appeal from order—An appeal may be taken from an order within thirty days after written notice of the same (91-226, 97+974). Actual notice does not take the place of written notice. The obligation to give written notice rests on both parties and each must be served with notice to set the statute running as to him (83-145, 85+942, 87+847). Notice cannot be given to a party for the purpose of limiting the time for appealing from a conditional order until the order becomes as to him a final order and therefore appealable. The correct practice requires the party on whom the condition is imposed to perform it and then give written notice of the making of the order and of his compliance with its terms. The opposite party must then, if he desires to appeal from the order, do so within thirty days after receiving such notice (84-168, 87+363, 88+252). The time within which to appeal cannot be extended by a second entry of the same order (9-249, 235). Appeal from order modifying prior order (34-266, 26+6. See 67-35, 69+477). Though no notice is given, no appeal lies from order for judgment notwithstanding verdict, pursuant to which judgment is entered, after expiration of time for appeal from judgment, and more than year from entry (110-414, 125+1017).

4. Appeal from a modified judgment—65-25, 67+649.

5. Appeal in action for claim against county—82-542, 85+550.

8001. Appeal to supreme court—An appeal may be taken to the supreme court by the aggrieved party in the following cases:

1. From a judgment in an action commenced in the district court, or brought there from another court from any judgment rendered in such court; and upon such appeal the court may review any intermediate order involving the merits or necessarily affecting the judgment appealed from.

2. From an order granting or refusing a provisional remedy, or which grants, refuses, dissolves, or refuses to dissolve, an injunction, or an order vacating or sustaining an attachment.

3. From an order involving the merits of the action or some part thereof.

4. From an order refusing a new trial, or from an order sustaining a demurrer, provided that when an order granting a new trial is based exclusively upon errors occurring at the trial and it is so expressly stated in the order or memorandum of the trial court, an appeal therefrom may be taken but in such case only.

Provided further that where the trial court has once granted a new trial in the exercise of its discretion, on the ground that the evidence is not sufficient to support the verdict, an appeal may be taken from any subsequent order granting a new trial wholly or in part upon that ground.

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 opinion important and doubtful, and such certification is made part of the order overruling the demurrer, an appeal from such order may be taken.

5. From an order which, in effect, determines the action, and prevents a judgment from which an appeal might be taken.

6. From an order or judgment made or rendered in proceedings supplementary to execution.

7. From a final order, affecting a substantial right, made in a special proceeding, or upon a summary application in an action after judgment.

When an appeal is perfected under subdivisions 2 or 7 of this section, and notice and bond on appeal is filed with the clerk of the supreme court, the party appealing or the respondent, may apply to the supreme court, upon ten days' notice, for an order fixing the time and manner of the hearing of the appeal; and the court may, in its discretion, if it be of opinion that the substantial interests of the parties involved, or of the public, require a speedy hearing, summarily fix the time of hearing, whether the court be then in session or in vacation, and may summarily determine the time for filing paper books and briefs, and the method of submission. (R. L. § 4365, amended '13 c. 474 §. 1)

STATUTE GENERALLY

1. **Application to special proceedings**—12-388, 269; 24-313; 27-14, 6+401; 35-404, 29+161; 91-404, 98+98.

2. **Appeal from several orders**—92-143, 99+638.

3. **Orders vacating non-appealable orders**—That which cannot be done directly cannot be done indirectly. An appeal will not lie from an order granting or refusing a motion to vacate a non-appealable order (44-322, 46+560; 46-73, 48+458).

SUBDIVISION 1

4. **From judgment on appeal to district court**—A judgment affirming an order of the probate court admitting a will to probate (20-245, 220, 18 Am. Rep. 368); a judgment in unlawful detainer proceedings (14-469, 351); a judgment on an appeal from the award of commissioners in condemnation proceedings (35-404, 29+161).

