

*James C. Child*  
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THE

PUBLIC STATUTES

OF THE

STATE OF MINNESOTA.

(1849—1858.)

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COMPILED BY  
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COMMISSIONERS.

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PUBLISHED BY STATE AUTHORITY.

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SAINT PAUL:  
THE PIONEER PRINTING COMPANY.

1859.

or imprisoned in this territory, against his will, or to cause such person to be sent out of this territory, against his will, or to be sold as a slave, or in any way held to service against his will; and every person who shall sell, or in any manner transfer for any term, the service or labor of any negro, mulatto or other person of color, who shall have been unlawfully seized, taken, inveigled or kidnapped from this territory, to any state, place or country, shall be punished by imprisonment in the territorial prison, not more than five years, nor less than one year, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, nor less than five hundred dollars.

Kidnapping :  
how punished.

(42.) SEC. XLIII. Every offense mentioned in the next preceding section, may be tried either in the county in which the same may have been committed, or in any county in or to which the person so seized, taken, inveigled, kidnapped or sold, or whose services shall be so sold or transferred, shall have been taken, confined, held, carried, or brought, and upon the trial of any such offense, the consent thereto of the person so taken, inveigled, kidnapped or confined, shall not be a defense, unless it shall be made satisfactorily to appear to the jury that such consent was not obtained by fraud, nor extorted by duress or by threats.

Kidnapping and  
where to be prosecuted.

(43.) SEC. XLIV. If any person shall mingle any poison with any food, drink or medicine, with intent to kill or injure any other person, or shall willfully poison any spring, well, or reservoir of water, with such intent, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the territorial prison, not more than ten years, nor less than one year.

Poisoning food,  
&c.

(44.) SEC. XLV. If any person shall assault another, with intent to commit any burglary, robbery, rape, manslaughter, mayhem, or any felony, the punishment of which assault is not herein prescribed, shall be punished by imprisonment in the territorial prison, not more than three years, nor less than six months, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, nor less than one hundred dollars.

Assault with intent to commit  
burglary, &c.,  
or other felony.

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✓ [Chapter 101, Revised Statutes.]

Burning dwelling in the night time by which life of person is destroyed.

(1.) SEC. I. Every person who shall willfully and maliciously burn in the night time, the dwelling house of another, whereby the life of any person shall be destroyed, or shall in the night time, willfully and maliciously set fire to any other building owned by himself or another, by the burning whereof such dwelling house shall be burnt in the night time, whereby the life of any person shall be destroyed, shall suffer the same punishment as provided for the crime of murder in the second degree; but if the life of no person shall have been destroyed, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the territorial prison not more than fourteen years nor less than seven years; and if at the time of committing the offense there was no person lawfully in the dwelling house so burnt, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the territorial prison not more than ten years, nor less than three years.

When life of person not destroyed.

Burning house in the day time.

(2.) SEC. III. Every person who shall willfully and maliciously burn in the day time the dwelling house of another, or any building adjoining such dwelling house, and shall willfully and maliciously set fire to any building owned by himself or another, by the burning whereof such dwelling house shall be burnt in the day time, or shall in the day time willfully and maliciously set fire to any building owned by himself or another, by the burning whereof such dwelling house shall be burnt in the night time, shall be punished by imprisonment in the territorial prison not more than fifteen years, nor less than five years.

Burning church, court-house, &c., at night.

(3.) SEC. III. Every person who shall willfully and maliciously burn in the night time, any meeting house, church, court house, town house, college, academy, jail, or other building erected for public uses, or any ship, steamboat, or other vessel, or any banking house, warehouse, store, manufactory, or mill of another, or any barn, stable, shop, or office of another, within the curtilage of any dwelling house, or any other building, by the burning whereof any building mentioned in this section shall be burnt in the night time, shall be punished by imprisonment in the territorial prison not more than fifteen years, nor less than five years.

Burning church in day time.

(4.) SEC. IV. Every person who shall willfully and maliciously burn, in the day time, any building mentioned in the next preceding section, the punishment for which, if burnt in the night time, would be imprisonment in the penitentiary not more than fifteen years nor less than five years, shall be punished by imprisonment in the territorial prison not more than eight years, nor less than four years.

Willful and malicious burning building, how punished.

