

Statutes  
1878

THE  
GENERAL STATUTES  
OF THE  
STATE OF MINNESOTA,

As Amended by Subsequent Legislation.

PREPARED BY  
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FOURTH EDITION.

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

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CHAPTER IX.

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SECTION.

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§ 1. **Resignations, how made.** Resignations shall be made—

*First.* By all incumbents of elective offices, to the officer authorized by law to fill a vacancy in such office by appointment, or to order a special election to fill such vacancy.

*Second.* By all officers holding their offices by appointment, to the body, board or officer that appointed them, unless otherwise specially provided.

§ 2. **Office becomes vacant, when.** Every office shall become vacant on the happening of either of the following events before the expiration of the term of such office:

*First.* The death of the incumbent.

*Second.* His resignation.

*Third.* His removal.

*Fourth.* His ceasing to be an inhabitant of the state, or if the office is local, his ceasing to be an inhabitant of the district, county, city or village, for which he was elected or appointed, or within which the duties of his office are required to be discharged.

*Fifth.* His conviction of any infamous crime, or of any offence involving a violation of his official oath.

*Sixth.* His refusal or neglect to take his oath of office, or to give or renew his official bond, or to deposit or file such oath or bond, within the time prescribed by law.

*Seventh.* The decision of a competent tribunal declaring void his election or appointment.

*Eighth.* The death of the person elected or appointed to fill a vacancy, or for a full term, before he qualifies, or his death before the time when by law he should enter upon the duties of his office to which he was elected or appointed, in which case the vacancy shall be deemed to take place at the time when the term of office of the predecessor of such deceased person would have expired, if such death had not happened. (*As amended 1869, c. 81, § 1.*)

§ 3. **Governor may remove certain officers, when.** The governor may remove from office any clerk of the supreme or district court, judge of probate, court commissioner, sheriff, coroner, auditor, register of deeds, county attorney, or county commissioner, any collector or receiver of public moneys, appointed by the legislature, or by the governor by and with the advice and consent of the senate, or of both branches of the legislature, whenever it appears to him by competent evidence that either of such officers have been guilty of malfeasance or nonfeasance in the performance of his official duties, first giving to such officer a copy of the charges against him, and an opportunity to be heard in his defence. (*As amended 1868, c. 45, § 1.*)

\*§ 4. **Charges against officers—commissioners to be appointed.** Whenever charges are duly made against any officer, under chapter nine of the general statutes, and acts amendatory thereto, relating to resignations, vacancies and removals, the governor shall appoint special commissioners to take and report testimony for and against such officer, to be used in determining his guilt or innocence. (*1872, c. 37, § 1.*)

See 1881 Supp. 4, p. 19.

\*§ 5. **Commissioners to be sworn.** Each commissioner, before he enters upon his duties in taking such testimony, shall be sworn to truly and faithfully take and record the testimony of each witness, and report the same fully and impartially to the governor within the time required by the commission of his appointment. (1872, c. 37, § 2.)

\*§ 6. **Witnesses to be sworn.** The commissioners shall administer to each witness the oath required to be administered to witnesses testifying in courts of record of this state, and each witness shall subscribe his name to his testimony when reduced to writing by the commissioners. (*Id.* § 3.)

\*§ 7. **Fees of commissioners.** The fees of commissioners for such services shall be the same as now allowed by law to referees in actions brought in the district courts of this state, and shall be paid out of moneys not otherwise appropriated, on the order of the governor; and on presentation of such order to the auditor of the state, he shall draw his warrants on the state treasurer in favor of the person entitled to the same: *provided*, that when testimony is taken for and against a county officer, like fees of the commissioner shall be paid by the county wherein such officer was elected, and be allowed in the same manner as other claims against the county. (*Id.* § 4.)

\*§ 8. **Fees of commissioners, counsel and witnesses.** Commissioners heretofore appointed by the governor to take and report testimony for and against an officer charged with malfeasance or nonfeasance in office, under chapter nine of the general statutes, shall be paid like fees and in same manner as is required by section four of this act; and in all cases where testimony has been or shall be taken by the commissioners appointed by the governor in such cases, the county commissioners of the proper county may, if they think it advisable, allow and pay reasonable compensation to counsel, for attending to the prosecution of such cases, not exceeding ten dollars per day for the time actually engaged before the commissioners, and may allow witnesses fees for the prosecution, the same as is allowed to witnesses in cases in the district court of the state. (*Id.* § 5.)

§ 9. (SEC. 4.) **Vacancy happening during recess of legislature, how filled.** Whenever a vacancy occurs during the recess of the legislature, in any office which the legislature, or the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, or of both branches of the legislature, are authorized to fill by appointment, the governor, unless it is otherwise specially provided, may appoint some suitable person to perform the duties of such office for the time being.

§ 10. (SEC. 5.) **Appointees to qualify, how.** Each of the persons appointed in pursuance of the preceding section, shall, before proceeding to execute the duties assigned him, qualify in the same manner as required by law of the officer in whose place he is appointed; and he shall continue to exercise and perform the powers and duties of the office to which he is so appointed, until such vacancy is regularly supplied, as provided by law.

§ 11. (SEC. 6.) **Appointment, how long to continue.** In all offices not otherwise provided for, when a vacancy is authorized to be filled by appointment, such appointment shall continue until the next general election occurring after there is sufficient time to give the notice prescribed by law, and until a successor is elected and qualified.

\*§ 12. **Appointment when state officer is impeached.** Whenever any state officer, excepting the lieutenant governor, shall be temporarily suspended from the performance of the duties of his office by reason of his having been impeached, it shall be the duty of the governor to appoint some suitable and proper person to exercise the duties of such office during the time of such suspension; which said person, before entering upon the duties of the same, shall comply with the requirements of the laws relating to the same, and during the incumbency of the said office shall be governed in the administration of the same by all laws

that have been enacted for that purpose, and shall receive such compensation as is provided by law for such office. (1873, c. 30, § 1.)

\*§ 13. **Removal for habitual drunkenness.** The habitual drunkenness of any person holding office under the constitution or laws of this state, shall be good cause for the removal from office by the authority and in the manner provided by law. (1878, c. 74, § 1.)

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\*§§ 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23. See 1881 Supp'ly, pp. 19, 20.