5. **From judgment in action commenced in district court**—An appeal does not lie from an order for judgment (4-320, 236; 8-467, 417; 14-513, 335; 14-514, 337; 15-185, 142; 18-316, 285; 25-362; 25-509; 26-303, 3+695; 26-317, 4+45; 28-156, 9+635; 30-119, 14+511; 30-156, 14+794; 33-278, 37+338; 39-30, 38+804; 50-332, 52+898; 67-318, 69+1077; 71-50, 73+631; 72-99, 75+4; 79-232, 82+311; 88-162, 92+542, 60 L. R. A. 403, 97 Am. St. Rep. 509. Aliter in habeas corpus proceedings, 93-294, 101+303). Judgment must be the final determination of the rights of the parties in the action (1-24, 8; 2-50, 37; 2-59, 46; 8-96, 71; 12-437, 326; 20-245, 220, 18 Am. Rep. 368; 27-376, 7+732; 44-526, 47+171; 86-509, 91+29). It is not necessary that it should be on the merits and preclude the parties from bringing another action. It is only necessary that it should be final in the sense of terminating the particular action. Judgments of dismissal are appealable as well as judgments on the merits (34-350, 25+712). Form is not controlling and if an order is in effect a final judgment it is appealable as such (20-245, 220, 18 Am. Rep. 368; 86-509, 91+29; 92-242, 99+807). A judgment which is such only in name is not appealable (2-50, 37; 2-59, 46). Judgment in partition (44-526, 47+171). Judgment in action for foreclosure (27-376, 7+732; 53-365, 59+1086; 86-509, 91+29). Judgment in mandamus proceedings (92-242, 99+807). An appeal may be taken from a part of a judgment (31-280, 17+620; 84-493, 87+1012). Immaterial whether action is legal or equitable (7-487, 393). Judgment in condemnation proceedings (35-404, 29+161). Judgment in tax proceedings (see § 2110). Judgment ordered by the court notwithstanding the verdict stands on the same footing as a judgment entered on a verdict (71-45, 73+637). Judgment must be formally entered in the judgment book before the appeal is taken. No appeal lies from a mere opinion, decision or finding of the court (15-185, 142; 11-203, 132; 17-61, 40; 21-1; 39-30, 38+804). A judgment vacating a town or village plat held appealable as an order (91-404, 93+98). Appeal from judgment on demurrer after denial of leave to amend brings up for review orders sustaining demurrer and denying leave to amend (110-237, 125+115).

6. **Default judgments appealable**—2-313, 268; 4-163, 108; 4-190, 131; 10-178, 144; 11-314, 219; 15-81, 59; 15-102, 77; 22-1; 24-1; 24-43; 28-501, 11+64; 33-372, 23+541; 36-341, 31+56; 38-521, 38+613, 8 Am. St. Rep. 689; 55-53, 56+463; 61-271, 63+735; 68-112, 71+9.

SUBDIVISION 2

7. **Orders held appealable**—Vacating attachment (5-69, 50; 39-171, 39+69. See 52-283, 53+1157); modifying injunction and suspending its operation in part (30-477, 16+269); refusing to vacate attachment (14-125, 93; 60-501, 62+1133); refusing to appoint receiver (21-39); appointing receiver (62-280, 64+813); vacating appointment of receiver (see 5-418, 338); granting temporary injunction on a hearing (88-372, 93+118).

8. **Orders held not appealable**—Granting injunction ex parte (52-283, 53+1157; 88-372, 93+118); granting or refusing order for inspection of documents (92-353, 100+92. See 106-539, 118+664; 120-507, 139+805).

SUBDIVISION 3

9. **Construed strictly**—An order involving the merits is one which determines "the strict legal rights of the parties as contradistinguished from those mere questions of practice

which every court regulates for itself and from all matters which depend upon the discretion or favor of the court" (2-118, 95; 10-168, 136, 88 Am. Dec. 68; 12-60, 27; 13-66, 58; 27-109, 6+454; 39-477, 40+570; 86-13, 89+1124). It "must be decisive of the question involved, or of some strictly legal right of the party appealing. An order which leaves the point involved still pending before the court, and undetermined, cannot be said to involve the merits or affect a substantial right" (12-357, 232; 39-477, 40+570; 66-447, 69+224). The order should be, in effect, in the nature of a final judgment in the action or at least a final determination of some material question involved therein. It must be something more than a mere intermediate order made in the course of the trial on a question of procedure (12-349, 227; 71-363, 73+1089; 83-6, 85+1135).

10. Orders held appealable—Striking out pleading or a portion of pleading (3-202; 133; 10-168, 136, 88 Am. Dec. 68; 12-515, 425; 15-43, 25; 31-427, 18+147; 32-499, 18+832, 21+736); opening default (13-66, 58; 50-1, 52+219); setting aside stipulation for dismissal (14-333, 256); setting aside stipulation as to facts of a case (6-136, 82. See 82-544, 85+549); refusing to vacate unauthorized judgment (12-60, 27); setting aside judgment in proceedings to enforce payment of taxes (27-109, 6+454); allowing counsel fees in a divorce case (34-441, 26+450; 84-403, 87+1014); denying motion to strike from files a settled case or bill of exceptions for irregularities in the settlement thereof (80-322, 83+190); vacating a previous order affirming on the merits an order of the probate court refusing to vacate its order allowing the account of a guardian (82-324, 84+1017, 86+333); striking cause from calendar on the ground that it had been transferred to another court (83-447, 86+415); confirming sale in proceedings to wind up an insolvent corporation (41-256, 43+180); allowing amendment of complaint after judgment and directing certain issues to be placed on calendar for trial (36-99, 30+429); denying motion to set aside summons (86-13, 89+1124); denying motion to modify judgment (89-470, 95+320).