(5.) SEC. V. [As amended on page 23 of the amendments of 1852 to the revised statutes:] . Every person who shall willfully and maliciously burn, in the night time or day time, any banking house, warehouse, store, manufactory, mill, barn, stable, shop, out house, or other building whatever of another, other than is mentioned in the third section of this chapter, or any bridge, lock, dam or flume, shall be punished by imprisonment in the

territorial prison, not more than eight years, nor less than four years; and every person who shall make an unsuccessful attempt to commit either of the offenses mentioned in this or the preceding sections of this chapter, shall be punished by imprisonment in the territorial prison for a term not exceeding five years, nor less than one year.

(6.) SEC. VI. Every person who shall willfully and maliciously burn any pile or parcel of boards, timber, or other lumber, or any stack of hay, grain, or other vegetable product severed from the soil but not stacked, or any standing grain, grass, or other standing product of the soil, shall be punished by imprisonment in the territorial prison not more than two years, nor less than six months.

Burning boards, timber, &c.

(7.) SEC. VII. The preceding sections shall severally extend to a married woman who may commit either of the offenses therein described, though the property burnt or set fire to may belong partly or wholly to her husband.

Married women liable.

(8.) SEC. VIII. Every person who shall willfully burn any goods, wares, merchandise, or other chattels, which shall be at the time insured against loss or damage by fire, with intent to injure the insurer, whether such person be the owner of the property burnt or not, shall be punished by imprisonment in the territorial prison not more than ten years, nor less than three years.

Burning property to injure insurer.

(9.) SEC. IX. Every person who shall break and enter any dwelling house in the night time, with intent to commit the crime of murder, rape, robbery, larceny, or any other felony, or after having entered with such intent, shall break any such dwelling house in the night time, any person being then lawfully therein, and the offender being armed with a dangerous weapon at the time of such breaking, or entering, or so arming himself in such house, or making an actual assault on any person lawfully therein, shall be punished by imprisonment in the territorial prison not more than twelve years, nor less than four years.

Burglary, being armed or making assault.

(10.) SEC. X. Every person who shall break and enter any dwelling house in the night time, with such intent as is mentioned in the last preceding section, or who, having entered with such intent, shall break such dwelling house in the night time, the offender not being armed nor arming himself in such house with a dangerous weapon, nor making an assault upon any person then being lawfully therein, shall be punished by imprisonment in the territorial prison not more than five years, nor less than two years.

Burglary not being armed or making assault

(11.) SEC. XI. Every person who shall break and enter in the night time, any office, shop, or warehouse, not adjoining to or occupied with a dwelling house, or any ship, steamboat, or vessel, within the body of any county, with intent to commit the crime of murder, rape, robbery, larceny, or any other felony, shall be punished by imprisonment in the territorial prison not more than three years, nor less than one year.

Breaking into office, &c., at night.

(12.) SEC. XII. [As amended on page 23 of the amendments of 1852 to the revised statutes.] Every person who shall enter in the night time, without breaking, or shall break and enter in the day time, any dwelling house, or any out house thereto adjoining, and occupied therewith, or any office, shop, or warehouse, or any ship, steamboat, or vessel, within the body of any county, with intent to commit the crime of murder, rape, robbery, larceny, or other felony, shall be punished by imprisonment in the territorial prison not more than four years, nor less than six months; and every person who shall make an unsuccessful attempt to commit either of the offenses specified in this or the preceding six sections of this chapter, shall be punished by imprisonment in the territorial prison for a term not exceeding two years, nor less than six months.

Burglary, how punished.

Larceny in dwelling house, &c.

(13.) SEC. XIII. Every person who shall commit the crime of larceny in any dwelling house, office, shop, bank, or warehouse, ship, steamboat, or vessel, or shall break and enter in the night time or day time, any meeting house, church, court house, town house; college, academy, or other public building erected for public use, and steal therein, shall be punished by imprisonment in the territorial prison, not more than three years, nor less than one year, or by imprisonment in the county jail not more than one year, nor less than three months, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

Stealing from the person.

(14.) SEC. XIV. Every person who shall commit the offense of larceny, by stealing from the person of another, shall be punished by imprisonment in the territorial prison, not more than four years, nor less than two years, or by imprisonment in the county jail not more than two years, nor less than three months, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

Simple larceny exceeding \$100 in value.

