

CHAPTER 315.

AN ACT TO PREVENT THE TAKING OF FISH FROM ANY LAKE OR STREAM IN HENNEPIN COUNTY EXCEPT BY HOOK AND LINE, AND TO PREVENT THE CONTROLLING OR MAINTAINING OF FISH TRAPS.

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

SECTION 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person to catch, kill, or destroy in any manner otherwise than with hook and line, any fish in any lake or stream of water in Hennepin county, Minnesota.

SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person to construct or maintain any trap, net or other contrivance across any stream, creek or other narrow passage or body of water, so as to obstruct the passage of fish therein.

SEC. 3. Any person who shall violate the provisions of this act shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by fine not less than five (5) nor more than fifteen dollars (\$15) for each and every offence so committed.

SEC. 4. All prosecutions under this act shall be commenced within thirty (30) days from the time such offense was committed, and the same shall be upon complaint under oath before any justice of the peace in said county, and all fines arising from such prosecutions, shall be paid into the county treasury of Hennepin county for the use of the common schools of said county.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 3, 1883.

CHAPTER 316.

AN ACT MAKING PAUPERS A TOWN CHARGE IN THE COUNTY OF DOUGLAS.

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

SECTION 1. Every poor person who is unable to earn a livelihood in consequence of bodily or mental infirmity or other cause, residing in Douglas county, Minnesota, shall be supported by the father, grand-father, mother, grand-mother, children, grand-children, brother or sister of such poor person, if they or either of them are of sufficient ability. And every person having sufficient ability who fails or refuses to support his father, grand-father, mother, grand-mother,

child or grand-child, sister or brother, when they are unable to earn a livelihood for themselves, when directed by the common council of the village of Alexandria, if such poor person is found within the corporate limits of said village, or by the board of supervisors of either of the towns of said county where such poor person is found, whether said relative resides in said village or town where said poor person is found or not, shall be liable to forfeit and pay for the use of the poor the sum of fifteen dollars (\$15.00) per month from the time such poor person becomes a charge upon the said village or any town in said county for support; which sum may be recovered in the name of the village of Alexandria, if such poor person is found in said village, or in the name of the town in which said poor person is found, by action in any court having jurisdiction. *Provided*, That no relative except parent or child shall be liable for the support of a person who becomes or is a pauper from intemperance or other bad conduct.

SEC. 2. The children, if of sufficient ability, shall first be called upon to support their parents; if there are none of sufficient ability, the parents of such poor person shall be next called upon; and if there are no children or parents of sufficient ability, the brothers and sisters shall be next called upon; and if there are no brothers or sisters, the grand-children of such poor person shall be called upon, and then the grand-parents.

SEC. 3. When any such poor person does not have any such relative within this state as named in the preceding sections, or such relatives are not of sufficient ability, or fail or refuse to maintain such poor person, then such poor person shall receive such aid as the case may require in the manner hereinafter provided.

SEC. 4. Any person other than those hereinafter maintained, who has resided in said village of Alexandria, or in either of the towns of said county, one year continuously, shall, for the purpose of this act, be deemed to have gained a legal residence and settlement in said village or town. Every indented servant or apprentice legally within said county, shall obtain a legal settlement in the place where he shall have served his master for one year. Every married woman during coverture, shall be considered legally settled where her husband was last legally settled. But if he has obtained no legal settlement she shall be considered as settled in the place where she was legally settled at the time of her marriage; and every minor who has not been emancipated from his parents and gained a legal settlement in his own right, shall be considered as settled where his parents or surviving parent was last legally settled.

SEC. 5. The common council of the village of Alexandria, and the supervisors of the several towns of said county respectively, shall have by virtue of their office, the care, custody and superintendance of the poor in said village or town.

SEC. 6. The common council of the village of Alexandria, and the supervisors of the several towns respectively in said county, shall have the power to appoint a committee from their members with power to afford relief temporarily to poor persons legally entitled thereto. In urgent cases when said common council or supervisors are not in session to which committee applications for relief by poor persons claiming to require and to be entitled to public aid may be presented at any time. And such rules and instructions for the guidance of said com-

mittees shall be made by said common council or supervisors, as the case may be, as they may deem necessary. The amount of pecuniary relief which may be granted or expenses incurred for the temporary support of any poor person by said committee, shall not exceed the sum of ten dollars (\$10), and the method by which any moneys may be drawn from the village or town treasuries for such purposes, shall be regulated by the common council or the supervisors of towns as may be proper.

SEC. 7. The said common council shall make suitable provision for permanent aid and relief for the poor of said village, and the supervisors of towns for the poor of the towns at the charge of said village and towns respectively.

SEC. 8. The common council of said village of Alexandria, shall have the power and it is hereby made its duty to levy annually upon the taxable property of said village, taxes sufficient to suitably provide for the support and relief of such poor persons as may be paupers aforesaid.