11. Orders held not appealable—Denying motion on the trial for judgment on the pleadings (12-357, 232); directing compulsory reference (61-43, 63+3); refusing to strike out pleading (24-447; 32-499, 18+832; 36-117, 30+436; 39-477, 40+570); denying motion to make pleading more definite and certain (71-363, 73+1089; 83-6, 85+1135); denying motion to change place of trial (10-285, 224; 22-539; 59-97, 60+809); vacating prior order vacating judgment (63-205, 65+268); denying motion to set aside complaint on the ground that it did not conform to the notice in the summons (21-335); modifying prior order granting new trial (2-118, 95); denying motion to strike out and dismiss objections filed to allowance of account of trustee (66-447, 69+224); refusing application to intervene (25-148); refusing to dismiss an appeal (22-266); appointing committee in proceedings to condemn land for enlarging a cemetery (70-436, 73+153); denying motion to affirm an order of probate court (85-117, 88+430); granting or refusing order for inspection of documents (92-353, 100+92); denying motion to amend findings (106-539, 118+664; 108-83, 121+212; 116-414, 133+986); denying motion to amend findings, to set aside conclusions, and for judgment (108-523, 121+395); order for judgment (108-83, 121+212); allowing amended or supplemental pleading, before judgment (110-472, 125+1061).

SUBDIVISION 4

11a. Amendment of 1913—Formerly this subdivision read: "From an order granting or refusing a new trial, or from an order sustaining or overruling a demurrer," without further.

12. Orders held appealable—Granting or denying motion for new trial after trial by court (27-143, 6+773; 28-330, 9+876), or after trial by referee (12-502, 406); after entry of judgment (9-318, 301; 24-339); after dismissing appeal from town board (108-224, 120+526); for new trial of right in action of ejectment (10-397, 316); granting or denying new trial under § 7786 (28-251, 9+756); refusing to entertain motion for new trial (28-330, 9+876; 76-391, 79+397); granting or denying a blended motion for a new trial or for judgment notwithstanding the verdict after trial by court (89-147, 94+434; 95-396, 104+131; 109-452, 124+226; 115-414, 132+911).

13. Orders held not appealable—Made pro forma (25-558); denying motion to vacate order sustaining demurrer and for new trial on demurrer (37-382, 34+739); refusing to vacate order denying new trial (46-201, 48+778); modifying a prior order granting new trial (2-118, 95).

14. Orders sustaining or overruling a demurrer—See change by amendment of 1913. 9-151, 141; 42-202, 43+1115; 46-207, 48+782; 52-55, 53+1024; 61-17, 63+95.

SUBDIVISION 5

15. Orders held appealable—Vacating prior order setting aside judgment, the second order being made after time to appeal from judgment had expired (5-27, 14); dismissing appeal from order of town supervisors laying out highway and from their award for damages (37-445, 35+264); discharging garnishee (41-3, 42+539); setting aside insurance money as exempt in insolvency proceeding (59-415, 61+456); denying petition of creditor in insolvency proceedings to be permitted to file his claim after time limited (65-237, 67+995); for judgment without proof on demurrer being overruled in an equitable action (2-50, 37); dismissing appeal from justice court (30-206, 14+897. See 66-470, 69+215; 81-492, 84+301).

16. Orders held not appealable—Dismissing action before trial on application of plaintiff (16-177, 155); dismissing appeal from justice court (66-470, 69+215); denying motion to dismiss appeal from probate court (22-266; 72-258, 75+374); appointing committee in condemnation proceedings to enlarge a cemetery (70-436, 73+153); denying motion to set aside report of commissioners in condemnation proceedings (67-339, 69+1085); denying motion to set aside complaint on the ground that it does not conform to notice in summons

(21-335); denying motion to affirm order of probate court allowing account of executor (85-117, 88+430); refusing to strike cause from calendar (83-447, 86+415); denying motion to set aside service of summons (86-13, 89+1124).

SUBDIVISION 6

17. Cases—4-224, 163; 22-452; 33-132, 22+177; 51-230, 53+461. Order supplementary to execution, requiring judgment debtor to appear for examination concerning his property, not appealable (104-174, 116+103).

SUBDIVISION 7

18. Definitions—A final order is one that ends a proceeding so far as the court making it is concerned (4-224, 163). A mere interlocutory or administrative order is not a final order (44-322, 46+560). A judgment may be in effect a final order (91-404, 98+98). The phrase "special proceeding" is a generic term for all civil remedies in courts of justice which are not ordinary actions (84-403, 87+1014).

