

THE
STATUTES AT LARGE
OF THE
STATE OF MINNESOTA

COMPRISING

THE GENERAL STATUTES OF 1866

As amended by subsequent Legislation to the close of the Session of 1873

TOGETHER WITH

ALL LAWS OF A GENERAL NATURE IN FORCE, MARCH 7, A.D. 1873

WITH REFERENCES TO

JUDICIAL DECISIONS OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA, AND OF OTHER
STATES WHOSE STATUTES ARE SIMILAR

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED

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

VOL. I.

COMPILED AND ARRANGED BY

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TITLE I.

RIVERS, DAMS, AND BOOMS.

(This Title is Title I. of Chapter XXXII. of the Statutes of 1866.)

SECTION 1. *Rivers public highways, when.*—All rivers within this state of sufficient size for floating or driving logs, timber, or lumber, and which may be used for that purpose, are hereby declared to be public highways, so far as to prevent obstructions to the free passage of logs, timber, or lumber, down said streams, or either of them.

SEC. 2. *Dam and boom to have sluiceway.*—No dam or boom shall be constructed or permitted on any river, as herein specified, unless said dam or boom has connected therewith a sluiceway, lock, or other fixture, sufficient and so arranged as to permit logs, timber, and lumber to pass around, through, or over said dam or boom without unreasonable delay or hindrance.

SEC. 3. *Booms and wears declared nuisances, when.*—Any boom or wear now in

or on any river, as aforesaid, that is so constructed as to prevent the free passage of logs or lumber, is declared a public nuisance, which shall be abated, unless a suitable sluiceway, lock, or passage, as above provided, is made thereon, as aforesaid, within thirty days after written notice given by any person interested; and any person so owning, holding, or occupying said boom or wear, shall be liable to pay five dollars for every day the same is permitted to remain in or on said river, after having had thirty days' notice to remove said nuisance, which may be recovered before any justice of the peace having jurisdiction; and the amount so recovered shall be collected by said justice, and paid into the township treasury of the proper township, for the use of common schools; and said person shall also be liable for any damages sustained by individuals by reason of said nuisance.

TITLE II.

LUMBER DISTRICTS.

(Same Title of Chapter XXXII. of Statutes of 1866.)

SEC. 4 (AS AMENDED BY ACT OF MARCH 6, 1871). *Number of established districts.*—There are established six districts for the purpose of the survey and measurement of logs, lumber, and timber within this state.

S. L. 1871, 73.

SEC. 5 (AS AMENDED BY ACT OF MARCH 6, 1871). *Limits of districts.*—The St Croix lake and river and their tributaries constitute the first district. The Mississippi river and its tributaries above the mouth of the St Croix lake, and the Red river and its tributaries, constitute the second district. The Mississippi river and its tributaries between the mouth of St Croix lake, and the outlet of lake Pepin, constitute the third district. The Mississippi river and its tributaries below the outlet of lake Pepin to the southern line of Wabasha county, constitute the fourth district. The bay of Superior, St Louis river and their tributaries, constitute the fifth district. The Mississippi river and its tributaries from the southern line of Wabasha county to the southern line of the state of Minnesota, constitute the sixth district.

S. L. 1871, 73. *Vide also S. L. 1868, 64.*

TITLE III.

OF SURVEYORS—THEIR POWERS, DUTIES, AND FEES.

(Same Title of Chapter XXXII. of Statutes of 1866.)

SEC. 6 (AS AMENDED BY ACT OF MARCH 9, 1867). *Surveyor general to be elected for each district.*—There shall be biennially appointed by the governor, which appointment shall be confirmed by the senate, a surveyor general for each of the districts aforesaid, who shall be a citizen of the district for which he is appointed at the time of his appointment, and shall hold his office for two years, and until his successor is appointed, confirmed, and qualified.

S. L. 1867, 140.

SEC. 7 (AS AMENDED BY ACT OF MARCH 5, 1868).^{*} *Where surveyor generals to keep office.*—The surveyor [general] of the first district shall keep his office at the city of Stillwater; of the second district, at the Falls of St Anthony, and shall appoint a deputy, who shall reside at the city of St Cloud; of the third district, at the city of Red Wing; of the fourth district, at the city of Wabasha; of the fifth district, at Oneota.

S. L. 1868, 64.

SEC. 8. *To take oath and give bond.*—Each surveyor general shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, take an oath before some person qualified to administer oaths, that he will faithfully discharge the duties of his office, and also execute a bond to the county in which he holds his office, with five or more sufficient sureties, to be approved by the county commissioners of such county, in the penal sum of five thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duties as surveyor general, and for the delivery over to his successor of all bills, bonds, certificates, and papers, and other effects appertaining to his said office.

SEC. 9. *Bond and oath, filed where.*—The bond and oath of office shall be deposited with the clerk of the board of county commissioners of the county where such office is kept, and when there is a failure to comply with the conditions of such bond, any person feeling himself aggrieved may commence an action thereon before any court having jurisdiction, and a recovery thereon (by one) shall not render the bond void, but the same may be prosecuted from time to time until the whole penalty is recovered.

SEC. 10. *Surveyor may appoint deputies.*—The surveyor general may appoint any number of deputies necessary to transact the business of his district; and for the correctness of their acts and doings he shall be responsible upon his bond.

