

GENERAL STATUTES

33

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STATE OF MINNESOTA,

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CHAPTER 41 (New).

HOTELS, BOARDING-HOUSES — PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE.

TITLE 1. HOTELS AND BOARDING-HOUSES.

2. PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE.

Sections.

HOTELS AND BOARDING-HOUSES.

- 3815-3817. Care of valuables.
- 3818. Sale of goods of guests.
- 3819. Accommodation without paying—
Penalty.
- 3820. Use of oleomargarine.

Sections.

PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE.

- 3821. Where required.
- 3822. Classification of buildings
- 3823. Appliances to be used.
- 3824. Fire extinguishers.
- 3825. Enforcement of law.

TITLE 1.

HOTELS AND BOARDING-HOUSES.

SEC. 3815. **Care of valuables.**— That hereafter every landlord or keeper of a public inn or hotel, or boarding house keeper in this state, who shall constantly have in his inn or hotel an iron safe in good and suitable order for the safe custody of money, jewelry or other valuable articles belonging to his guests or customers, shall keep posted conspicuously at the office, also on the inside of every entrance door of every public sleeping, reading, bar, sitting and parlör room of such hotel, etc., notice to the guests and customers that they must leave their money, jewelry, and other valuables with the landlord, his agent or clerk for safe keeping, and he or they may make safe deposits of the same in the place provided for that purpose. Every landlord or keeper of a public inn or hotel shall provide locks and bolts for all room doors.

1874, ch. 52, § 1: "An act concerning inn and hotel keepers and landlords and for the protection of their guests." Approved March 5, 1874.

SEC. 3816. **Liability.**— That such landlord, hotel or inn keeper as shall comply with the requirements of the first section of this act, shall not be liable for any money, jewelry or other valuables of gold, silver or rare and precious stones that may be lost, if the same is not delivered to said landlord, hotel or inn keeper, his agent or clerk for deposit, unless such loss shall occur by the hand or through the negligence of the landlord or by a clerk or a servant employed by him in such hotel, inn, etc.

1874, ch. 52, § 2, as amended 1883, ch. 30, by striking out the proviso, which read "that nothing herein contained shall apply to such amount of money and valuables as a prudent person would retain in his room or about his person for present use."

SEC. 3817. **Embezzlement, when.**— Every landlord or keeper of a public hotel or inn shall be liable for embezzlement for not promptly returning money and valuables deposited in his safe.

1874, ch. 52, § 4.

SEC. 3818. **Sale of goods belonging to guests.**— All goods or property taken by any hotel, inn or boarding house keeper, and by him held for non-payment of any bill for board, lodging or accommodation, may be sold after the expiration of ninety days and default being made in the payment of such bill upon a notice of ten days at public auction upon notice as in cases of constable's sales.

1874, ch. 52, § 5.

MINNESOTA STATUTES 1891

HOTELS, ETC.— PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE. [SECS. 3819—3821.]

SEC. 3819. Accommodation without paying — Penalty.— Any person who shall put up at any hotel, inn or boarding house, and shall procure any food, entertainment or accommodation without paying therefor, except their credit is given by express agreement, with intent to cheat or defraud the owner or keeper of such hotel, etc., out of pay for the same, or if any person shall obtain credit at any hotel, inn, etc., for food, entertainment or accommodation by means of any false show of baggage or effects brought thereto, or who shall, with such intent, remove, or cause to be removed, any baggage or effects from any hotel, inn or boarding house while there is a lien existing thereon for the proper charges due from him for board and entertainment furnished as aforesaid,* shall be punished, by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisoned in a county jail not exceeding three months.

1874, ch. 52, § 3, as amended 1875, ch. 111. Amendment below *.

SEC. 3820. Oleomargarine — Use of.— The keeper, landlord or steward of any hotel, restaurant, dining car, eating house or boarding house either public or private, who shall supply the guests or boarders of such hotel, restaurant, dining car, eating house or boarding house, with any oleaginous substance or substances, or any compound of the same, or any other compound other than that produced from unadulterated milk, or of cream from the same, any article designed to take the place of butter, shall cause to be plainly printed upon every bill of fare used in said hotel, restaurant, eating house or boarding house where such adulterated compound is used, immediately under the title thereof and before the naming of any article of food thereon, in capital letters no smaller than those known as Nonpareil Celtic, the words, oleomargarine [or butterine] used as a substitute for butter, in the English language. In case no bill of fare is used in said hotel, restaurant, dining car, eating house or boarding house, then the proprietor or keeper thereof shall cause to be posted upon each and every side of the dining room or eating room, in a position where the same can be seen from any part of said room, and in letters large enough to be distinctly read from any part of said room, the words, oleomargarine used as a substitute for butter, said notice to be printed in the English language; and shall keep the same continually posted as aforesaid, so long as said compounds are kept and used; and whoever violates the provisions of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than fifty dollars, or by imprisonment of not less than fifteen nor more than thirty days for the first offense, and fifty dollars fine or thirty days imprisonment, or by both such fine and imprisonment for each subsequent offense.

