

Statutes
1878

THE
GENERAL STATUTES
OF THE
STATE OF MINNESOTA,

As Amended by Subsequent Legislation.

PREPARED BY
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OF 1878, AND CHAPTER 67 OF THE LAWS OF 1879.

FOURTH EDITION.

WITH SUPPLEMENTS,
CONTAINING ALL THE GENERAL LAWS IN FORCE UP TO THE END OF
THE LEGISLATIVE SESSION OF 1883.

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CHAPTER LXXXIV.

FORCIBLE ENTRIES AND UNLAWFUL DETAINERS.

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§ 1. **Forcible entry into lands or tenements forbidden.** No person shall hereafter make an entry into lands or tenements, except in cases where an entry is given by law; and in such cases, not with strong hands, nor with a multitude of people, but only in a peaceable manner; if any person from henceforth does to the contrary, he shall be punished by fine.

§ 2. **Justices of peace to have jurisdiction, etc.** Any justice of the peace has authority to inquire, as hereinafter directed, as well against those who may make unlawful or forcible entry into lands or tenements, and detain the same, as against those who, having lawful or peaceful entry into lands or tenements, unlawfully and forcibly detain the same; and if it is found, upon such inquiry, that an unlawful or forcible entry has been made, and that said lands or tenements are unlawfully detained by force and strong hand, or that the same, after a lawful entry, are so held or detained unlawfully, such justice shall cause the party complaining to have restitution thereof.

19 M. 134.

§ 3. **Upon complaint made, justice to issue summons.** When any complaint is made in writing, to any justice of the peace, of any such unlawful or forcible entry, or unlawful detainer, said justice shall issue a summons, directed to the sheriff or any constable of the county, commanding him to summon the person against whom such complaint is made, to appear before the said justice, on a day in such summons named, which shall not be less than six nor more than ten days from the day of issuing such summons.

1 M. 67 (88), 153 (179); 19 M. 174.

§ 4. **Summons, how served—return.** Such summons shall be served upon the person against whom the same is issued, by delivering a certified copy thereof to him, at least three days before the return-day thereof; and the officer serving the same shall make a special return of the time and manner of serving said summons.

1 M. 153 (179.)

§ 5. **Proceedings on return of summons—trial.** After the return of said summons, and at the time and place appointed therein, the said justice shall proceed to hear and determine said complaint: *provided*, that if either party calls for a trial by jury, the said justice shall issue a venire, in the same manner, and upon the same terms, as in other cases in justices' courts; and such jury shall be sworn as

in other cases.
21 M. 308; 22 M. 37.

§ 6. **Summons served by leaving copy, when—return.** If, at the time of making said complaint, it appears that the person against whom said complaint is made is absent from the county, the justice before whom the same is made shall issue his summons as hereinbefore provided, and make the same returnable not less than six, nor more than ten days from the time of issuing the same; and such summons may be served by leaving a true and attested copy thereof at the last and usual place of such person's abode, not less than six days before the return-day thereof; such copy shall be left with some member of the family, or some person residing at such place, of suitable age and discretion, to whom the contents thereof shall be explained by the officer; and the said officer shall make a special return of the time and manner of serving said summons; and the action shall thereafter proceed as though a personal service were made of such summons.

And § 7. See 1883 Sup't, p. 84.
And § 7. See 1881 Sup't, p. 107.
§ 8. See 1881 Sup't, p. 107.

§ 7. **Adjournment of trial granted, when—security.** The justice may, at his discretion, adjourn any trial under this chapter, not exceeding six days; but in all cases mentioned in section eleven of this chapter, when the defendant, his agent or attorney, makes oath that he cannot safely proceed to trial, for the want of some material witness, naming him; that he has made due exertion to obtain said witness; and believes, if an adjournment is allowed, he will be able to procure the attendance of said witness, or his deposition, in season to produce the same upon such trial; and if such person will give bond, with one or more sufficient sureties, conditioned to pay the said complainant for all rent which may accrue during the pendency of such action, and all costs and damages consequent upon such adjournment, the justice shall adjourn said cause for such reasonable time as appears necessary, not exceeding three months.

§ 8. **Depositions taken and used, when.** The deposition of any witness whose testimony is considered necessary by either party may be taken, for the same reasons, in the same manner, and with the same effect, as is provided by law for taking of depositions to be used in justices' courts.

§ 9. **Judgment, when defendant is found guilty—costs.** If, upon the trial of any complaint under this chapter, the justice or jury shall find that the defendant or defendants, or either of them, are guilty of the allegations in the complaint, the said justice shall thereupon enter judgment for the complainant to have restitution of the premises, and shall impose such fine, not exceeding one hundred dollars, as he may deem just, and shall tax the costs for the complainant, and may issue execution in favor of said complainant, for such costs, and shall also award and issue a writ of restitution; but if the said justice or the jury find that the person complained of is not guilty, the justice shall tax the costs against the complainant, and issue execution therefor.

21 M. 398.

§ 10. **Proceedings when jury cannot agree.** If the jury cannot agree upon a verdict, the justice may discharge them, and issue a venire, returnable forthwith, or at some other time agreed upon by the parties, or fixed by the justice, for the purpose of impannelling a new jury.