SEC. 11. (AS AMENDED BY ACT OF MARCH 6, 1871).[†] *Duties of surveyors.*—The surveyor general, by himself or his deputy, at the request of the owner of any logs, timber, or lumber, or of any sheriff, coroner, or constable, who has replevied, attached, or levied on any logs, timber, or lumber, or of any person who has a written order from the owner, for the delivery of any logs, timber, or lumber, shall (to) repair to any part of his district and survey such logs, timber, or lumber, and upon completing such survey to make out a true and correct scale bill thereof, stating the person by whom, the time when, and place where such logs, timber, or lumber was scaled, at whose request and to whom scaled, if to any one, and the scale mark placed thereon, the number of logs, and when requested by the owner or any other person controlling the same, the number of pieces of logs or timber, together with the mark or marks thereon, and the number of feet therein contained, and shall sign the same, and thereupon he shall record such bill in the books of his office, and upon being paid his fees for such services, he shall deliver the original bill to the person to whom the logs, timber, or lumber is scaled, if any; if not, then to the person requesting the survey; and such bill and the record thereof shall each be *prima facie* evidence of the facts therein stated. No surveyor general or

^{*} By the Revised Statutes of 1866 there were seven lumber districts, which by the amendment of March 6, 1871 (*supra*), were reduced to six, the second and fourth districts being joined, and the numbers of the others, excepting the first, advanced. The amendment of March 5, 1868 (sec. 7), had reference to the districts as they were originally constituted; and as the capitals of the districts have not since been changed, I have taken the liberty of adapting them to the present numbers.

[†] *Vide infra*, sec. 50, Act of February 27, 1868.

deputy surveyor shall in person survey any logs, timber, or lumber owned wholly or in part by himself, but either may survey any such logs, timber, or lumber owned wholly or in part by the other: *provided*, that where logs which have been cut in any lumber district in this state have been run out of said district, it shall be lawful for the surveyor general of the district in which said logs were cut, when requested so to do as above provided, to scale said logs, by himself or deputy, and record the scale bill thereof in the books of his office, and said scale and record thereof shall be received as of the same degree of evidence as if the same had been done in his own proper district.

S. L. 1871, 71.

SEC. 12. *Surveys, how conducted.*—The said surveyors and their deputies shall, in surveying or measuring logs or lumber, make such allowance for hollow, rotten, and crooked logs as would reduce and make them equal to good, sound, and straight merchantable logs; and in surveying lumber, shall throw off all rotten, shaky, or waxy stuff, and make the same equal to good merchantable lumber.

SEC. 13. *Rule to be posted in office of surveyor general.*—The surveyor general shall keep posted in his office a written rule or scale of logs of all sizes and lengths, which shall govern him in his surveys, and the scale-rule known as Scribner's rule is hereby adopted as the only legal rule for the survey of logs in this state: *provided*, that every log shall be surveyed by the largest number of even feet which it contains in length over ten feet and under twenty-four feet, and all logs of twenty-four feet in length or more shall be surveyed as two logs or more.

SEC. 14. *Scale bill to be delivered—what to contain.*—Each surveyor general, by himself or deputy, shall survey all logs and timber running out of any boom now chartered, or which may hereafter be chartered by law in his district, and at the end of each week when he has surveyed any such logs or timber, make out and deliver to the owner of such boom or the managing agent thereof a true and correct scale bill, stating the date of such survey, the number of logs and pieces of timber, the marks thereon respectively, and the number of feet of each mark so surveyed during the week, and shall sign the same; and he shall immediately record such bill in the books of his office, and upon being paid his fees for such services, shall deliver the original bill to the owner or managing agent of such boom, and all boomage or fees of such boom on any logs or timber shall be collected in accordance with such survey.

SEC. 15. *Scale mark to be placed on logs.*—In all cases of a sale or other transfer of any logs or timber, by one party to another, if the surveyor general by himself or deputy surveys the same, he shall at the time of making such survey place upon each of such logs or pieces of timber the scale mark of the purchaser or other transferee, and thereupon such scale mark shall supersede all prior marks upon such logs and timber, and become and be the log mark of such purchaser or transferee on the same logs and timber, and in all cases of a sale or other transfer of any logs or timber, the purchaser or other transferee shall pay for the scaling thereof, and shall be entitled to receive and have the scale bill. And when the surveyor general delivers a scale bill to any person, he shall note upon the margin of the record thereof the name of the person to whom delivered and the date of the delivery.

SEC. 16. *Fees—lien for fees, how enforced.*—The fees of surveyor generals

shall be: for surveying, scale marking, making scale bills, and recording the same, and posting in the ledger, five cents per thousand feet for all logs and timber required to be surveyed; for surveying lumber, twenty-five cents per thousand feet; for traveling to perform any service more than two miles from their respective offices, five cents per mile going and returning; for recording any log mark, fifty cents; for making and certifying a copy of any matter which may be of record in his office, or for making any duplicate scale bill, ten cents per folio; for recording any instrument in writing authorized to be recorded in his office, other than scale bills, ten cents per folio, payable when such instrument is presented for record and before it is recorded, and no such instrument shall be deemed to be recorded until it is entered upon the index to the record. And for the purpose of securing to the surveyor general the payment of his fees, whether the same are for traveling, surveying, making scale bills, or recording the same, or for any or all of such services, such surveyor general shall have a lien upon all such logs, timber, or lumber surveyed and marked by him, for the amount due for his services thereon, and may retain such lien by affixing to the scale bill of such logs, timber, or lumber, before the delivery thereof, a true statement of the amount due him thereon, and that he scaled such logs, timber, or lumber, relying upon such lien, and that he claims a lien thereon for such amount, and cost of collection; and thereupon such surveyor general may take actual possession of a sufficient quantity of such logs, timber, or lumber, and may retain the same until he is paid the amount due him thereon, and such logs, timber, or lumber shall not be removed or taken from the possession or control of such surveyor general until such payment is made. If the amount is not paid within sixty days after the delivery of such scale bill, the surveyor general may sell at public auction enough of such logs, timber, or lumber to pay the amount due him, with the cost of collection, first giving ten days' notice of such sale, by posting up five written notices thereof, one in his office, and one in each of the four most public places in the town or city where the sale is to be made; and at such sale the surveyor general may become the purchaser. The sale may be made by the sheriff or any constable of the county, and the only costs of collection allowed shall be ten per cent. on the amount due, for taking care of the property, and to the officer making the sale, ten per cent. on the amount payable to the surveyor general.