(15.) SEC. XV. Every person who shall commit the crime of larceny, by stealing of the property of another, any money, goods, or chattels, or any bank note, bond, promissory note, bill of exchange, or other bill, order, or certificate, or any book of accounts, for or concerning money or goods due or to become due, or to be delivered, or any deed or writing containing a conveyance of land, or any other valuable contract in force, or any receipt, release, or defeasance, or any writ, process, or public record, if the property stolen shall exceed the value of one hundred dollars, shall be punished by imprisonment in the territorial prison, not more than three years, nor less than one year; and if the property stolen shall not exceed the value of one hundred dollars, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail, not more than two years, nor less than three months, or by fine not exceeding three hundred dollars.

Simple larceny less than \$100.

Justice of the peace to have concurrent jurisdiction of larcenies.

(16.) SEC. XVI. [*As amended on page 23 of the amendments of 1852 to the revised statutes.*] Every justice of the peace shall have jurisdiction concurrently with the district court, of all the larcenies mentioned in the fifteenth section of this chapter, when the money or other property stolen shall not be alleged to exceed the value of twenty dollars; and of all other larcenies whatever, and all embezzlements, when the money or other property stolen or embezzled, shall not be alleged to exceed the value of fifteen dollars; in all which cases, the punishment shall be by fine not exceeding fifty dollars, or by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding three months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, saving to every person who shall be convicted before a justice, the right to appeal as in other cases.

Buying, &c., stolen goods.

(17.) SEC. XVII. Every person who shall buy, receive, or aid in the concealment of stolen money, goods, or property, knowing the same to have been stolen, shall be punished by imprisonment in the territorial prison, not more than four years, nor less than one year, or by imprisonment in the county jail not more than two years, nor less than three months, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

Jurisdiction of justice in case of buying, &c., stolen goods.

(18.) SEC. XVIII. Every justice of the peace shall have jurisdiction concurrent with the district court, as before provided, of all offenses of buying, receiving or aiding in the concealment of stolen goods or other property, in all cases in which they would have had jurisdiction of a larceny of the same goods or other property; and the punishment of buying, receiving, or aiding in the concealment of such goods or other property, shall be the same as in the case of a larceny of the same goods or other property, with the same right of appeal on conviction.

Receiver, &c., may be tried be-

(19.) SEC. XIX. In any prosecution for the offense of buying, receiving or aiding in the concealment of stolen money or other property

known to have been stolen, it shall not be necessary to aver, nor on the trial thereof to prove that the person who stole such property, has been convicted.

(20.) SEC. XX. [*As amended on page 23 and 24 of the amendments of 1852 to the revised statutes:*] The officer who shall arrest any person charged as principal or accessory in any robbery or larceny, shall use reasonable diligence to secure the property alleged to be stolen, and after seizure, shall be answerable for the same; and he shall annex a schedule thereof to his return of the warrant, and upon conviction of the offender, the stolen property shall be restored to the owner.

(21.) SEC. XXI. Upon any conviction of burglary, robbery or larceny, the court may order a meet recompense to the prosecutor, and also to the officer who has secured and kept the stolen property, not exceeding their actual expenses, with a reasonable allowance for their time and trouble, to be paid by the county treasurer.

(22.) SEC. XXII. If any cashier or other officer, or any agent, clerk, or servant of any incorporated bank, shall embezzle or fraudulently convert to his own use, or shall fraudulently take or secrete, with intent to convert to his own use, any bullion, money, note, bill, obligation or security, or any other effects or property belonging to and in possession of such bank, or belonging to any person and deposited therein, he shall be deemed to have committed the crime of larceny in such bank.

(23.) SEC. XXIII. If any officer, agent, clerk or servant of any incorporated company, or if any clerk, agent or servant of any private person, or of any copartnership, except apprenticés and other persons under the age of sixteen years, shall embezzle or fraudulently convert to his own use, or shall take and secrete, with intent to embezzle and convert to his own use, without consent of his employer or master, any money or property of another which shall have come to his possession, or shall be under his care by virtue of such employment, he shall be deemed by so doing to have committed the crime of larceny.