1887, ch. 172: "An act to prevent fraud upon the guests and boarders of hotels, dining cars, restaurants and boarding houses." Approved March 7, 1887.

TITLE 2.

PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE.

SEC. 3821. In what buildings required.— The proprietors and lessees of all buildings of two or more stories in height, used or occupied as tenements, lodging-rooms, boarding-houses, hotels, public halls, or places of amusement, schools, seminaries, hospitals, asylums, work-houses, jails, or manufactories, shall provide for and equip said buildings with such protection against fire and escape from said buildings as shall be hereinafter set forth in this act.

1883, ch. 133, § 1: "An act for the preservation of life and the protection of travelers." Approved March 2. In force July 1, 1883.

MINNESOTA STATUTES 1891

SECS. 3822, 3823.] HOTELS, ETC.—PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE.

SEC. 3822. Classification of buildings.—The classification of buildings shall be as follows:

First. Hotels of two stories in height, with ten or more sleeping-rooms.

Second. Hotels or lodging-rooms of three or more stories in height.

Third. Tenements or boarding-houses of three or more stories in height, occupied by one or more families, consisting of more than twenty persons: *provided*, a mansard roof or attic, when used as sleeping-rooms, shall be counted as one story.

Fourth. Buildings used as opera houses, theaters, or public halls, of a seating capacity exceeding three hundred.

Fifth. Public school buildings, seminaries, academies, and colleges more than two stories in height.

Sixth. Hospitals and asylums of two or more stories in height.

Seventh. Jails, workhouses, or other prisons for confinement of persons under sentence of crime or misdemeanor.

Eighth. Manufactories over two stories in height, employing above the first story more than twenty-five persons.

1888, ch. 133, § 2.

SEC. 3823. Appliances to be used.—The appliances to be used are as follows:

Buildings under classification one of section two of this act.—Each two thousand five hundred superficial feet of area or fractional part thereof covered by said building shall be provided with either an inside stand pipe of not less than one and one-quarter inches inside diameter, with hose connection and hose of sufficient length always attached, in the hall into which the sleeping-rooms open, and this stand pipe supplied by means of connection with public or private water-works, which will furnish sufficient pressure; or one chemical fire-extinguisher kept near the public stairway or other convenient locality in the hallway, always charged ready for use.

Buildings under classification two.—Each six thousand superficial feet of area covered by said building shall be provided with either an inside stand pipe of not less than one and three-quarters inches inside diameter, and sufficient hose connected with it, of not less than one and one-quarter inches inside diameter, on each floor, and furnished with a constant water pressure by water-works, or by a steam pump which can be put in action at [a] moment's notice; or for six thousand superficial feet of area covered by said building, there shall be one two and one-half inch (or larger) metallic stand pipe, with metallic ladder attached above the first story, located upon the outside of the wall and extending above the roof, and so situated as to give access to or exit from each story and roof above the first, arranged with valves and male hose connections at each story above the first and roof, and with single or double female hose connection at base of pipe, so that engine hose can be attached from street; the hose couplings to conform to the size and pattern used by the fire department where located. There shall also be provided for each eight thousand and five hundred superficial feet of area, or fractional part thereof, covered by said building, at least one chemical fire-extinguisher on each floor occupied as sleeping apartments: *provided*, that in hotels, where every three thousand and five hundred superficial feet is protected by stand pipe and hose, as set forth in this act, then only one chemical fire-extinguisher shall be required on each floor occupied as sleeping apartments. In case the stand pipe and hose first mentioned is not practicable, for want of water-works or steam to work pumps, then, in addition to the extinguisher provided for, there shall be placed in each hallway of floors used as sleeping-rooms, for each two thousand five hundred superficial feet of area, one barrel of water, with two pails, with the words "For fire purposes only" painted thereon. Each sleeping apartment above the second story shall be furnished with a rope or any other practical fire-escape of sufficient length to reach the ground. A red light

shall be kept burning all night, located at the head of each stairway above the first floor; also one on each floor above the first, at or near the exit to the stationary fire-escape, if any. The following printed notice shall be posted in a conspicuous place in each sleeping-room above the first floor: "Exit in Case of Fire—Upon leaving this room turn to the (right or left) and by passing (give number of feet) feet you will reach a red light, which indicates (stairway or fire-escape.)"