SEC. 17 (AS AMENDED BY ACT OF MARCH 6, 1871). *Books of record—effect as evidence.*—The books of record in the surveyor general's office in each district shall be:

First. A book in which shall be recorded the log mark of any person desiring to have the same recorded.

Second. A book in which shall be recorded all bills of sale, mortgages, and orders and other instruments in writing for the sale, transfer, incumbrance, or delivery of any logs or timber in the same district.

Third. A book in which shall be recorded the scale bills of all the logs, timber, and lumber surveyed by the surveyor general.

Fourth. A book, to be kept in ledger form, in which shall be posted and recorded as soon as any logs or timber is surveyed, separately and under their respective marks, all the logs and timber of each particular mark surveyed, together with the date of scale, the number of logs and the number of pieces of timber, when

said number of pieces of timber are scaled in accordance with section eleven (one) of this chapter (act), to whom scaled, and the number of feet, which book shall be kept posted up so that it shall show, on the last day of each month during the running season, the matters above stated concerning each mark of logs scaled during said month. And the surveyor general shall make and deliver to any person authorized to demand the same, a certified transcript of said record, as to any mark or marks of logs or timber, upon being paid the fees prescribed in section sixteen of this chapter (act), and the sum of twenty-five cents for his certificate of the same, and an index of the names and marks contained in each of said books shall also be kept. Any books of the description before named, which have been kept in the office of any such surveyor general, and which belong to said office, are hereby declared to be the records of said office, and to have and be of the same validity, force, and effect as if the same had been kept by express authority of law. All the books of record hereinbefore mentioned and authorized to be kept in the office of any surveyor general, are hereby declared to be public records, and of as high degree of evidence as the original instruments therein recorded, and shall in all courts and places in this state be taken and held to be *prima facie* evidence of the matters therein stated; and such books shall not be removed from the surveyor general's office except for use as evidence in court in the town, city, or county where such office is situated. A copy of any matter or thing of record in such office, certified under the hand of the surveyor general, or his deputy, to be a correct transcript from the records in such office, shall be received and read in any court of this state as of the same degree of evidence, and with the same force and effect, as the original instrument or record.

S. L. 1871, 73.

SEC. 18. *Order to scale logs to be recorded.*—The surveyor general shall not be required, except upon the request of a sheriff or constable in case of an attachment or levy thereon, to scale any logs to any person other than the owner, as the title thereto appears by the records in his office, without an order in writing therefor recorded in his office; and the surveyor general shall record in the books of his office, in the order in which they are presented for record, all orders drawn by the owner of any logs, directing him to scale any logs of his mark or marks to any other person, and the first logs scaled off, of the marks given in such order and within the limits or of the lot or parcel prescribed therein, shall be scaled to the person in whose favor the order is drawn according to the priority of record. Such order shall be recorded in the same book with bills of sale and mortgages, and shall have preference over any subsequent sale, transfer, or incumbrance of such logs; and the fees for recording such order shall be collected in the same manner and at the same time with the fees for scaling such logs.

SEC. 19 (AS AMENDED BY ACT OF MARCH 6, 1871). *Effect of surveyor's certificate of record of mark.*—The certificate of the surveyor general that any mark has been recorded in his office, in the district in which the logs were cut or into which they come, and that there is no transfer of such mark recorded in the books of his office, shall be *prima facie* evidence in any court in this state that the logs bearing such mark, not superseded by any other mark, are the property of the person in whose name such mark is recorded. If the surveyor general certifies that such mark has been transferred on the books of his office, and the name of the person to whom such mark was last transferred, such certificate shall be *prima*

facie evidence of the ownership of the logs by the person to whom the mark was last transferred; and if the surveyor general certifies that such mark has been superseded on any logs, naming the person in whose favor the same was last superseded, such certificate shall be *prima facie* evidence of the ownership of the logs bearing such mark superseded, by the person owning such superseding mark. No sale or transfer of any log mark, or sale, mortgage, or other transfer or incumbrance of any logs cut in this state, or which come into any district of this state, shall be legal or binding, except between the parties thereto, unless such sale, transfer, mortgage, or incumbrance is in writing and recorded in the office of the surveyor general in the district where such logs were cut, or into which they have come if cut in another state: *provided*, that the surveyor general is authorized to transfer in his discretion any log mark to any person wishing to use the same, after said log mark has been recorded eight years, and the logs marked with that mark have become extinct.

S. L. 1871, 73.

SEC. 20. *No logs to be scaled unless mark is recorded.*—No logs shall be scaled by the surveyor general or his deputies unless the marks upon the said logs are properly recorded in accordance with the provisions of this title, and no survey of any logs shall be received in any court in this state except the survey of the surveyor general or his deputy.

SEC. 21. *Surveyor to make report to legislature.*—The surveyor general shall report to the legislature at the beginning of each regular session thereof, the total number of feet of logs and lumber which he has surveyed in his district for the year ending the thirtieth day of November last past.

SEC. 22. *To record written instruments affecting ownership of logs.*—He shall record all mortgages, liens, and bills of sale, or other written instruments in any way affecting the ownership of any mark of logs in his district, in a book kept for that purpose: *provided*, that said instruments shall specify the marks placed upon the said logs when they were cut, and shall be recorded in the office of the surveyor general in which the said marks are recorded, and no conveyances, lien, mortgage, or transfer shall be valid until the same are so recorded.

TITLE IV.

RECORD OF MARKS, AND MUTILATION THEREOF.