(24.) SEC. XXIV. If any carrier or other person to whom any money, goods or other property, which may be the subject of larceny, shall have been delivered to be carried for hire, or if any other person who shall be intrusted with such property, shall embezzle or fraudulently convert to his own use, or shall secrete with intent to embezzle or fraudulently convert to his own use, any money, goods or property, either in the mass as the same were delivered, or otherwise, and before delivery of such money, goods or property, at the places where or to the persons to whom they were to be delivered, he shall be deemed to have committed the crime of larceny.

(25.) SEC. XXV. Any warehouseman, storage, forwarding or commission merchant or miller, or his or their agents, clerks or servants, who shall embezzle or fraudulently convert to his or their own use, or fraudulently sell or otherwise dispose of for his or their own gain, profit or advantage, without the consent of the owner thereof, any grain, flour, pork, beef, wool, or other goods, wares or merchandise, which shall have been received by such warehouseman, miller, or storage, forwarding or commission merchant, to be stored for hire or for other purpose, shall be deemed to have committed the crime of larceny.

(26.) SEC. XXVI. [*As amended on page 24 of the amendments of 1852 to the revised statutes:*] If any person having in his possession any money belonging to this territory, or any county, town, city or other municipal corporation, or school district, or in which this territory, or any county, town, city, village or other municipal corporation, or school district, has any interest, or if any collector or treasurer of any town or

fore thief is convicted.

Officer arresting person and after seizure of property, is answerable for the same.

Prosecutor and officer when and how paid.

Embezzlement by officers, &c., of corporation.

Embezzlement by officers, agents, clerks, &c.

Embezzlement by carrier and others.

Embezzlement or fraudulent selling by warehousemen, &c.

Persons converting to their own use public moneys; how punished.

county, or incorporated city, town or village, or school district, or the treasurer or other disbursing officer of the territory, or any other person holding any office under any law of this territory, or any officer of an incorporated company, who now is by virtue of his office, or shall hereafter be intrusted with the collection, safe keeping, receipt, transfer or disbursement of any tax, revenue, fine or other money, shall convert to his own use, in any way or manner whatever, any part thereof or shall loan, with or without interest, any portion of the money intrusted to him as aforesaid, or shall improperly neglect or refuse to pay over the same, or any part thereof, according to the provisions of law, he shall be deemed and adjudged to be guilty of embezzlement.

Punishment  
therefor.

(27.) SEC. XXVII. Any person who shall be guilty of embezzling any money prohibited by this or the last preceding section, not exceeding in amount the sum of one hundred dollars, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not more than twelve months nor less than three months; and any person who shall be convicted of embezzling a greater sum than one hundred dollars, shall be punished by imprisonment in the territorial prison, not more than three years nor less than one year, and by a fine in each case, of twice the amount so embezzled; and if the court cannot determine from the verdict of the jury or otherwise, the amount of the sum embezzled, they shall impose such fine as in their discretion shall be adequate and corresponding as nearly as may be, with the penalty imposed by this section; and every refusal by an officer, to pay any sum lawfully demanded, shall be deemed an embezzlement of the sum so demanded.

Who deemed an  
accessory.

(28.) SEC. XXVIII. Any person demanding of any officer any sum of money which he may be entitled to demand and receive, who shall be unable to obtain the same, by reason of the money having been embezzled as aforesaid, if he shall neglect or refuse, for thirty days after making such demand, to make complaint against such officer, shall be deemed an accessory, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Constructive em-  
bezzlement.

(29.) SEC. XXIX. [*As amended on page 24 of the amendments of 1852 to the revised statutes.*] The refusal of any officer to pay any demand in specie, where the sum so demanded was actually received by such officer, in good faith, in checks, drafts, certificates of deposit, or currency which may have depreciated in value, provided payment be tendered in the checks, drafts, certificates of deposit, or currency by such officer, or to pay any sum demanded of him, when there is reasonable doubt as to his duty or authority to pay the same, on such demand, or where such refusal is not with a wrongful intent, shall not be construed to be an embezzlement, according to the intent and meaning of the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh sections of this chapter.

Officer, &c., to  
pay over same  
money received,  
&c.

(30.) SEC. XXX. Every officer or other person mentioned in the twenty-sixth section of this chapter, shall pay over the same money that he may have received in the discharge of his duties, and shall not set up any amount as a set-off against any money so received, and all justices of the peace, clerks of the district courts, sheriffs, and other officers, shall pay into the respective treasuries, all the money collected on fines, within thirty days after said moneys may be collected.