§ 11. **Proceedings to eject tenants, etc.** When any person holds over any lands or tenements, after a sale thereof on an execution, judgment, or on foreclosure of a mortgage by advertisement, and expiration of the time for redemption, or after the termination of the time for which they are demised or let to him, or to the person under whom he holds possession, or contrary to the conditions or covenants of the lease or agreement under which he holds, or after any rent becomes due, according to the terms of such lease or agreement, or when any tenant at will holds over after the determination of any such estate by notice to quit, in all such cases the party entitled to possession may make complaint thereof to any justice of the peace of the county, and the justice shall proceed to hear, try and determine the same, in the same manner as in other

cases hereinbefore provided for; but he shall impose no fine upon such tenants, or persons holding over.

4 M. 215 (298), 375 (483); 8 M. 479 (536); 14 M. 469; 21 M. 398; 22 M. 37.

§ 12. **No restitution in certain cases—writ not to issue for 24 hours.** No restitution shall be made, under the provisions of this chapter, of any lands or tenements of which the party complained of, or his ancestors, or those under whom he holds the premises, have been in the quiet possession for three years next before the entering of the complaint, unless his estate therein is ended; nor shall a writ of restitution issue in any case for twenty-four hours after judgment, if the party against whom judgment is rendered, or his attorney, states to the justice that he intends to take an appeal.

§ 13. **Appeal, when and how taken—bond.** If either party feels aggrieved by the verdict of the jury, or decision of the justice, he may appeal within ten days, as in other cases tried before justices of the peace, except that his bond shall be with two or more sufficient sureties, to be approved by said justice, conditioned to pay all costs of such appeal, and abide the order the court may make therein, and pay all rent and other damages justly accruing to said complainant during the pendency of such appeal.

14 M. 469.

§ 14. **Proceedings stayed by appeal, etc.** Upon the taking of such appeal, all further proceedings in the case shall be stayed, and the appellate court shall thereafter issue all needful writs and processes to carry out the provisions of this chapter, according to the true intent and meaning thereof.

§ 15. **Appeal after issue of writ—certificate—stay.** If a writ of restitution has been issued previous to the taking of an appeal, as provided in this chapter, the justice shall forthwith give the appellant a certificate of the allowance of such appeal; and upon the service of such certificate upon the officer having such writ of restitution, the said officer shall forthwith cease all further proceedings by virtue of such writ; and if such writ has not been completely executed, the defendant shall remain in possession of the premises until the appeal is determined.

§ 11a, 12 to 15, incl. See 1883 Supp. 1, pp. 84, 85.

§ 16. **Proceedings not to be dismissed for want of form.** In all cases of appeal under the provisions of this chapter, the appellate court shall not dismiss or quash the proceedings for want of form only, provided they have been conducted substantially according to the provisions of this chapter.

§ 17. **Amendments may be allowed.** Amendments may be allowed by the court, at any time before final judgment, upon such terms as to the court appear just, in the same cases and manner, and to the same extent, as in civil actions.

§ 18. **Answer, what to contain.** All matters in excuse, justification or avoidance of the allegations in the complaint, shall be set up in the answer.

§ 19. **Compelling return from justice.** The appellate court has power to compel the justice, by attachment, to make or amend any return which is withheld, or insufficiently or improperly made.

§ 20. **Schedule of forms.** The following or equivalent forms shall be used in proceedings under this chapter, to wit:

FORM OF SUMMONS.

State of Minnesota, } ss. The State of Minnesota,
County of }
To the sheriff or any constable of the county aforesaid:

Whereas,, of, hath exhibited unto a justice of the peace, in and for said county aforesaid, a complaint against of, for that the said, on the day of, at (here insert the substance of the complaint with legal certainty;) therefore you are hereby commanded to summon the said, if to be found in the said county, to appear before me at, on day of

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....., at.....of the clock in the.....noon, then and there to make answer to, and defend against the complaint aforesaid, and further to be dealt with according to law; and make due return to me of this summons, with your doings thereon.

Dated at....., this.....day of....., in the year one thousand, eight hundred and.....

J. P., justice of the peace.

FORM OF WRIT OF RESTITUTION.

State of Minnesota, } ss. The State of Minnesota,
County of
To the sheriff or any constable of the county aforesaid:

Whereas,....., of....., at the court of inquiry of an unlawful or forcible entry and unlawful detainer, held at..... in the county aforesaid, on the.....day of....., one thousand eight hundred and....., before....., a justice of the peace in and for the county aforesaid, by the consideration of the court, recovered judgment against....., of..... to have restitution of.....(here describe the premises as in the complaint); therefore you are hereby commanded, that, taking with you the force of the county, if necessary, you cause the said.....to be immediately removed from the aforesaid premises, and the said.....to have peaceable restitution of the same; you are also hereby commanded, that of the goods and chattels of the said....., within said county, you cause to be levied, and, the same being disposed of according to law, to be paid to the said....., the sum of....., being the cost taxed against said....., for the said....., at the court aforesaid, together with twenty-five cents for this writ; and thereof, together with this writ, make due return, within thirty days from the date hereof, according to law.

Dated at....., the.....day of....., one thousand eight hundred and.....

J. P., justice of the peace.

FORM OF VERDICT.

At a court of inquiry, held at....., on the..... day of....., one thousand eight hundred and.....before....., a justice of the peace in and for the county of....., complainant, against....., respondent, the jury find the facts alleged in the said complaint are true, that the said.....is guilty thereof, and the said.....ought to have restitution of the premises therein described, without delay; (or, in case the jury do not find the allegation of complaint proved, the jury find that the facts alleged in the same complaint are not proved, and that the said.....is not guilty thereof).

C. D., foreman.

J. P., justice of the peace.