(Same Title as to Chapter XXXII. of Statutes of 1866.)

SEC. 23. *Mark to be recorded before logs are cut.*—Whoever cuts any logs in either of the districts of this state shall, before proceeding to mark the same, cause to be recorded in the office of the surveyor general in whose district such logs may be, a copy of the log mark which is to be put upon said logs, and which mark shall be distinctly different from any other mark recorded in the same district. Whoever cuts any logs in any state adjoining either of the districts of this state, and intends to bring such logs into any such district, may have his log mark recorded in the

district into which he intends to bring such logs, and into which they may be brought, with the same rights, force, and effect as if such logs had been cut in such district. And when any log mark is recorded in pursuance of the provisions of this chapter, such mark shall be deemed and held to be the property of the person in whose name it is recorded, and such mark borne upon any logs or timber, and not superseded by any other mark, shall be *prima facie* evidence that the logs or timber bearing such mark are the property of the person owning the mark. Any such log mark may be sold or transferred by bill of sale recorded in the office of the surveyor general where the mark is recorded in the name of the first owner, and a note of such transfer made in the margin of the book where the mark is recorded; and a sale or transfer of any mark so made shall operate as a sale or transfer of all the logs bearing such mark and at the time owned by the person transferring the mark. Any logs or timber cut in this state, or coming into this state in the first district at any point on the lake St Croix, above the city of Stillwater, the marks of which are not recorded in the district in which they were cut, or into which they may come, and all logs or timber not bearing any distinctive mark shall not, in favor of the person who has cut the same, or claims to be the owner thereof, be recognized, deemed, or held in any of the courts of this state to be the property of any such person, for any purpose whatever, in any action or proceeding.

Plummer *et al v.* Mold, 14 Minn. 532.

SEC. 24. *Mutilation of mark—penalty.*—Whoever takes from any of the rivers or their tributaries in or bordering on this state, or from any slough, ravine, island, or land adjoining said rivers or tributaries into or upon which any logs may run, or cuts out, mutilates, destroys, or renders illegible the mark or marks thereon, or in any manner willfully injures any such logs not his own, or whoever, other than the surveyor general or his deputy, places upon any log or piece of timber any mark except the original mark, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the state prison for not less than one year, nor more than three years, and shall be further liable for double the market value of said logs at the time so taken or injured, to be recovered by the owner of such logs in a civil action.

SEC. 25. *Receiver of logs mutilated, how punished.*—Whoever purchases, receives, or secretes saw logs so taken or removed, or who cuts or otherwise injures logs so taken or removed, shall be punished in the same manner and to the same extent as is provided in the preceding section: *provided*, that no person shall be so punished for receiving or buying logs as aforesaid, if he received or bought them under and by virtue of any scale list, signed by a legal surveyor of logs or lumber in this state, and is in possession of said scale list.

SEC. 26. *Penalty for scaling such logs.*—If any surveyor general or deputy, scales or gives a scale list of any logs to any person, which logs were taken or removed as aforesaid, the said surveyor general or deputy so offending shall forfeit and pay for every such offense the sum of twenty-five dollars, to be recovered by any person suing for the same in any court of competent jurisdiction.

TITLE V.

SIDE BOOMS: INJURIES THERETO AND TAKING LOGS THEREFROM.

(Same Title as to Chapter XXXII. of Statutes of 1866.)

SEC. 27. *Logs in side booms to be turned out, when.*—In case any logs are found in any side boom or boom other than a chartered boom, which have not been bargained for by the owner, holder, or managing agent of such boom, the owner of such logs may demand that the same shall be turned out of such boom, and unless such logs are turned out of such boom within three days after such demand is made, the owner of such logs may open such boom and turn out the same, doing no unnecessary damage to such boom, nor allowing more of other logs to escape out of such boom than can be reasonably avoided.

SEC. 28. *Injury to side booms, how punished.*—Whoever willfully and maliciously opens, breaks, cuts, or otherwise destroys or injures any side or other boom, or turns the whole or any part of the logs or timber contained therein loose or adrift, except for the purpose herein mentioned, and except also, in case such boom materially obstructs the navigation of any navigable stream or unlawfully intrudes upon the property of any such person, the person so opening, breaking, cutting, injuring, or destroying such boom, or turning loose or adrift such logs, or who willfully and maliciously cuts loose or turns adrift any boom, brill, string, or raft of logs, timber or lumber, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than ten days nor more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court, and shall further be liable for all the damage sustained by reason of such wrongful act.

TITLE VI.*

LIENS.

(Same Title as to Chapter XXXII. of Statutes of 1866.)

SEC. 29. *Laborer to have lien.*—Whoever performs manual labor upon any logs or timber, shall have a lien upon such logs or timber to secure the payment of the wages agreed to be paid for such labor, upon substantially complying with the requirements of this title, which said lien shall be subject to assignment and sale.

SEC. 30. *Conditions precedent to right of lien.*—Before entering upon the performance of any such labor, the person proposing to perform the same shall cause to be filed and recorded in the office of the surveyor general of logs, timber, and lumber, for the district in which the mark of the logs or timber upon which the said labor is to be performed is by law required to be recorded, a memorandum in writing of the terms of the contract under which the said labor is to be performed; which said memorandum shall contain:

First. The name of the persons, by and for whom respectively, the said labor is to be performed.

* *Vide* Act of 1870 (amended 1872), S. L. 1870, 133; sec. 49, *infra*.

Second. The proposed mark of the logs or timber upon which the said labor is to be performed.

Third. The time when said labor is to be performed; and—

Fourth. The amount, time, and manner of payment agreed upon for such labor; and shall be signed by the said parties respectively.