Money for fines  
where to be paid.

Warehousemen,  
&c., making false  
receipt, &c.

(31.) SEC. XXXI. If any warehouseman, miller or storage, forwarding or commission merchant, or his or their agents, clerks or servants, shall willfully and fraudulently make or utter any receipt, or other written evidence of the delivery into any warehouse, mill, store or other building belonging to him, them, or either of them, or his, or their employers, of any grain, flour, pork, beef, wool or other goods, wares, or merchandise,

which shall not have been so received or delivered into such mill, warehouse, store or other building, previous to the making and uttering of such receipt or other written evidence thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the territorial prison not more than two years nor less than one year.

(32.) SEC. XXXII. Every person who shall falsely personate or represent another, and in such assumed character shall receive any money or other property whatever, intended to be delivered to the party so personated, with intent to convert the same to his own use, shall be deemed by so doing to have committed the crime of larceny. Falsely personating another.

(33.) SEC. XXXIII. If any person shall designedly, by any false pretense or by any privy or false token, and with intent to defraud, obtain from any other person any money or goods, wares, merchandise, or other property, or shall obtain with such intent the signature of any person to any written instrument, the false making whereof would be punishable as forgery, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the territorial prison not more than five years, nor less than one year, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, nor less than fifty dollars. Obtaining property by false pretenses.

(34.) SEC. XXXIV. Every person who shall be convicted of any gross fraud or cheat at common law, shall be punished by imprisonment in the territorial prison not more than four years nor less than one year, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars nor less than fifty dollars. Gross fraud how punished.

(35.) SEC. XXXV. If any person shall willfully cast away, burn, sink, or otherwise destroy any ship, steamboat or vessel, within the body of any county, with intent to injure or defraud any owner of such vessel, steamboat, or ship, or the owner of any property laden on board the same, or any insurer of such vessel or property, or of any part thereof, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the territorial prison not more than ten years nor less than three years. Casting away, burning, &c., vessels, &c.

(36.) SEC. XXXVI. If any person shall lade, equip, or fit out, or assist in lading, equipping, and fitting out any steamboat, ship or vessel, with the intent that the same shall be cast away, burnt, sunk, or otherwise destroyed, to injure or defraud any owner or insurer of such vessel, or of any property laden on board the same, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the territorial prison not more than five years, nor less than two years, or by fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, nor less than one hundred dollars. Lading or fitting out vessel, &c., with intent to destroy it.

(37.) SEC. XXXVII. If the owner of any ship, steamboat, or vessel, or any property laden or pretended to be laden on board the same, or if any other person concerned in the lading or fitting out of such ship, steamboat or vessel, shall make out or exhibit, or cause to be made out or exhibited, any false or fraudulent invoice, bill of lading, bill of parcels, or other false estimates of any goods or property laden or pretended to be laden on board such vessel, with intent to injure or defraud any insurer of such vessel or property, or any part thereof, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the territorial prison not more than three years, nor less than one year, or by fine not more than five hundred dollars, nor less than one hundred dollars. Making out or exhibiting false invoice of cargo.

(38.) SEC. XXXVIII. If any master, or other officer or mariner of a ship, steamboat or vessel, shall make or cause to be made, or shall swear to any false affidavit or protest, or if any owner or other person concerned in such vessel, or in the goods or property laden on board of such vessel, shall procure any such false affidavit or protest to be made, or shall exhibit the same with intent to injure or deceive or defraud any insurer of such ship, steamboat or vessel, or of the goods or property laden on board the same, or any other person, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the territorial prison not more than five years nor less than two years, or by

fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, nor less than one hundred dollars.

Maliciously killing or maiming cattle or injuring personal property.

(39.) SEC. XXXIX. Every person who shall willfully and maliciously kill, maim, or disfigure any horses, cattle, or other beasts, of another person, or shall willfully and maliciously administer poison to any such beasts, or expose any poisonous substance with intent that the same may be taken or swallowed by them, or shall willfully and maliciously destroy or injure the personal property of another, in any manner by any means not particularly mentioned or described in this chapter, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not more than two years, nor less than three months, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, nor less than fifty dollars.

