

THE  
GENERAL STATUTES

OF THE  
STATE OF MINNESOTA

As Amended by Subsequent Legislation, with which are Incorporated  
All General Laws of the State in Force December 31, 1894

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# MINNESOTA STATUTES 1894

Ch. 120]

JAILS AND PRISONS.

§§ 7417-7421

## CHAPTER 120.

### JAILS AND PRISONS.

1. County Jails, §§ 7417-7448.
2. State Prison, §§ 7449-7511.

#### TITLE 1.

##### COUNTY JAILS.

#### § 7417. County commissioners authorized to maintain a jail.

The county commissioners in every county shall have authority to maintain at the expense of the county a jail for the safe keeping of prisoners.

(1893, c. 157, § 1.)

#### § 7418. Fugitives from justice to be kept in any jail—Compensation.

Any county jail may be used for the safe keeping of any fugitive from justice in this state, in accordance with the provisions of any act of congress, and the sheriff shall be entitled to receive in behalf of the county fifty-seven cents per day for the board of such fugitive from the officer having him in custody, and the sheriff shall be entitled to the further sum of one dollar, as fees for the commitment of such fugitive, from the officer having him in custody.

(Id. § 2.)

#### § 7419. United States prisoners, how kept—Liability of sheriffs, etc., for misconduct, etc.

All sheriffs and jailers to whom any person is sent or committed by virtue of legal process issued by or under the authority of the United States shall be and they are required to receive such person into custody, and to keep him safely until discharged by due course of law; and all such sheriffs and jailers offending in the premises shall be liable to the same pains and penalties, and the parties aggrieved shall be entitled to the same remedies against them or any of them as if such prisoners have been committed to their custody by virtue of legal process issued under the authority of this state.

(Id. § 3.)

#### § 7420. United States liable for support of such prisoners.

The United States shall be liable to pay to the sheriff in behalf of the county for the board, washing and keeping of such prisoners the sum of fifty-seven cents per day for each prisoner so kept.

(Id. § 4.)

#### § 7421. Sheriff shall preserve orders of commitment, etc.

All instruments of every kind, or attested copies thereof, by which a prisoner is committed or liberated shall be regularly indorsed and filed and safely kept in a suitable box by such sheriff or by his deputy acting as a jailer. Such box with its contents shall be delivered to the successor of the officer having charge of the jail.

(Id. § 5.)

See *State v. McIntire*, 25 Minn. 383, 385; *Richter v. City of St. Paul*, 29 Minn. 198, 12 N. W. Rep. 532.

<sup>1</sup>An act to regulate the construction and management of county jails. Approved April 19, 1893.

(1933)

# MINNESOTA STATUTES 1894

§§ 7422-7426

JAILS AND PRISONS.

[Ch. 120

## § 7422. Copy of process to be kept by sheriff—Effect as evidence.

When a prisoner is confined by virtue of any process directed to the sheriff, and which requires to be returned to the court whence it issued, such sheriff shall keep a copy, duly certified by such sheriff, shall be prima facie evidence of his right to retain such prisoner in custody.

(1893, c. 157, § 6.)

## § 7423. Calendar of prisoners—Contents.

The sheriffs of the respective counties shall keep a true and exact calendar or register of all prisoners committed to any jail under their care, in such form as the state board of corrections and charities may prescribe, and the same shall be kept in a book to be provided by the county; said register shall contain, with other facts, the names of all persons committed to the jail, the place of abode, the time of their commitment, the authority that committed them, and, if they are committed for criminal offenses, shall contain a description of their persons; and when any prisoner is liberated said calendar shall state the time when and the authority by which such liberation took place, and if any prisoner escapes shall also state particularly as to the time and manner of said escape.

(Id. § 7.)

See Richter v. City of St. Paul, 29 Minn. 198, 12 N. W. Rep. 532.

## § 7424. Same—Copy to be returned at each term of court.

At the opening of each session of the district court within his county, the sheriff shall return a copy of said calendar, under his hand, to the judge holding said court; and if any sheriff neglects or refuses to do so he shall be punished by fine not exceeding three hundred dollars.

(1893, c. 157, § 8.)