SEC. 31. *Claim of lien to be filed.*—In case any such person so performing labor upon any logs or timber, and having complied with the requirements of the preceding section, has not received the wages agreed upon as aforesaid for such labor at the time and in the manner agreed upon as aforesaid, then within thirty days thereafter, such person shall cause to be filed and recorded in the said office, a claim of lien upon the said logs or timber to secure the payment of the said wages, which said claim of lien shall be in writing, signed by the person so claiming a lien, or by his agent or attorney, and verified by the oath of the person so signing the same; and shall contain:

First. A reference to the contract under which it is claimed labor has been performed.

Second. A statement of the amount of labor performed under such contract.

Third. What amount, if any, has been paid for such labor; and—

Fourth. The amount still due for such labor.

SEC. 32. *Lien, how enforced.*—Upon the said claim of lien being filed and recorded as aforesaid, the said logs and timber shall be holden for the payment of said wages so due, as aforesaid, for labor performed on the same; and the said lien shall take precedence of any other lien or claim whatsoever, or any sale or transfer of the said logs or timber: *provided*, the said person claiming such lien, within six months after filing such claim of lien, proceeds to institute an action in the proper court to recover the said wages so due, as aforesaid, and shall prosecute the same to judgment and execution with due diligence.

SEC. 33. *Attachment granted, when.*—If at the time of instituting the action, or at any time thereafter, before judgment, the person claiming a lien on any logs or timber, as aforesaid, or his agent or attorney, makes and files in said action an affidavit stating that the said logs or timber are about to be removed out of the jurisdiction of the court, or are about to be manufactured into lumber; or that in any other manner the said person is in danger of losing the said logs or timber as security for the payment of the said wages so due, as aforesaid, then the said person may have an attachment issued against the said logs or timber, without any other act or thing being required on his part whatever; and if any person whosoever after the time of the filing of the memorandum above mentioned, removes any such logs or timber out of the jurisdiction of said court, or manufactures or otherwise disposes of any such logs or timber so as to hinder or prevent the payment of the wages so due for labor on the same, or to hinder or prevent the execution of the judgment which may be recovered in such action, such person shall be personally liable to the person so hindered or prevented from obtaining the payment of said wages, or from obtaining satisfaction of the said judgment to the amount of the value of the logs or timber so removed, manufactured, or disposed of, as aforesaid.

SEC. 34. *Judgment, how enforced.*—Upon judgment being obtained in any such action, the same shall be executed upon the said logs or timber in the usual manner, and to the persons buying any portion of such logs or timber, the officer having the execution of such judgment, and making sale thereon, shall give a

certificate of the said purchase and sale ; and upon such certificate being presented and delivered to the surveyor general aforesaid, he shall scale to the person to whom the said certificate was given, or his assigns, the said logs or timber so purchased, as aforesaid, and shall deliver to such person a scale bill therefor ; which said scale bill shall be conclusive evidence of ownership of the said logs or timber.

SEC. 35. *Liens to take precedence in order of filing.*—The said claims of lien shall have precedence one of the other, in the order in which the same are filed in the office of the surveyor general.

SEC. 36. *Fees recoverable.*—There shall be recovered in such actions as disbursements, the fees paid to the surveyor general for filing and recording the aforementioned papers ; which said fees shall in the first instance be paid by the party procuring the said papers to be filed and recorded.

SEC. 37. *Surveyor general to file papers.*—The surveyor general of the several districts for the surveying of logs, timber, and lumber, shall file and record in his office the several papers hereinbefore required to be filed and recorded, and perform the other acts herein provided for ; and as compensation therefor, the surveyor general may demand and receive the same fees as he is entitled to for other like services.

SEC. 38. *Lien, how discharged.*—Whenever any person, who has filed a claim of lien as hereinbefore provided, has received his wages and costs in full in any manner, he shall, on the demand of the owner of any logs or timber upon which such claim was made, or of the assignee of such owner, give a receipt of the same to such person, which said receipt being filed and recorded in the office of the surveyor general, shall be deemed a discharge of the said lien.

TITLE VII.

CONVERSION OF LOGS.

(Same Title as to Chapter XXXII. of Statutes of 1866.)

SEC. 39. *Conversion of logs, rule to govern.*—In all cases of a wrongful or unlawful taking, detention, or conversion of logs or timber and intermingling of the same with other logs or timber, so that they cannot be identified or separated therefrom by the owner, the rule of the common law applicable to the case of a wrongful and fraudulent confusion of goods, shall govern in determining the right of property in respect to said logs and timber.

SEC. 40. *Intermingling of logs, rule to govern.*—In cases where logs or timber bearing the same mark but belonging to different owners in severalty, have without the fault of any of them become so intermingled, that the particular or identical logs or timber belonging to each cannot be designated, either of such owners may upon a failure of any one of them having the possession, to make a just division thereof after demand, bring and maintain against such one in possession an action to recover his proportionate share of said logs or timber, and in such action he may claim and have the immediate delivery of such quantity of said mark of logs or timber as shall equal his said share, in like manner and with like force and effect as though such quantity embraced his identical logs and timber and no other.

TITLE VIII.

THE ESTABLISHMENT AND REGULATION OF DAMS FOR SLUICING LOGS,
TIMBER, AND LUMBER.

(Same Title as to Chapter XXXII. of Statutes of 1866.)

SEC. 41. *License granted, how and by whom.*—The board of county commissioners may grant a license to any person applying therefor, to construct and maintain a dam across any stream within their respective counties, for the purpose of raising a head of water sufficient to sluice logs, timber, or lumber, upon being satisfied that such sluice dam is necessary at the point applied for, and that the land on both sides of the stream is in the possession or under the control of the person so applying for a license.