19. Orders held appealable—Granting leave to issue execution after statutory time (11-381, 276); on disclosure in proceedings supplementary to execution directing assignment of claims belonging to debtor and appointing receiver to collect same (22-452); directing sheriff to pay over moneys collected on execution (29-162, 12+452, 453); appointing receiver in insolvency (30-358, 16+395; 33-405, 23+835; 44-322, 46+560); directing receiver to distribute proceeds of estate of insolvent among creditors and setting aside liens of attaching and execution creditors (29-269, 13+48. See 44-322, 46+560); in insolvency dismissing petition under G. S. 1894 § 4249 (46-331, 48+1132); denying motion to correct judgment entered by clerk and not conforming to findings (47-257, 49+981); in proceedings for contempt other than criminal (8-214, 185; 26-9, 46+446; 30-260, 15+117; 30-487, 16+398; 40-4, 41+1076; 41-42, 42+598; 61-120; 63+169; 89-253, 94+679); dismissing motion under G. S. 1894 § 5435 to compel entry of satisfaction of judgment (16-451, 407); vacating an execution sale on real estate and the certificate and sheriff's return (1-183, 157; 16-13, 1); discharging a person on habeas corpus (29-462, 13+902); vacating order discharging a person on habeas corpus (10-63, 45); allowing peremptory writ of mandamus (31-211, 17+389. See 74-371, 77+221; 92-242, 99+807); directing sheriff to turn over property in replevin (71-390, 73+1095); denying motion to open tax judgment (25-295. See 27-109, 6+454); denying motion to vacate judgment of divorce and allow defendant to answer (17-181, 153); denying motion to vacate judgment rendered against party after his decease (22-542); on a motion to correct a judgment entered by the clerk on insufficient evidence of personal service of summons (4-163, 108); appointing or refusing to appoint receiver in supplementary proceedings (22-452; 33-132, 22+177); in condemnation proceedings dismissing appeal from award of commissioners (18-384, 345. See 24-313); directing payment of money in supplementary proceedings (51-230, 53+461); setting apart to insolvent in insolvency proceedings exempt insurance money (59-415, 61+456); denying new trial in condemnation proceedings (15-230, 179); setting aside judgment in tax proceedings (27-109, 6+454); in certiorari proceedings quashing proceedings of county commissioners in forming new school district (43-312, 45+435); in bastardy proceedings denying defendant application for discharge (79-27, 81+536); granting attorney's fees in divorce proceedings (84-403, 87+1014); permitting creditors of insolvent to share in estate without filing releases (62-427, 64+922); discharging garnishee after examination (41-3, 42+539); confirming sale in proceedings to wind up corporation (41-256, 43+180); assessing stockholders in proceedings under G. S. 1894 c. 76 (84-144, 86+872); allowing claims of creditors in proceedings under G. S. 1894 c. 76 (84-144, 86+872); vacating town or village plat (91-404, 98+98); denying motion to modify judgment (89-470, 95+320).

20. Orders held not appealable—In proceedings supplementary to execution (4-224, 163, overruled by statute); refusing application to intervene (25-148); denying motion to strike out and dismiss objections to allowance of account of trustee (66-447, 69+224); denying motion to set aside report of commissioners in condemnation proceedings (67-339, 69+1085); appointing committee in condemnation proceedings for the purpose of a cemetery (70-436, 73+153); denying motion to dismiss appeal from probate court (72-258, 75+374); dismissing appeal from award of water commissioners under Sp. Laws 1881 c. 188 (36-163, 30+661); granting new trial in condemnation proceedings (12-388, 269. See 35-404, 29+161); denying motion to dismiss petition under statute relating to dams and mills (11-253, 168); appointing commissioners in condemnation proceedings (81-62, 83+497); refusing to dismiss appeal from probate court (72-258, 75+374); denying motion to affirm order of probate court allowing account of executor (85-117, 88+430); vacating previous order of dismissal in insolvency proceedings (30-553, 16+452); denying motion for new trial after entry of judgment in tax proceedings under charter of St. Paul (22-492); administrative order in action to wind up corporation (44-322, 46+560); order removing receiver appointed to wind up insolvent corporation, except when it goes beyond fact of removal and adjudicates rights of receiver (104-367, 116+656).