## § 7425. Sheriff to appoint jailer and matron.

The sheriff of each county maintaining a county jail shall have authority, with the consent and approval of the judges of the district court for each county, to appoint a matron, either the wife of the sheriff or jailer or some other discreet and competent woman, who shall have exclusive charge, under direction of the sheriff, of all female prisoners, and shall receive such compensation as the district judge shall from time to time determine, not less than fifty cents for each day when there are female prisoners confined in the jail. He shall also have authority, with the consent and approval of the judge of the district court for said county, to appoint a jailer at such compensation as the judge of the district court may from time to time determine, not less than one dollar for each day when there are male prisoners confined in the jail. Whenever the average number of prisoners in any county jail for the six months preceding shall have been ten or more the sheriff shall have authority, with the consent and approval of the judge of the district court, to appoint a night watchman, and whenever the average number of prisoners for the six months preceding shall have been twenty or more, an assistant jailer; such night watchman and assistant jailer to receive such compensation as the judge of the district court may from time to time determine, not less than eighty-three cents each per day; provided, that such night watchman or assistant jailer shall be discharged whenever the average number of prisoners for the preceding six months shall have fallen below the number above prescribed. The said officers shall be sober, responsible persons, able to read and write the English language intelligently, shall hold office subject to the pleasure of the sheriff or the district judge, and their compensation shall be paid monthly out of the county treasury upon the warrant of the county auditor.

(Id. § 9.)

## § 7426. Labor of prisoners.

County commissioners are hereby authorized to provide regular labor for prisoners in county jails whenever and however they may deem it practicable. This labor shall be compulsory for prisoners serving sentence, and

(1934)

# MINNESOTA STATUTES 1894

Tit. 1]

COUNTY JAILS.

§§ 7426-7428

may be allowed as a privilege to prisoners held for trial; provided, that this action shall not be deemed to authorize the working of prisoners outside the jail yard. The expense of tools and materials for such labor shall be defrayed by the county, and the county shall be entitled to the earnings of the prisoners.

(Id. § 10.)

Defendants entered into a contract with the state to erect a building forming part of the state prison, in the erection of which, by arrangement with the prison authorities and the defendants, the labor of the plaintiff, who was a convict, was availed of, the benefit thereof going to the defendants. The plaintiff was injured by the fall of a scaffold while engaged in plastering the building, and, on expiration of his sentence, brought suit to recover therefor. Held, that the provisions of Laws 1887, c. 166, forbidding the farming out of convict labor, would not prevent the relation of master and servant from existing, if the defendants knowingly received the benefit of the plaintiff's labor; and that the fact that the plaintiff, being a convict, was not entitled to compensation, was immaterial. *Dalheim v. Lemon*, 45 Fed. Rep. 225.

## § 7427. Compensation of sheriff for boarding prisoners.

The sheriff in charge of each county jail shall be entitled to and shall receive compensation from the county for the board and washing of each and every prisoner confined in such jail. On the last day of each month the sheriff shall render to the board of county commissioners a verified statement showing the name of each prisoner boarded and the number of days' board furnished each. The average number of prisoners for the month shall be ascertained by adding together the number of days' board for the several prisoners and dividing by the number of days in the month. If the average number of prisoners for the month shall have been not more than five the sheriff shall receive at the rate of fifty-seven cents per day for each prisoner boarded. If the average number of prisoners shall have been more than five and not more than ten he shall receive at the rate of fifty cents per day for each prisoner boarded. If the average number of prisoners shall have been more than ten and not more than fifteen he shall receive forty-six cents per day for each prisoner boarded. If the average number of prisoners shall have been fifteen or more he shall receive forty-three cents per day for each prisoner boarded. Provided, that in no case shall the sheriff be required to accept a less amount for boarding a larger number of prisoners than he would be entitled to receive for five, ten or fifteen prisoners under this section; but he shall be entitled to charge and receive for such larger number of prisoners at least as much as he would have been entitled to for such smaller number; and provided, further, that in every county where the compensation of sheriff for the board of prisoners is now governed by special law, the rate of such compensation shall continue to be governed by such special law unless the board of county commissioners, by unanimous vote, shall elect to come under the general law, after which time the compensation of the sheriff for boarding prisoners shall be fixed in accordance with this section.

