

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AND A LIST OF ACTS PREVIOUSLY REPEALED,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.

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

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CHAPTER XXIV.

REGULATION OF LABOR.

SECTION

1. Ten hour rule to govern in certain cases—penalty for violation.

SECTION

2. Such rule to prevail in absence of contract.

Ten hour rule to govern—when.

SECTION. 1. In all manufactories, work-shops, and other places used for mechanical and manufacturing purposes in this state, where children under the age of eighteen years and women are employed, the time of labor of the persons aforesaid, shall not exceed ten hours for each day, and any owner, stockholder, or overseer, employer, clerk, or foreman, who compels any woman or any child under eighteen years of age to labor in any day exceeding ten hours, or permits any child under the age of fourteen, to labor in any factory, work-shop or other place used for mechanical or manufacturing purposes, for more than ten hours in any one day, where such owner, stockholder, overseer, employer, clerk, or foreman has control, such person so offending shall be liable to a prosecution in the name of the state of Minnesota, before any justice of the peace, or court of competent jurisdiction of the county wherein the same occurs, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not less than ten or more than one hundred dollars.

Rule in absence of contract.

SEC. 2. In all engagements to labor in any mechanical or manufacturing business, a day's work, when the contract of labor is silent upon the subject, or when there is no express contract, shall consist of ten hours, and all agreements, contracts, or engagements, in reference to such labor, shall be so construed.

CHAPTER XXV.

INDIANS.

SECTION

1. Indian committing crimes outside of reservation—how punished.

SECTION

2. Not to leave reservation without passport.
3. County officers to remove Indian—when.

Indian committing crimes outside of reservation, punished how.

SECTION 1. If any Indian enters the limits of this state, or crosses the boundary line of his reservation, and there takes, steals, or destroys any property, real or personal, belonging to any citizen or inhabitant of this state, or commits any murder, violence, or outrage upon any such citizen or inhabitant, or commits any felony or misdemeanor whatever,

recognized by the laws of this state as a felony, or misdemeanor, he shall be subject to the existing laws of this state, and shall be punished accordingly.

SEC. 2. No Indian belonging to any tribe, or band, within the limits of this state, shall be allowed to leave his reservation and cross the boundary line thereof, and go into or upon the lands, settlements and claims belonging to the white inhabitants, or erect any tents or tepées upon any such lands as aforesaid, without having a passport from the superintendent, or agent of indian affairs, or from the officer of the United States commanding the nearest military fort on the frontier; or shall remain therein after the expiration of such passport. Such passport shall express the object, the time he is allowed to remain, and the route he shall travel, and shall not confer upon any Indian the right of hunting or fishing on any grounds belonging to the white inhabitants.

Not to leave reservation without passport.

SEC. 3. Any sheriff, constable, or any other county or town officer, may remove any Indian from lands, settlements or claims belonging to the white inhabitants, if he does not comply with the provisions of the foregoing section; and it shall be the duty of all peace officers in their respective counties and towns, in the cases above stated, to call to their aid such persons or power as they deem necessary.

County officers to remove Indian—when.

CHAPTER XXVI.
NOTARIES PUBLIC.

SECTION

- 1. Governor may appoint with consent of senate.
- 2. Term of office—bond.
- 3. Seal—register.
- 4. Powers of notaries.
- 5. Commission to be recorded—clerk of court to give certificate—when.
- 6. Penalty for acting after expiration of term of office.

SECTION

- 7. Acts of notary, when banker, etc.—how limited.
- 8. Protest of notes and bills—how made.
- 9. Instrument of protest—evidence.
- 10. Power of notary as to witnesses in certain cases.
- 11. Penalty for taking illegal fees and neglect of office.

SECTION 1. The governor is authorized to appoint and commission as notaries public, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, as many persons having the qualifications of electors, and resident in the several counties of this state, as he deems necessary.

Governor may appoint.

SEC. 2. Each notary public, so appointed and commissioned, shall hold his office for the term of two years, unless sooner removed by the governor or the district court: and before entering upon the duties of his office, he shall give a bond to the state of Minnesota, in the sum of two thousand dollars, with sureties to be approved by the governor, conditioned for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, and he shall take and subscribe the oath required by law, and the same with his bond shall be deposited in the office of the secretary of state.

Term of office—bond

SEC. 3. Each notary public, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall provide himself with the proper official seal, with which he

Seal—register.