SEC. 9. Whenever application is made for public relief or support by any person who has not a legal settlement as heretofore defined in the village or town in which such application is made, but who has a legal settlement in some other city or town in this state at the time of making such application, the officer to whom such application is made shall warn such person to depart from said village or town, and if such person is unable or refuses so to depart within ten (10) days after being so warned, and is likely to become a pauper, any village justice or justice of the peace in said county may issue an order under his official hand, directed to the sheriff or any constable of said county, and commanding him to take such person to the city, village or town in said Douglas county, in which he has a legal settlement, or if his legal settlement be outside of said Douglas county, then and in that case, to the county in which he has a legal settlement, and the sheriff or constable to whom said order is delivered shall forthwith take such person and convey him to the city, village, town or county designated in such order, and all reasonable expenses of such removal shall be paid out of the treasury of said village or town from which such removal is made, and the amount thereof shall be a legal and valid claim against the city, village, town or county in which such person had a legal settlement at the time of such removal and may be recovered in any court having jurisdiction in an action brought in the name of the said village or town from which said removal is made.

SEC. 10. In case application is made for support or relief to the said village or town authorities by or on behalf of any person whose legal settlement is at the time in another city, village, town or county in this state, and who is so sick, infirm or disabled as to render it unsafe or inhuman to remove him, as provided in the preceding section, and who is in actual and immediate need of public relief or support, the authorities to whom such application is made, shall proceed in all respects as if such applicant had a legal settlement in the said village or town in which such application is made, and the city, village, town or county in which such poor person had a legal settlement at the time such relief or support is provided and furnished, shall pay to the said village or town providing and furnishing relief or support, the full amount and value thereof upon being presented with

a bill of the same. Such bill may be presented at any meeting of said common council or board of supervisors, or board of county commissioners, and if not paid, the amount thereof may be recovered in any court having jurisdiction, in an action brought in the name of the said village or town furnishing such support or relief.

SEC. 11. When any minor becomes chargeable upon said village or upon any town in said county, said common council or board of supervisors shall bind such minor as an apprentice to some respectable householder of said county, if such person can be found who will take such minor by written indenture of some tenor and effect, and which shall be binding upon said minor to the same degree as is now provided by the statutes of this state relating to masters and servants.

SEC. 12. When any person dies in said village of Alexandria, or in either of the towns of said county, leaving no property out of which his necessary funeral expenses may be defrayed, and having no relatives of sufficient ability to procure his burial, the common council of said village or supervisors of the town where such death occurs or any committee of such authorities having the powers provided for in section five (5) of this act shall procure a decent burial of the remains of such deceased person at the expense of the city, village, town or county where such person had a legal settlement at the time of said death, and the amount of such expenses may be recovered in any court having jurisdiction in an action in the name of such village or town incurring such expenses. *Provided*, that said action shall not be brought until a bill of said expenses shall have been presented at a meeting of the said common council or supervisors of the town where said deceased person had his legal settlement at the time of his death, if in said Douglas county, or to the proper authorities having the lawful care and custody of poor persons in the county of said deceased persons, legal settlement if not in said Douglas county.

SEC. 13. All persons receiving aid from the county of Douglas at the time this act takes effect, residing or being maintained in said village, or in any of the towns of said county, and not having their actual residence in said village or town when they became paupers, shall be deemed to have a legal settlement in the village or town where they had actual residence when they first (1st) applied for public relief, and it is hereby made the duty of the commissioners of said county at their first (1st) session after this act takes effect to ascertain and designate the place of actual residence of such persons, and to provide for their removal thereto if removal be necessary.

SEC. 14. All poor persons entitled to public aid and relief, and residing in incorporated villages in said county shall be cared for and supported by the towns in which such villages are located, except those residing in the village of Alexandria who shall be cared for and supported by said village.

SEC. 15. On the first (1st) day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three (1883), and after each settlement thereafter, between the county auditor and treasurer of said county, so long as may be necessary, said auditor shall draw his warrants on said treasurer for the sum hereafter collected from the taxable property in said village of Alexandria, and in each of said towns heretofore levied by the commissioners of said county for the support of the poor. Said warrant shall be payable to the order of the village or

town treasurer entitled thereto, and the amount of money paid thereon shall constitute a poor fund for said village or town.

SEC. 16. If on the first (1st) day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three (1883), the amount of money in the county treasury belonging to the fund for the support of the poor is insufficient to meet the expenses which then shall have been incurred by the said county for the support of the poor, such deficiency may be supplied from the general fund of the county in the hands of the county treasurer by order of the county commissioners, upon warrant of the chairman thereof, attested by the auditor.

SEC. 17. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 18 This act shall take effect and be in force from and after the first (1st) day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three (1883.)

Approved February 26, 1883.

CHAPTER 317.

AN ACT TO PROHIBIT THE CATCHING OR DESTRUCTION OF FISH IN RICE LAKE, IN THE TOWN OF FOSTER, IN THE COUNTY OF FARIBAUT, MINNESOTA.

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

SECTION 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to catch, kill or destroy any fish or fishes within the waters of Rice lake, in the town of Foster, in the county of Faribault, Minnesota, or in any outlet, inlet or spring thereof, during the next three years, commencing on the fourth (4th) day of March, 1883.

SEC. 2. Whoever violates the provisions of the preceding section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not less than five (\$5) nor more than ten (\$10) dollars, for each and every offense, together with the costs of prosecution, and in default of the payment thereof, shall be committed to the county jail for a term not exceeding thirty (30) days. Justices of the peace shall have jurisdiction of all prosecutions under this act.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved February 23, 1883.