Selling lands without title.

(40.) SEC. XL. If any person shall falsely and fraudulently represent that he is the owner of any parcel or tract of land to which he has no title, and shall execute any deed of the same, with intent to defraud any person whatever, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the territorial prison not more than two years, nor less than six months.

Malicious injury to dams, &c.

(41.) SEC. XLI. Every person who shall willfully and maliciously break down, injure, remove or destroy any dam, reservoir, canal, or trench, or any gate, flume, flash boards, or other appurtenances thereof, or of the wheels, mill gear, or machinery of any mill, or shall willfully or wantonly, and without color of right, draw off the water contained in any mill-pond, reservoir, canal, or trench, shall be punished by imprisonment in the territorial prison, not more than two years nor less than six months, or by fine not exceeding four hundred dollars, nor less than fifty dollars.

Malicious injury to bridges, roads, &c.

(42.) SEC. XLII. Every person who shall willfully or maliciously break down, injure, remove or destroy any public or toll bridge, or railroad, or plank road, or telegraph posts or wires, or any turnpike or plank road gate, or any lock, culvert, or embankment of any canal, or shall willfully or maliciously make any aperture or breach in any such embankment, with intent to destroy or injure the same, shall be punished by imprisonment in the territorial prison, for not more than three years, nor less than six months, or by fine not exceeding six hundred dollars, nor less than fifty dollars.

Malicious injury to fruit and ornamental trees, &c.

(43.) SEC. XLIII. Every person who shall willfully and maliciously or wantonly and without cause, cut down and destroy, or by girdling, lopping, or otherwise, shall injure any fruit tree, or any other trees not his own, standing or growing for shade, ornament or other useful purposes, or shall maliciously or wantonly break the glass, or any part of it, in any building not his own, or shall maliciously break down any fence belonging to or inclosing land not his own, or shall maliciously throw down or open any bars, gate or fence, and leave the same down or open, or shall maliciously and injuriously sever from the freehold of another any produce thereof, or anything attached thereto, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail, not more than one year, nor less than three months, or by fine not exceeding two hundred dollars.

Malicious injury to monuments, guideboards, &c.

(44.) SEC. LXIV. Every person who shall willfully and maliciously break down, injure, remove, or destroy, any monument erected for the purpose of designating the boundaries of any tract or lot of land, or any tree marked for that purpose, or shall so break down, injure, remove, or destroy, any milestone, mile board, or guide board, erected upon any highway, or other public way, turnpike, or railroad, plank road, or shall willfully or maliciously deface or alter the inscription on any such stone or board, or shall willfully or maliciously mar or deface any building, or any sign board, or shall extinguish any lamp, or break, destroy, or remove any lamp or lamp post, or any railing or post, erected on any bridge, side

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walk, street, highway, court or passage, shall be punished by fine, not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not more than six months.

(45.) SEC. XLV. Every person who shall willfully commit any trespass by entering upon the garden, orchard, or other improved land of another without permission of the owner thereof, and with intent to cut, take, carry away, destroy, or injure the trees, grain, grass, hay, fruit or vegetables there growing, or being, shall be punished by fine, not exceeding fifteen dollars nor less than three dollars.

Trespassing in gardens, orchards, &c. 1860

(46.) SEC. XLVI. Every justice of the peace shall have concurrent jurisdiction in his own county, with the district court, of all offenses mentioned in the last three preceding sections of this chapter, when the value of the trees, fruit, grain, or other property injured, destroyed, taken, or carried away, or the injury occasioned by the trespass shall not exceed the sum of one hundred dollars, and in such case, the punishment shall be by fine, not exceeding fifty dollars, nor less than five dollars.

Jurisdiction of justices. 1860

(47.) SEC. XLVII. Any person who shall willfully and without authority, cut down or destroy, or shall injure by girdling, or otherwise any tree growing or standing upon the private property of any individual, or cut any timber or wood upon such property, or take, carry, or haul away therefrom, any timber or wood, previously cut or severed from the freehold; or who shall willfully and without authority, dig or carry away any mineral, earth or stone, from any such land, shall be held guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction of any of the said offenses, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail of the proper county, not more than one year, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, nor less than five dollars.