SEC. 42. *Who may act when stream runs between two counties.*—In all cases when the stream across which a license for a sluice dam is sought runs between two counties, the board of county commissioners of either county have as full jurisdiction in the premises as though the stream was wholly within the county of which they are commissioners. And when the board of county commissioners of either county have exercised jurisdiction under this title, and have granted a license thereunder, the county commissioners of no other county have any power to exercise any jurisdiction over the same.

SEC. 43. *Licenses, how executed.*—All licenses granted under the provisions of this title shall be sealed with the seal of the board of county commissioners and signed by them, attested by the county auditor, and may be granted for a period not exceeding six years.

SEC. 44. *Notice of intention to apply for license to be posted.*—All persons intending to apply for a license at a certain point shall give notice of their intention by posting up at least three notices in public places at the county seat, and in the office of the surveyor general of logs of the district where the logs running from the place where such dam is proposed to be built, are required to be sealed, or if it is proposed to build said dam in an unorganized county, the said notices shall be posted up at the county seat of the county to which the same is attached for judicial purposes, and the said notices shall be given twenty days prior to such application: *provided*, that when application is made for a renewal of a license, when the former license has expired, the same may be granted or renewed without previous notice.

SEC. 45. *Licenses, when granted.*—The board being satisfied that for the general interest of those engaged in the lumbering business a sluice dam is needed, and that the applicant is a suitable person to build and maintain it, shall grant the license, which, however, shall not become valid until the applicant files a bond with sureties, to be approved by the board, in a penalty (of) not less than one thousand dollars, with a condition that he will construct and maintain such dam, with all reasonable diligence and skill for the purpose of sluicing logs, timber, and lumber, and to facilitate the driving of the same on such stream, and with such further special conditions, relating to the construction and operation of such dams as the case requires.

SEC. 46. *Rate of toll, how established.*—Whenever a board of county commissioners of any county grant a license to construct and maintain a sluice dam across any stream within their jurisdiction, the said board shall establish the rate of tolls which may be demanded for the sluicage of logs, timber, and lumber, but the tolls shall not exceed the sum of six cents per thousand feet so sluiced: *provided*, that at the Snake river dam, in Pine county, the said toll may be ten cents.

SEC. 47. *Lien for tolls.*—All tolls chargeable under this title for sluicing logs, timber, and lumber, shall be deemed due and payable as soon as said logs, timber, and lumber are sluiced, and for the payment of the said tolls, the proprietor of the sluice dam has a complete lien upon said logs, timber, or lumber, until the said tolls are paid. And when said tolls so due for sluicing logs, timber, or lumber, are not paid on demand by the owner thereof, the proprietor of the dam through which the same have been sluiced, is authorized and empowered to take and sell a sufficient quantity of the logs, timber, or lumber, at public auction, to pay the tolls so due: *provided*, that written or printed notices of the sale shall be posted up at the office of the surveyor general of logs and lumber of the district, and at the county seat of the county in which said property is seized.

SEC: 48.

AN ACT

IN RELATION TO THE DRIVING OF LOGS, TIMBER, AND LUMBER.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SEC. 1. *Action to lie for obstructions.*—Any person who shall desire to float to market or place of manufacture, any logs or timber in any of the streams in this state, and who shall be hindered and obstructed in so doing by the logs or timber of another, or any person whose logs or timber in any of the waters of this state, are so intermixed with the logs or timber of another, that the same cannot be conveniently separated for the purpose of being floated to the market or place of manufacture, may drive all logs or timber with which his own is or may be obstructed or intermixed, towards such market or place of manufacture, to some point where the same can be conveniently separated from his own, and shall be entitled to a reasonable compensation therefor from the owner of such logs or timber, and upon the filing in the office of the surveyor general of the district where such logs may be, within thirty days after the completion of such driving of any such logs or timber, a statement, setting forth when and where the same were driven, the amount of his claim therefor, together with the mark borne upon any such logs or timber, and verified by his oath or affidavit, such person shall have and retain a lien upon any logs or timber bearing such mark, for the amount of such claim, from the time of filing the same, and may have and maintain a civil action for the amount of such claim or for the enforcement of such lien against the owner of such logs or timber, or any person in whose name such mark shall be recorded, at the time of filing such claims: *provided*, that a failure to commence such action within thirty days after the filing of such claim, shall operate as a discharge of said lien.

SEC. 2. *How claim or liens may be recovered.*—Any person having a claim or lien upon any logs or timber, as provided in the preceding section, properly adjudicated before any court having jurisdiction thereof, may proceed to sell at public auction a sufficient quantity of such logs or timber to pay and satisfy such claim on lien, first giving at least six days' notice of the time and place of such sale, and

amount of such claim, by posting notices of such sale in three of the most public places in the city or town where such logs may be, and where such sale shall take place, and any sheriff, constable, or other person may act as auctioneer and execute proper bills of sale, without incurring personal liability on account thereof.

Sec. 3. Booms for lumber exempt.—Nothing in this act shall be so construed as to interfere with any boom or booms necessarily erected for the safe keeping of logs or timber.

(Approved February 24, 1866. S. L. 1866, 78.)

SEC. 49.

AN ACT

PROVIDING FOR A LIEN FOR LABOR AND SERVICES UPON LOGS AND LUMBER
IN THE FIRST LUMBER DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Sec. 1. Persons to have liens on logs for services—to apply to labor done prior to passage of this act.—Any person, company, or corporation that may do or perform any labor or services in cutting, falling, hauling, driving, running, rafting, booming, cribbing, or towing, any logs or timber upon the St. Croix lake or river, or their tributaries in this state, shall have a lien thereon for the amount due for such services, and the same shall take precedence of all other claims thereon. The provisions of this act shall apply to all such labor or services that may have been done or performed prior to the passage of this act, so far as the provisions of this act can be made applicable thereto, and the person, company, or corporation that may have done or performed the same, can comply with the provisions of this act.