Buildings under classification three of section two of this act shall have for each five thousand superficial feet of area covered by said building, at least one outside stand pipe, two and one-half inches or larger, as provided for in classification two, and at least one non-combustible ladder or stairway for each twenty persons occupying said building above the first story.

Buildings under classification four of section two of this act shall be provided with at least one stand pipe running to the stage and furnished with hose always connected and of sufficient length to reach all parts of the stage; also, with a chemical fire-extinguisher always charged and placed in a convenient place to protect the scenery; or, in case the stand pipe should be impracticable for want of constant water pressure, then the stage shall be provided with two chemical fire-extinguishers and at least one barrel of water and two pails, with the words "For fire purposes only" painted thereon. It is provided, however, that this shall not apply to halls where no stage with curtains or scenery is used; and all buildings under this classification shall have such number of exits of such area, and such number of non-combustible stairways, ladders, or fire-escapes, as the mayor, chief engineer of fire department and chief of police of any city, or president of any town or village council, chief engineer or fire-warden, and chief of police or constable of any town or village, or a majority of them, may from time to time determine.

Buildings under classification five of section two shall be provided, where practicable, with inside stand pipe, as provided in classification two, or an outside stand pipe, as provided in same classification; also, one chemical fire-extinguisher on each floor above the first. There shall also be provided such number of exits of such area, and such number of non-combustible ladders or stairways, as the persons named in classification four, or a majority of them, may determine.

Buildings under classification six of section two shall be provided for in the same manner as those under head of classification five.

Buildings under classification seven of section two shall be provided with either a stand pipe and sufficient hose connected on each floor with constant water pressure, or shall have a chemical fire-extinguisher on each floor. It is provided, however, that this shall not apply to buildings built of stone, brick, or iron, with non-combustible partitions and roof practically fire-proof.

Buildings under classification eight of section two of this act, for each two thousand five hundred superficial feet of area covered by said building, shall be provided with an inside stand pipe of not less than one and one-half inches in diameter, and sufficient hose connected therewith of not less than one and one-quarter inches inside diameter on each floor, and furnished with a constant water pressure by water-works, or by steam or other pump, which can be put in motion at a moment's notice; or for each five thousand superficial feet of area covered by said building, there shall be one two and one-half inch or larger metallic stand pipe, with metallic ladder attached, above the first story, located and arranged as provided for in classification two; also, one chemical fire-extinguisher located on each floor above the first. There shall also be provided for every forty persons employed above the second story, one non-combustible stairway, or for every twenty persons one non-combustible ladder, located upon the outside of the building, accessible from roof and each story above the first, and reaching to or within twelve feet of the ground or sidewalk. All stand pipes, ladders, and non-combustible stair-

MINNESOTA STATUTES 1891

SECS. 3824, 3825.] HOTELS, ETC.—PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE.

ways required by this section shall be provided by the owner or owners of the building, and all other requirements of this section shall be provided by the lessees of such building, unless otherwise agreed upon between the owner or owners and lessees.

1888, ch. 133, § 3.

SEC. 3824. **Fire-extinguishers.**— That the chemical fire-extinguisher to be used shall be the one in general use in the fire departments, factories, and public buildings in the state of Minnesota, and known as the Babcock or Champion portable fire-extinguisher.

1888, ch. 133, § 4.

SEC. 3825. **Enforcement of this law.**— It is hereby made the duty of every fire-warden, marshal, or chief of police of every incorporated town, village, or city, or, where such officers are not provided for, the board of education, directors of school-districts, and boards of county commissioners, to enforce this act, and any person failing to comply with the provisions of this act within thirty days after being notified by the proper officer in writing, shall pay or forfeit the sum of one hundred dollars, with cost of prosecution of the same, to be enforced by civil action before any competent tribunal, or imprisoned until such fine and cost are paid, not exceeding ninety days; the money arising from such fines to be paid to the use of common schools of the district where such offense shall be committed.

1888, ch. 133, § 5.