Willful injury to trees, &c., upon lands of any person. 1860 1/2 50 12/18

(48.) SEC. XLVIII. Any justice of the peace shall have concurrent jurisdiction in his own county, with the district court, of any offenses in the preceding section specified, when the value of trees, wood, timber, mineral, earth or stone, shall be alleged not to exceed the sum of one hundred dollars, and in such case the punishment shall be by fine, not less than five, nor more than one hundred dollars; and if any person, on conviction of such offense, shall refuse or neglect for the space of ten days, to pay such fine, it shall be lawful for the justice before whom the conviction was had, to commit such person to the jail of the proper county, for a period not less than ten, nor more than thirty days.

Jurisdiction of justices of the peace.

(49.) SEC. XLIX. (a) If any person shall willfully and maliciously set on fire, or cause to be set on fire, any woods or prairie, or other grounds, other than his own, or shall intentionally, or by neglect, permit the fire to pass his own prairie or grounds, to the injury of any other person or persons, every person so offending shall, on conviction thereof, for every such offense, be fined in a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, nor less than ten dollars.

Firing woods and prairies, &c.

An Act relating to Prairie Fires. [Passed June 23, 1858.] c. 29

(50.) SEC. I. Be it enacted by the legislature of the state of Minnesota: That if any person or persons shall, at any time hereafter, willingly and intentionally, or negligently and carelessly set on fire, or cause to be set on fire, any woods, prairies or other grounds whatsoever in any part of this state, every person so offending shall forfeit and pay not less than five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars: provided, that this section shall not extend to any person who shall set on fire, or cause to be set on fire,

Setting on fire of prairies prohibited except by notice; penalty. 1860

(a) Compare with section 49, of the act of June 23, 1858, which follows it.

any woods or prairie adjoining his or her own farm or enclosure, for the necessary protection thereof from accident by fire, by giving to his or her neighbors one day's notice of such intention: *provided further*, that in case the neighbors come together and participate in the burning of any wood, prairies or grounds, the notice specified in this section shall not be necessary or given: *provided, also*, that this section shall not be construed to take away any civil remedy, which any person may be entitled to for any injury which may be done or received in consequence of such firing.

Penalty; manner of recovery.

(51.) SEC. II. The penalties provided in the foregoing section shall be recovered by action of debt, before any justice of the peace in the county where such offense shall have been committed, upon complaint of any legal voter residing in the county where such offense has been committed.

Prosecution by persons knowing to the offense.

(52.) SEC. III. It shall be the duty of any person who shall have any knowledge of such offense, or of any legal voter of the county in which such offense has been committed, to prosecute such offender in the name of the state of Minnesota, and all fines and penalties so recovered, shall be applied to the use and support of the public schools in the township in which such offense shall have been committed.

Conflicting acts repealed.

(53.) SEC. IV. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Act take effect when.

(54.) SEC. V. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

CHAPTER 91.

FORGERY AND COUNTERFEITING.

SECTION

1. Forgery of records, deeds, contracts, &c.
2. Uttering forged records or contracts.
3. Forging notes, &c., issued by officer.
4. Forging bank notes, &c.
5. Having counterfeit bills with intent to pass them.
6. Passing counterfeit bills, &c.
7. Making or having tools, &c., for counterfeiting with intent, &c.
8. Testimony of president, &c., of banks when dispensed with.

SECTION

9. Sworn certificate of certain officers made evidence.
10. Fraudulent connecting parts of instruments.
11. Affixing fictitious signatures.
12. Intent to defraud statement and proof.
13. Counterfeiting coin or having ten pieces in possession.
14. Having less than ten pieces in possession.
15. Making tools, &c., for coining, &c.
16. Punishment on conviction of second offense.

[Chapter 102, Revised Statutes.]

Forgery of records, deeds, contracts, &c.

(1.) SEC. I. Every person who shall falsely make, alter, forge, or counterfeit any public record, or any certificate, return, or attestation of any clerk of a court, register, notary public, justice of the peace, or any other public officer, in relation to any matter wherein such certificate, return, or attestation may be received as legal proof, or any charter, deed, will, testament, bond, or writing obligatory, letter of attorney, policy of insurance, bill of lading, bill of exchange, promissory note, or any order, acquittance, or discharge for money or other property, or any acceptance of a bill of exchange, indorsement, or assignment of a bill of exchange