Sec. 2 (AS AMENDED BY ACT OF FEBRUARY 14, 1872). When such debt shall remain a lien on said logs or timber—what statement shall set forth—when to be filed—when suit shall be commenced for the recovery of said demand.—No such debt, demand, or claim shall remain a lien on any such logs or timber, unless a petition or statement thereof in writing, under oath, by the petitioner or some one in his behalf, shall be made and filed in the office of the surveyor general of logs and lumber, in Stillwater, in the first lumber district in the state of Minnesota; such statement or petition shall briefly set forth and state the nature of such claim or demand, the amount due, and a description of the logs or timber upon or against which the lien is claimed. If such labor and services be done and performed and completed between the first day of November and the first day of May, then such petition or statement shall be filed on or before the first day of July next thereafter; but if the same shall be done and performed either in part or in whole after the first day of May, then such petition or statement shall be filed within sixty days after the completion or last day of such labor or services, and suit shall be commenced for the recovery and enforcement of such claim or demand under the provisions of this act within four months after the filing of such statement or petition; a compliance with the requirements of this section shall make the lien of the claimant or petitioner perfect.

S. L. 1872, 161.

Sec. 3 (AS AMENDED BY ACT OF MARCH 4, 1873). How claim held against said logs or timber may be enforced.—Any person, company, or corporation having a lien upon or against any logs or timber pursuant to the provisions of this act, or of any other law, may enforce the same by attachment against such logs or timber in the district court of any county within the first lumber district of Minnesota, in

which such logs or timber may be at the time of the commencement of the action, in the same manner prescribed in title nine of chapter sixty-six* of the general statutes, so far as the same can be made applicable thereto, and not herein otherwise provided, or inconsistent herewith. Before any attachment shall be issued, the petitioner or claimant, or some one in his behalf, shall make an affidavit, setting forth that the defendant therein named is indebted to each [such] claimant or petitioner in a certain sum over and above all legal set off, which sum shall be stated as near as may be, and that such indebtedness is due or accrued for labor or services on logs or timber [describing such logs or timber], and that the claimant or petitioner has filed a lien thereon. Upon the making and filing of such affidavit, together with a complaint as required in civil actions in the office of the clerk of the district court of the county in which the logs or timber are at the time of filing said affidavit, the attachment shall be issued by the clerk of said court, upon the order of the judge of said district, or the court commissioner of any county thereof, and thereafter said claim shall be prosecuted in the manner provided by law for the prosecution of civil actions in the district court.

S. L. 1873, 222.

Sec. 4. By whom attachment may be served.—The attachment shall require the sheriff or other proper officer to attach and safely keep the logs or timber described in such affidavit, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the plaintiff's claim, with costs, disbursements, charges, and expenses.

Sec. 5. When attachment shall issue under the provisions of this act.—No attachments shall issue under the provisions of this act in the district court unless the amount stated in such affidavit due to the plaintiff over and above all legal set offs shall exceed the sum of one hundred dollars.

Sec. 6. Plaintiff not to give security unless by order of court—when court to issue an order.—The plaintiff in any proceedings to enforce such lien as herein provided shall not be required to give the bond mentioned in section one hundred and thirty-one, of chapter sixty-six,† of the general statutes, nor any bond or security whatever, unless required by an order of the said court, or a judge thereof, or the court commissioner of said county; and no such order shall be made unless the defendant shall make an affidavit, showing that he has a good and valid defense in whole or in part, setting out such defense therein; and where the defense is only to a portion of plaintiff's claim, before any such order shall be made the defendant shall pay to the plaintiff that portion of his claim to which there is no defense, and such payment shall not affect the jurisdiction of the court, or prevent the recovery by the plaintiff of the same costs, disbursements, and charges that he could have done had not the amount of his claim been reduced by such payment. In all applications for such order the plaintiff shall have at least three days' notice.

Sec. 7. Who to have jurisdiction—to file affidavit—what to contain.—Justices of the peace shall have cognizance and jurisdiction of all cases arising under this act, and of all cases for a lien upon or against personal property, when the debt or demand claimed shall not exceed the jurisdiction of a justice of the peace, and any person, company, or corporation, holding such claim and lien, may enforce the same by attachment and actions in the manner prescribed by title ten, of chapter sixty-five of the general statutes,‡ so far as the same may be made applicable thereto, and not herein otherwise provided for, and not inconsistent herewith.

* Title I., Chapter XLII. of this compilation, *infra*.

† Sec. 4, Title I., Chapter XLII., *infra*.

‡ Article X., Title II., Chapter XL., *infra*.

Before any such warrant of attachment shall issue, the plaintiff (that is, the person claiming such lien), or some person in his behalf, shall make and file with the justice an affidavit setting forth the same facts and making the same statement as is required by section three of this act in actions in the district court. Upon the filing of such affidavit the attachment shall issue.

Sec. 8 (AS AMENDED BY ACT OF MARCH 4, 1873). *Form of attachment.*—The attachment issued by any justice of the peace shall be returned as an ordinary summons, and be in the following form, to wit:

State of Minnesota, }
County of } ss.

The state of Minnesota, to the sheriff or any constable of said county:

You are hereby commanded to attach the following goods and chattels (here insert a description of the property described in the affidavit), or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to satisfy the sum of (here insert the amount mentioned as due in the affidavit), with interest and costs of suit in whosoever hands or possession the same may be found in your county, and so provide that the same so attached may be subject to further proceedings thereon as the law requires, and also summon if to be found, to be and appear before me at my office in said county on the day of A.D. 18 at o'clock, in the noon, to answer to in a civil action to his damage, one hundred dollars or under.

Given under my hand at , this day of , A.D. 18

Justice of the peace.