APPEALABILITY OF ORDERS GENERALLY

21. Orders held appealable—Granting or denying new trial (note 12 supra); granting or denying, dissolving or refusing to dissolve, injunction (note 7 supra); vacating or refusing to vacate attachment (note 7 supra); sustaining or overruling demurrer (note 14 supra); in insolvency proceedings (22-452; 33-132, 22+177; 33-405, 23+835; 46-331, 48+1132; 59-415, 61+456; 62-427, 64+922; 65-237, 67+995); in condemnation proceedings (15-230, 179; 18-384, 345; 24-313; 34-227, 25+345); in civil contempt proceedings (8-214, 185; 26-9, 46+446; 30-260, 15+117; 30-487, 16+398; 40-4, 41+1076; 41-42, 42+598;

61-120, 63+169; 89-253, 94+679); in proceedings to wind up corporations (41-256, 43+180; 84-144, 86+872); in garnishment proceedings (41-3, 42+539; 95-118, 103+709); in habeas corpus proceedings (10-63, 45; 29-462, 13+902; 93-294, 101+303. See § 8311); in supplementary proceedings (30-358, 16+395; 33-405, 23+835; 51-230, 53+461); for judgment notwithstanding the verdict under § 7998 (64-312, 67+71; 89-147, 94+434; 90-52, 95+751. See § 7998 note 6); opening default (13-66, 58; 50-1, 52+219); striking out pleading (3-202, 133; 10-168, 136, 88 Am. Dec. 68; 12-515, 425; 15-43, 25; 31-427, 18+147; 32-499, 18+832); refusing to vacate unauthorized judgment (12-60, 27); setting aside tax judgment (27-109, 6+454); denying motion to correct judgment entered by clerk (47-257, 49+981); appointing receiver in foreclosure proceedings (62-280, 64+813); refusing to appoint receiver (21-39); vacating appointment of receiver (5-418, 338); directing sheriff to deliver property levied on to receiver in insolvency (33-405, 23-835); directing sheriff to deliver property taken in replevin to receiver (71-390, 73+1095); denying motion to strike from files settled case (80-322, 83+190); setting aside stipulation for dismissal (14-333, 256); setting aside stipulation as to facts of case (6-136, 82. See 82-544, 85+549); allowing counsel fees in divorce proceedings (34-441, 26+450; 84-403, 87+1014); directing sheriff to pay over money (29-162, 12+452, 453); dismissing motion to compel entry of satisfaction of judgment (16-451, 407); denying motion to open tax judgment (25-295. See 27-109, 6+454); granting leave to issue execution after time limited (11-381, 276); vacating execution sale (1-183, 157; 16-13, 1); dismissing appeal from order of town supervisors laying out highway (37-445, 35+264); vacating previous order of probate court refusing to vacate order allowing account of guardian (82-324, 84+1017, 86+333); striking case from calendar because transferred to another court (83-447, 86+415); allowing amendment of complaint after judgment and directing issues to be placed on calendar for trial (36-99, 30+429); denying motion to vacate judgment of divorce and to allow defendant to answer (17-181, 153); denying application to vacate judgment against party after his decease (22-542); quashing proceedings of county commissioners in forming new school district (43-312, 45+435); denying application for discharge in bastardy proceedings (79-27, 81+536); allowing creditor to share in estate without filing release (62-427, 64+922); vacating prior order setting aside judgment (5-27, 14); denying motion to set aside service of summons (86-13, 89+1124); denying motion to modify judgment (89-470, 95+320); adding new parties defendant (92-143, 99+638).