(1893, c. 157, § 11.)

## § 7428. Sheriffs to collect bills for board of prisoners.

In case any fugitive from justice, any United States prisoner, any prisoner committed from another county, or any prisoner committed by virtue of any ordinance of any city or village, shall have been confined in any county jail, it shall be the duty of the sheriff at the close of each month to render to the county auditor a statement showing the name of each prisoner so boarded and the amount due to county on his account and from whom. Also a statement of all amounts due for the board of prisoners for preceding months and from whom. It shall be the duty of the sheriff to make out and collect in the name of the county all bills for the board of prisoners against the United States, other counties, cities, villages or officers of the law, and to pay the amounts so collected promptly into the county treasury; and in case any such bills shall fail to be so collected and paid into the county treasury as aforesaid, through the negligence of the sheriff, then he shall be liable on his bond for such amounts.

(Id. § 12.)

(1935)

**§ 7429. Keeping prisoners from other counties and city or village prisoners.**

Whenever any prisoner, by the proper authority, is directed to be confined in any county other than that in which the offense was committed, the sheriff of the county in which such prisoner is to be confined shall keep said prisoner at the expense of the county in which the offense was committed, and shall be authorized to collect, in behalf of the county in which said jail is located, to reimburse said county for the use of said jail with its furnishings, and for the cost of fuel, jailer and board of prisoners, the sum of seventy-one cents per day for each prisoner so boarded in any jail which shall be designated as a district jail, as provided in section twenty-nine, and the sum of fifty-seven cents per day for each prisoner so boarded in any jail not designated as a district jail. The board of county commissioners of the county from which said prisoner was sent, at their first session after the commitment of such prisoner, shall authorize the auditor of their county to issue to the sheriff of the county to which such prisoner was sent for confinement, orders upon their county treasurer for the maintaining of such prisoners from the time of his commitment until the expiration of his sentence or until the said prisoner shall receive his trial or be otherwise released by due process of law.

(Id. § 13.)

**§ 7430. Jail—How to be kept.**

The sheriff of the county himself or by deputy shall keep the jail and be responsible for the manner in which the same is kept. No female prisoner shall be kept in the same room with any male prisoner. No insane prisoner shall be kept in the same room with any other prisoner, unless such prisoner shall be detailed as a nurse; and no child under the age of sixteen years shall be kept in the same room with any other prisoner. Whenever the construction of the jail will permit, strict separation of prisoners, by keeping each prisoner in his own cell, shall be maintained at all times, and no prisoner awaiting trial shall be allowed to remain in the same cell or room with any other prisoner.

(Id. § 14.)

**§ 7431. Clothing, bedding, etc., to be furnished at expense of county.**

It shall be the duty of the county commissioners to provide a supply of jail suits of coarse material, but without any distinctive marks, together with a sufficient supply of suitable underclothing in each jail, and whenever, in the judgment of the sheriff, it is necessary, in order to promote the cleanliness and health of prisoners, he may require any prisoner to wear such jail clothing during his confinement; but in such cases the prisoner's own clothing shall be carefully preserved and restored to him upon his discharge. No prisoner shall be required to wear a jail suit which has been previously worn by another prisoner until it has been thoroughly cleansed with soap and water or super-heated steam in the meantime. The county commissioners shall provide also necessary bedding, towels and medical aid for all prisoners who are in custody, and fuel for the jail and sheriff's residence, unless the same are otherwise furnished, and such payments shall not be deducted from the sum which the sheriff is entitled to receive for the board of the prisoners as provided by law.

(Id. § 15.)

**§ 7432. Food of prisoners—Cleanliness, etc.**

The keeper of such jail shall see that the same is constantly kept in a cleanly and healthful condition, and that strict attention is constantly paid to the personal cleanliness of all the prisoners in his custody, as far as may be, and shall cause the shirt of each prisoner to be washed at least once in each week; and prisoners shall not be required to do their own washing; each prisoner shall be furnished daily with as much clean water as he shall have occasion for, either for drink or for the purpose of personal cleanliness, and with a clean towel once a week, and shall be served three times

(1936)

Tit. 1]

COUNTY JAILS.

