

Statutes  
1878

THE  
GENERAL STATUTES  
OF THE  
STATE OF MINNESOTA,

As Amended by Subsequent Legislation.

PREPARED BY  
GEORGE B. YOUNG.

---

EDITED AND PUBLISHED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF CHAPTER 67 OF THE LAWS  
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.

---

SAINT PAUL:  
WEST PUBLISHING COMPANY.  
1883.

§ 14. (SEC. 7.) **Rate of damages on foreign bills.** Whenever any bill of exchange, drawn or endorsed within this state, and payable without the limits of the United States, is duly protested for non-acceptance or non-payment, the party liable for the contents of such bill, shall, on due notice and demand thereof, pay the same at the current rate of exchange at the time of the demand, and damages at the rate of ten per cent. upon the contents thereof, together with interest on the said contents, to be computed from the date of the protest; and said amount of contents, damages and interest shall be in full of all damages, charges and expenses.

§ 15. (SEC. 8.) **Rate of damages on inland bills.** If any bill of exchange, drawn upon any person, or body politic or corporate, out of this state, but within the United States, for the payment of money, is duly presented for acceptance, or payment, and protested for non-acceptance or non-payment, the drawer or indorser thereof, due notice being given of such non-acceptance or non-payment, shall pay said bill, with legal interest, according to its tenor, and five per cent. damages, together with costs and charges of protest.

§ 16. (SEC. 9.) **Promissory notes payable to maker, etc.** Promissory notes made payable to the order of the maker thereof, or to the order of a fictitious person, shall, if negotiated by the maker, have the same effect, and be of the same validity as against the maker, and all persons having knowledge of the facts, as if payable to bearer.

§ 17. (SEC. 10.) **Days of grace.** On all bills of exchange payable at sight, or at a future day certain, within this state, and on all negotiable promissory notes, orders and drafts, payable at a future day certain, within this state, in which there is not an express stipulation to the contrary, grace shall be allowed in like manner as it is allowed by the custom of merchants on foreign bills of exchange, payable at the expiration of a certain period after date or sight.

§ 18. (SEC. 11.) **Same—demand notes, etc.** The provisions of the preceding section shall not extend to any bill of exchange, note or draft, payable on demand.

---

## CHAPTER XXIV.

### REGULATION OF LABOR.

#### SECTION.

1. Ten hour rule—penalty for violation,

#### SECTION.

2. Such rule to prevail in absence of contract.

§ 1. **Ten hour rule to govern, when.** In all manufactories, workshops, and other places used for mechanical and manufacturing purposes in this state, where children under the age of eighteen years and women are employed, the time of labor of the persons aforesaid shall not exceed ten hours for each day; and any owner, stockholder or overseer, employer, clerk or foreman, who compels any woman or any child under eighteen years of age to labor in any day exceeding ten hours, or permits any child under the age of fourteen to labor in any factory, workshop or other place used for mechanical or manufacturing purposes, for more than ten hours in any one day, where such owner, stockholder, overseer, employer, clerk or foreman has control, such person so offending shall be liable to a prosecution in the name of the state of Minnesota, before any justice of the peace, or court of competent jurisdiction, of the county wherein

the same occurs, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not less than ten or more than one hundred dollars.

§ 2. **Rule in absence of contract.** In all engagements to labor in any mechanical or manufacturing business, a day's work, when the contract of labor is silent upon the subject, or when there is no express contract, shall consist of ten hours, and all agreements, contracts, or engagements, in reference to such labor, shall be so construed.

---

## CHAPTER XXV.

### INDIANS.

#### SECTION.

1. Punishment of crimes committed outside of reservation.

#### SECTION.

2. Not to leave reservation without passport.  
3. County officers to remove Indians.

§ 1. **Crimes committed outside of reservation.** If any Indian enters the limits of this state, or crosses the boundary line of his reservation, and there takes, steals or destroys any property, real or personal, belonging to any citizen or inhabitant of this state, or commits any murder, violence or outrage upon any such citizen or inhabitant, or commits any felony or misdemeanor whatever, recognized by the laws of this state as a felony or misdemeanor, he shall be subject to the existing laws of this state, and shall be punished accordingly.

§ 2. **Not to leave reservation without passport.** No Indian belonging to any tribe or band, within the limits of this state, shall be allowed to leave his reservation and cross the boundary line thereof, and go into or upon the lands, settlements and claims belonging to the white inhabitants, or erect any tents or tepees upon any such lands as aforesaid, without having a passport from the superintendent or agent of Indian affairs, or from the officer of the United States commanding the nearest military fort on the frontier; or shall remain therein after the expiration of such passport. Such passport shall express the object, the time he is allowed to remain, and the route he shall travel, and shall not confer upon any Indian the right of hunting or fishing on any grounds belonging to the white inhabitants.

§ 3. **County officers to remove Indians.** Any sheriff, constable, or any other county or town officer, may remove any Indian from lands, settlements or claims belonging to the white inhabitants, if he does not comply with the provisions of the foregoing section; and it shall be the duty of all peace officers in their respective counties and towns, in the cases above stated, to call to their aid such persons or power as they deem necessary.