22. Orders held not appealable—Ex parte (11-364, 262; 12-351, 228; 12-388, 269; 52-283, 53+1157; 88-372, 93+118; 92-143, 99+638); dismissing action on trial for insufficiency of evidence (15-185, 142; 18-316, 285; 79-232, 82+311), or for insufficiency of pleadings (34-350, 25+712); refusing to dismiss action on trial for insufficiency of evidence or for insufficiency of pleading, or for want of jurisdiction (12-357, 232; 61-434, 63+1027); granting motion on trial for judgment on pleadings (14-513, 385; 14-514, 387; 15-185, 142; 46-73, 48+458; 50-332, 52+898; 112-487, 128+669); denying motion on trial for judgment on pleadings (12-357, 232; 46-73, 48+458; 92-242, 99+807); directing compulsory reference (61-43, 63+3); granting or refusing amendment of pleadings on trial (5-505, 399; 10-192, 155; 25-328; 55-507, 57+151; 87-209, 91+756); admitting or excluding evidence on trial (12-349, 227); refusing to strike out pleading as sham (39-447, 40+570); refusing to strike out allegation claimed to be irrelevant and redundant (24-447; 32-499, 18+832); denying motion to make pleading more definite and certain (71-363, 73+1089; 83-6, 85+1135); refusing to strike out portions of pleading for duplicity (36-117, 30+436); denying motion for change of venue (10-285, 224; 22-539; 59-97, 60+809); denying motion for additional or amended findings (70-441, 73+252; 86-509, 91+29); for judgment (note 5 supra); setting aside judgment on question of practice as to service of answer (4-320, 236); requiring bill of particulars to be made more specific (54-202, 55+863); denying motion for settlement of case (26-214, 2+494; 30-98, 14+459; 37-461, 35+270; 38-137, 36+108); settling and allowing case (76-201, 78+1108, 1119); denying motion to amend or change conclusions of law (30-119, 14+511; 71-322, 73+975; 76-7, 78+873; 86-509, 91+29); vacating prior order vacating judgment (63-205, 65+268); refusing to set aside garnishment proceedings for insufficiency of affidavit and granting plaintiff leave to file supplemental complaint (5-347, 279); refusing to dismiss appeal from probate to district court (22-266; 72-258, 75+374); appointing committee in condemnation proceedings for cemetery (70-436, 73+153); in condemnation proceedings (31-42, 16+456; 67-339, 69+1085; 81-62, 83+497); granting receiver leave to bring action to enforce statutory liability of stockholders (70-414, 73+175); denying motion for judgment on findings after reversal on appeal (72-99, 75+4); denying motion for new trial on issue of law (55-155, 56+592); denying motion to set aside complaint not conforming to notice in summons (21-335); denying motion to intervene (25-148); dismissing action before trial on motion of plaintiff (1-179, 153; 16-177, 155); dismissing appeal from justice court (66-470, 69+215; 81-492, 84+301); refusing to dismiss appeal from award of water commissioners under St. Paul charter (36-163, 30+661); refusing leave to serve case after statutory time (6-558, 394); setting aside taxation of costs and ordering re-taxation (28-156, 9+635; 30-156, 14+794); on default under rule 10, district court (28-337, 10+420; 34-12, 24+199); denying motion for removal from state to federal court (23-186, 23 Am. Rep. 682); requiring payment of costs as condition of continuance (13-298, 275); affirming taxation of costs in justice court (29-86, 12+146); determining party's right to costs (14-552, 421; 29-86, 12+146); in proceedings for criminal contempt (26-9, 46+446; 30-487, 16+398; 40-4, 41+1076; 41-42, 42+598; 61-120, 63+169); granting or denying motion to vacate non-appealable order (44-322, 46+560; 46-73, 48+458); modifying prior order granting new trial (2-118, 95); denying motion to strike out and dismiss objections filed to allowance of account of trustee (66-447, 69+224); directing judgment on appeal from justice court (26-303, 3+695); "opinion" of court (21-1); "findings" of court (11-203, 132); "decision" of court (17-61, 40; 39-30, 38+804); refusing to dismiss appeal from probate court (22-266;

72-258, 75+374. See 85-117, 88+430); dismissing action for want of prosecution (79-232, 82+311); opening case and permitting party to offer further evidence (82-544, 85+549); denying or granting motion for judgment notwithstanding the verdict under § 7998 (67-318, 69+1077; 71-50, 73+631; 88-162, 92+542, 60 L. R. A. 403, 97 Am. St. Rep. 509; 90-52, 95+751. See § 7998 note 6); denying motion to affirm order of probate court allowing account of executor (85-117, 88+430); conditional order before compliance with condition (84-168, 87+363, 88+252); refusing to discharge garnishee (84-353, 87+944); striking or refusing to strike cause from calendar (83-447, 86+415); granting peremptory writ of mandamus (74-371, 77+221; 92-242, 99+807); denying stay of proceedings (69-532, 72+811); granting leave to file claim in insolvency proceedings after time limited (65-237, 67+995); vacating previous order of dismissal and reinstating petition in insolvency proceedings (30-553, 16+452); discharging order to show cause and restraining order (26-62, 1+585, question left open); denying new trial after judgment in tax proceedings under St. Paul charter (22-492); denying motion to amend notice of election contest (87-209, 91+756); granting or denying motion for inspection of documents (92-353, 100+92); denying motion to consolidate separate actions (109-146, 123+289).

8002. Bond or deposit for costs—To render an appeal effectual for any purpose, a bond shall be executed by the appellant, conditioned that the appellant shall pay all costs and charges which may be awarded against him on the appeal not exceeding the penalty of the bond, which shall be at least two hundred and fifty dollars; or that sum shall be deposited with the clerk with whom the judgment or order was entered, to abide the judgment of the appellate court; but such bond or deposit may be waived by the written consent of the respondent. (4366)

Defective bond may be amended or a new bond substituted (87-205, 91+756, 92+331). Does not operate as stay (95-118, 103+709). Does not operate as supersedeas (104-127, 116+211). Procedure to obtain money deposited (111-74, 126+402, 137 Am. St. Rep. 535). Cited (23-415; 34-370, 25+804; 100-71, 110+257, 9 L. R. A. [N. S.] 1054, 10 Ann. Cas. 802).