§§ 7432-7438

each day with wholesome food, which shall be well cooked and in sufficient quantity. Provided, that in case the construction of the jail is such as to allow prisoners held for trial to be kept separate from prisoners serving sentence, a difference shall be made in the diet of the two classes of prisoners. Prisoners serving sentence shall receive sufficient supply of wholesome food, and shall receive meat once each day; but they shall not receive butter sugar, pastry, tobacco or other luxuries, except on Sundays and holidays.

(Id. § 16.)

See Connelly v. County of Dakota, 35 Minn. 365, 29 N. W. Rep. 1.

**§ 7433. Furnishing liquors to convicts forbidden—Exception.**

No sheriff, jailer or keeper of any jail shall, under any pretense, give, sell or deliver to any person committed to any prison for any cause whatever, any spirituous liquor, or any mixed liquor, part of which is spirituous, or any wine, cider or strong beer, unless a physician certifies in writing that the health of such prisoner requires it; in which case he may be allowed the quantity prescribed, and no more.

(1893, c. 157, § 17.)

**§ 7434. Prisoners to have bibles—Religious instruction.**

The keeper of each jail shall provide, at the expense of the county, for each prisoner under his charge who may be able and desirous to read, a copy of the bible or new testament; and any minister of the gospel disposed to aid in reforming the prisoners and instructing them in their moral and religious duties, shall have access to them at seasonable and proper times. All immoral books and papers and papers composed largely of accounts of crime shall be strictly excluded from the jail.

(Id. § 18.)

**§ 7435. Treatment of juvenile prisoners.**

Juvenile prisoners shall be treated with humanity and in a manner calculated to promote their reformation. Strict care shall be taken to prevent their communication with hardened criminals. Good reading matter shall be provided for them, and the visits of parents or guardians and friends who desire to exert a moral influence over them shall, at all reasonable times, be permitted.

(Id. § 19.)

**§ 7436. Penalties for violation of requirements.**

If any sheriff, jailer or keeper of any jail shall violate the provisions of sections fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen or nineteen he shall in each case forfeit and pay, for the first offense, the sum of twenty-five dollars; and such officer shall, on a second conviction, be further sentenced to be incapable of holding the office of sheriff, deputy sheriff, jailer or keeper of any jail, for the term of five years.

(Id. § 20.)

**§ 7437. Solitary confinement.**

Whenever any person committed to jail for any cause whatever, is unruly; or disobeys any of the regulations established for the management of jails, the sheriff or keeper may order such prisoner to be kept in solitary confinement, and fed on bread and water only, for a period not exceeding twenty days for each offense,

(Id. § 21.)

**§ 7438. Escaping from jail, how punished.**

If any person who may be in jail under sentence of imprisonment in the state prison shall break jail and escape, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for the term of one year, in addition to the unexpired term for which he was originally sentenced. If any person under sentence of imprisonment in the county jail, or any person committed for the purpose of detaining him for trial, for any offense not capital, shall break jail and escape, he shall be imprisoned in the county jail for the term of six months. If any person committed to jail for the purpose of detaining:

# MINNESOTA STATUTES 1894

§§ 7438-7444

JAILS AND PRISONS.

[Ch. 120

him for trial for a capital offense shall break jail and escape, he shall be imprisoned in the state prison for the term of two years.

(Id. § 22.)

**§ 7439. In case of fire, prisoners may be removed.**

If any jail or building thereto attached takes fire, and the prisoners are exposed to danger by such fire, the keeper may remove them to a place of safety, and there confine them so long as may be necessary to avoid such danger; and such removal and confinement shall not be deemed an escape of such prisoners.

(Id. § 23.)

**§ 7440. County commissioners to consult the state board of corrections and charities.**

Whenever the county commissioners of any county in Minnesota shall vote to consider the question of erecting a county jail, it shall be the duty of said county commissioners to communicate that fact to the state board of corrections and charities. It shall be the duty of said board of corrections and charities within three months after the receipt of such communication to offer to the said board of county commissioners such advice in the premises as they shall deem proper.

(Id. § 24.)