S. L. 1873, 223.

Sec. 9. *Justices of the peace shall conform to the provisions of law governing the same in all proceedings.*—In all their proceedings, justices of the peace shall conform to the provisions of the law governing justices' courts so far as the same can be made applicable, and as near as may be to the provisions of this act, as they apply in the district court, unless herein otherwise provided: *provided, however,* that the justice shall in no case require the plaintiff or plaintiffs to give security for costs, unless the defendant or defendants shall first make and file with said justice an affidavit, by which it must be made to appear that the defendant has a good and valid defense to the whole of plaintiff's demand.

Sec. 10. *Attachments how served and returned.*—All attachments issued by any justice of the peace shall be served and returned as ordinary writs of attachment are served and returned in justices' courts.

Sec. 11. *Who to be defendants.*—In all suits or actions under the provisions of this act, the person, company, or corporation liable for the payment of such debt or claim shall be defendant.

Sec. 12. *What to be the findings of the court—jury or justice in actions under this act.*—In all suits or actions under the provisions of this act the court, jury, or justice of the peace who shall try the same, or make an assessment of damages therein, or make an inquest therein, shall, in addition to finding the sum due the plaintiff, also find, generally, that the same is due for labor and services for which the action was brought, and was performed on the logs or timber set forth in the complaint therein, and that the same is a lien thereon; and the court (or justice of the peace as the case may be) shall render judgment in accordance with such finding and execution shall issue therefor; and such execution, in addition to the direction and commands contained in ordinary executions in civil actions, may

direct and command that the said logs and timber, or so much thereof as shall be necessary for that purpose, be sold to satisfy such judgment, and all costs, charges, and disbursements: *provided, however*, that if the court, jury, or justice shall find that the amount due the plaintiff is not a lien upon the property described in the complaint, the plaintiff's action shall not be defeated thereby, but he shall be entitled to judgment as in other civil actions.

Sec. 13. Who to pay boomage on logs and timber attached—at what rate.—The officer making the attachment may pay the boomage on the logs or timber attached, not exceeding the rate per thousand on the quantity actually attached by him, and return the amount paid on the writ, which shall be included and taxed in the bill of costs as disbursements; but if paid after judgment, then the officer may charge and collect the same out of the property as other costs or disbursements.

Sec. 14. When action may be defeated.—The action or lien under the provisions of this act shall not be defeated by taking a note, unless it was taken in the discharge of the amount due, and of the lien.

Sec. 15. Filing of statement for lien must be alleged.—The plaintiff shall allege in his complaint the filing of such statement or petition for a lien. All such allegations relating thereto shall be taken to be true unless expressly denied by the defendant in his answer under oath, or by the affidavit of the defendant or some one in his behalf.

Sec. 16. Who to file such statements—compensation.—The surveyor general of logs and lumber in said first lumber district is hereby required to file all such petitions or statements, and shall receive therefor twenty-five cents for each statement or petition filed, and when demanded shall give a certified copy thereof, for the making of which he shall be entitled to receive the same fee allowed registers of deeds for making a copy of any record, and such certified copy may be read and introduced in evidence in any of the courts of this state.

Sec. 17. How to proceed in case more than one person has claim on same mark.—Whenever there are more than one person having claims upon the same mark or marks, of logs or timbers as hereinbefore provided, it shall be lawful for any one person having such claim to purchase the claims of the others and take a written assignment of such interest; and it shall be the duty of the person taking such assignment to file the same with the petition or statement required by this act: and the assignee is hereby authorized to prosecute an action, as in this act provided, for the whole of the amount owned and assigned to him, without making the assignors parties to the action.

Sec. 18. When act to take effect.—This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage, all other acts and parts of acts to the contrary notwithstanding.

(Approved February 18, 1870. S.L. 1870, 133.)

SEC. 50.

AN ACT

TO DEFINE THE DUTIES OF SURVEYOR GENERAL OF THE
FIRST DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Sec. 1. To keep record of log marks.—The surveyor general of the first district shall keep an alphabetical list of all the log marks recorded in his office, and opposite each mark a statement of:

First. The book and page in which the mark is recorded.

Second. Date of record.

Third. By whom cut.

Fourth. By whom owned.

Fifth. Reference to record of all instruments, orders, etc., affecting the mark in any way. Entries to be made in such record in their appropriate place, of all matters affecting each mark, as soon as the same shall be presented for record.

Sec. 2. Deputies to be appointed—where to reside.—The surveyor general of the first district shall appoint such persons his deputies as may be recommended by the board of trade of the city of Stillwater, or by any number of petitioners living in said district, representing ten million feet of logs or lumber, one of whom shall reside either in the town of Denmark, Afton, or Lakeland, Washington county, three or more in the city of Stillwater, one at Marine Falls, Washington county, (and) one at Taylor's Mills, Chisago county.

Sec. 3. All rafts and logs to be scaled—record to be kept of all logs scaled.—It shall be the duty of the surveyor general of the first district to scale or cause to be scaled all rafts, brills, or lots of logs which may pass down or through lake St Croix, before passing out of said lake St Croix. Also all rafts, brills, or lots of logs run through or gathered into any side booms or lake booms for sawing or other use within the limits of said district, subsequent to the scale at St Croix Boom Corporation's boom, and before using or passing out of said lake, and all parties having logs in his or their possession which have not been scaled by the surveyor general as set forth in this section, shall, before sawing, using, or running away said logs, give notice to the surveyor general in due time, that he may cause the same to be scaled. All logs thus scaled shall be entered on the surveyor general's books in their proper place.

Sec. 4. Fees for scaling, how paid.—In all cases whenever the surveyor general shall scale logs the fees shall be paid by the party for whom the logs are scaled, unless otherwise agreed upon.

Sec. 5. When act to take effect.—This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

(Approved February 27, 1868. S. L. 1868, 62.)