8003. Appeal from order—Supersedeas—Such appeal, when taken from an order, shall stay all proceedings thereon, and save all rights affected thereby, if the appellant, or some one in his behalf as principal, give bond in such sum as the judge making the order, or, in case he cannot act, the court commissioner or clerk of the court where the order is filed, directs and approves, conditioned to pay the costs of said appeal, and the damages sustained by the respondent in consequence thereof, if said order or any part thereof shall be affirmed, or the appeal dismissed, and to abide and satisfy the judgment or order which the appellate court may give therein, which bond shall be filed in the office of said clerk. (4367)

Proceedings on order stayed and rights under it saved as of date of filing bond (14-554, 422; 45-96, 47+460; 48-18, 50+1018, 31 Am. St. Rep. 616. See 63-115, 65+255). Effect of stay bond on appeal from order refusing new trial (53-102, 54+940); on injunction proceedings (37-10, 32+787; 47-369, 50+332, 52-283, 53+1157; 69-532, 72+811; 78-464, 81+323); on order dissolving attachment (40-470, 42+298); on order appointing receiver (63-115, 65+255); on order striking out portions of answer (12-161, 97); on order allowing peremptory writ of mandamus (31-211, 17+339); on proceedings for location of crossings (35-461, 29+60); on order setting aside judgment (71-255, 73+967); on order refusing to open default (37-182, 33+567. See 53-102, 54+940); on order sustaining demurrer but allowing adverse party to plead over (50-258, 52+861). Effect of stay limited to order from which appeal taken (11-271, 184). Bond for costs does not operate as stay (95-118, 103+709). Liability on bond (10-75, 53; 13-407, 376, 97 Am. Dec. 239; 33-143, 22+182; 34-370, 25+804; 35-384, 29+6; 52-55, 53+1024; 57-37, 58+868; 63-265, 65+445; 77-523, 80+640). Supreme Court has jurisdiction, after appeal perfected, to direct appellant to give new supersedeas bond, and on default to vacate stay, when bond insufficient (100-71, 110+257, 9 L. R. A. [N. S.] 1054, 10 Ann. Cas. 802).

8004. Money judgment—Supersedeas—If the appeal be from a judgment directing the payment of money, it shall not stay the execution of the judgment unless a bond is executed by the appellant conditioned that if the judgment appealed from, or any part thereof, is affirmed, the appellant will pay the amount directed to be paid by the judgment or the part thereof as to which it is affirmed, if it is affirmed only in part, and all damages awarded against appellant upon the appeal. (4368)

Not applicable to bastardy proceedings (63-328, 65+639). Cited (17-113, 90; 23-415; 34-370, 25+804).

8005. Delivery of chattels, etc.—Stay—If the judgment appealed from directs the assignment or delivery of documents or personal property, its execution shall not be stayed by appeal, unless the things required to be assigned or delivered are brought into court, or placed in the custody of such officer

or receiver as the court may appoint; or unless a bond is executed by the appellant, and in such amount as the court or judge thereof may direct, conditioned that the appellant will obey the order of the appellate court upon the appeal. (4369)

17-113, 90; 23-415; 34-370, 25+804.

8006. Directing conveyance—Stay—If the judgment appealed from directs the execution of a conveyance or other instrument, its execution shall not be stayed by the appeal until the instrument shall be executed and deposited with the clerk with whom the judgment is entered, to abide the judgment of the appellate court. (4370)

23-415.

8007. For sale of real property—Supersedeas—If the judgment appealed from directs the sale or delivery of possession of real property, its execution shall not be stayed unless a bond be executed on the part of the appellant conditioned that during the possession of such property by him he will not commit, or suffer to be committed, any waste thereon, and that, if the judgment is affirmed, he will pay the value of the use and occupation of the property from the time of the appeal until the delivery of the possession thereof, pursuant to the judgment. (4371)

23-415.

8008. Stay of proceedings—Extent thereof—Whenever an appeal is perfected as provided by §§ 8004, 8005, 8007, it shall stay all further proceedings in the court below upon the judgment appealed from or the matter embraced therein; but such court may proceed upon any other matter included in the action, and not affected by the judgment appealed from; and the court below may dispense with or limit the security required when the appellant is an executor, administrator, trustee, or other person acting in another's right. (4372)

Effect of stay on jurisdiction of district court (12-122, 70; 31-211, 17+339; 44-76, 46+204; 48-218, 50+1037). Effect of stay to preserve proceedings in existing condition (6-564, 400; 13-407, 376, 97 Am. Dec. 239; 14-554, 422; 17-113, 90; 44-76, 46+204). Effect on levy (6-564, 400; 13-407, 376, 97 Am. Dec. 239). Effect on judgment lien (17-113, 90). Effect of bond when order or judgment not appealable (52-283, 53+1157).

8009. Bond to vacate stay on money judgment—Notwithstanding an appeal from a money judgment and security given for a stay of proceedings thereon, the court below, on motion and notice to the adverse party, may grant leave to the respondent to enforce the judgment upon his giving bond to the appellant as herein provided, if it be made to appear to the satisfaction of the court that the appeal was taken for the purpose of delay. Such bond shall be executed by the respondent, or some one in his behalf, and shall be conditioned that if the judgment be reversed or modified the respondent will make such restitution as the appellate court shall direct. (4373)

8010. Bonds may be in one instrument—How served—The bonds in the several cases of appeals provided for in §§ 8002-8005, 8007, or such of them as may be required in any case, may be in one instrument or several, at the option of the appellant; and a copy, including the name and residence of each surety, shall be served on the adverse party with the notice of appeal, unless a deposit be made as provided in § 8002 and notice thereof given. (4374)

8011. Justification of sureties—A bond upon an appeal is of no effect unless it is accompanied by the affidavit of the sureties that each is worth double the amount specified therein; the adverse party may except to the sufficiency of the sureties within ten days after notice of the appeal; and unless they or other sureties shall justify before a judge of the court below, as prescribed by law in other cases, within ten days thereafter, the appeal shall be regarded as if no bond had been given; the justification shall be upon not less than five days' notice. (4375)

Court cannot compel ordinary sureties to justify (76-220, 78+1114); otherwise as respects surety companies (58-351, 59+1055). Failure to justify may be remedied by amendment (87-205, 91+756, 92+331).

8012. Stay in other cases—Sale of perishable property—In cases not specified in §§ 8004-8007, the perfecting of an appeal by giving the bond men-

tioned in § 8002 shall stay proceedings in the court below upon the judgment appealed from, except that when it directs the sale of perishable property said court may order the property to be sold, and the proceeds thereof deposited or invested to abide the judgment of the appellate court. (4376)

Except as here provided bond for costs does not operate as stay (95-118, 103+709). Cited (23-415).

8013. Dismissal not to preclude another appeal—No discontinuance or dismissal of an appeal in the supreme court shall preclude the party from taking another appeal in the same cause, within the time limited by law. (4377)

No second appeal while valid appeal is pending (109-303, 123+666).

8014. Death of respondent—Substitution—If the respondent dies, after notice of the appeal and before it has been heard, the appellant shall apply to the supreme court, if in session, otherwise to a justice thereof, to have the legal representative or successor in interest of such deceased respondent substituted as respondent. In case the appellant fails to cause substitution to be made within sixty days from such death, upon the filing of an affidavit, by his legal representative or successor in interest, with the clerk of the supreme court, showing the taking of the appeal, the death of the respondent, and that the appellant has failed to cause such substitution to be made, the appeal shall be deemed abandoned, and the clerk of the supreme court shall enter an order dismissing the same. Upon the filing of a certified copy of such order with the clerk of the court below, such court shall proceed in the action as if no appeal had been taken. (4378)

Court may reinstate appeal dismissed under this section (28-68, 9+79). Duty to have administrator substituted (92-42, 99+357, 104 Am. St. Rep. 665).

8015. Death of party after submission of appeal—Whenever an appeal has been taken and submitted to the supreme court, and either party shall die before entry of judgment therein, and the surviving party, or the legal representative or successor in interest of the deceased party, shall file with the clerk of the supreme court an affidavit showing such death, said clerk shall substitute the name of such legal representative or successor in interest, and the action shall thereupon proceed and judgment be entered for or against such representative or successor in interest. (4379)

CHAPTER 81

ARBITRATION AND AWARD

8016. What may be submitted—Submission irrevocable—Except as in this section provided, every controversy which can be the subject of a civil action may be submitted to the decision of one or more arbitrators in the manner prescribed in this chapter, but nothing herein shall preclude the arbitration of controversies according to the common law. No submission shall be made of a claim to any estate in fee or for life in real estate, but a claim to an interest for a term of years, or for a lesser term, and controversies respecting a partition of lands, or concerning the boundaries thereof, may be submitted. When a controversy has been submitted, no party thereto shall have power to revoke the submission without the consent of all the others; and, if any of them neglect to appear after due notice, the cause may nevertheless be heard and determined by the arbitrators upon the evidence produced. (4380)

At common law commission may be revoked at any time before award is made (39-360, 40+259; 59-290, 61+143). Common law arbitration not abolished (81-472, 84+332). Necessity of notice of time and place of meeting of arbitrators (52-428, 54+481).

8017. Agreement—The agreement of submission shall be in writing, signed and acknowledged by the parties or their agents or attorneys, and shall be, in substance, as follows:

Know all men, that of and of have agreed to submit the demand described in the statement heréunto annexed (or, all demands existing between them, as the case may