**§ 7441. Plans and estimates to be submitted.**

If, after receiving the advice of the board of corrections and charities, not less than three members of the board of county commissioners shall vote in favor of the erection of a county jail, or if at any time they desire to make repairs on the county jail costing more than two hundred dollars, they shall proceed to procure plans and estimates of the cost of such county jail, or such repairs, and the said plans and estimates shall be submitted to the state board of corrections and charities for suggestion and criticism before final adoption by the said commissioners. No contract for the erection, in whole or in part, of any county jail, or for repairs costing more than two hundred dollars, shall be valid or binding, and it shall be unlawful for the county auditor to draw any warrant in payment for labor or material for the construction of such jail, unless the suggestions and criticism of the state board of corrections and charities in writing shall be on file in the office of the county auditor.

(Id. § 25.)

**§ 7442. Funds, how provided.**

Before making any contract for the erection of any county jail, it shall be the duty of the county commissioners to take steps to provide the necessary funds, either by levying a sufficient tax for that purpose upon the taxable property in the county or by issuing the bonds of the county for such sum as may be necessary therefor; provided, that no bonded indebtedness shall be created under this act in excess of such limit as has been or may hereafter be established by law.

(Id. § 26.)

**§ 7443. Issue of bonds.**

The said bonds shall be issued in sums not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars each, and may bear interest at any rate not exceeding six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, and the principal shall be payable at such time or times, not more than twenty years after the date of said bonds, as said board of county commissioners may by resolution determine.

(Id. § 27.)

**§ 7444. Payment of bonds and interest thereon.**

The said county commissioners are hereby authorized and empowered, and it is hereby made their duty, to levy a tax from time to time upon the taxable property of said county, sufficient to meet the interest coupons and the principal of said bonds as they shall become due, and until the payment of interest and principal of said bonds is fully provided for.

(Id. § 28.)

(1938)

# MINNESOTA STATUTES 1894

Tit. 1]

COUNTY JAILS.

§§ 7445-7448

## § 7445. District jails may be designated.

The state board of corrections and charities is hereby authorized and empowered, with the consent of the board of county commissioners, to designate any suitable county jail in the state as a district jail, to be used for the detention of prisoners from other counties in addition to those of the county in which said jail is located. No jail shall be designated as a district jail unless, in the judgment of the state board of corrections and charities, it has a fireproof cell room, suitable bathing facilities; a separate ventilating flue for each cell; a well-lighted cell for each prisoner, at least four and one-half by six and one-half feet in size; separate departments for prisoners held for trial and prisoners serving sentence; and also for women and children; and whenever, in the judgment of said board, the building, management, or discipline of any district jail is not such as is proper, they may rescind their order designating such county jail as a district jail.

(Id. § 29.)

## § 7446. Where prisoners shall be kept when there is no sufficient jail.

When there is no sufficient county jail in any county wherein any criminal offense has been committed, or when the county jail in such county shall have been condemned in accordance with section thirty-one of this act, the examining magistrate, upon his own motion, or the district judge, upon application of the sheriff, may order any person charged with a criminal offense, and directed to be committed to prison, to be sent to the jail of some other county having a sufficient jail. Provided, that if there be a district jail in the judicial district to which the said county belongs, he shall be sent thereto, or to some nearer district jail, as the committing magistrate or the district judge shall designate; and the sheriff of such other county shall, on exhibit of such magistrate's or judge's order, receive and keep in custody, in the jail of his county, the prisoner ordered to be committed as aforesaid; and the sheriff shall, upon the order of the district court or a judge thereof, redeliver such prisoner when in demand.

(Id. § 30.)

## § 7447. Condemnation of jails.

Whenever the jail of any county is insecure or otherwise unfit for use, the judge of the judicial district, on the recommendation of the grand jury or of his own motion, may issue his written order condemning such jail; or whenever, in the judgment of the state board of corrections and charities, the jail of any county is insecure or otherwise unfit for use, the said board, by and with the consent of the judge of the judicial district in which said jail is located, may issue a written order condemning said jail; and after being so condemned such jail shall not be used for the detention of any prisoner for more than twenty-four hours at one time, except pending preliminary examination, or while the court is in session, until such order is rescinded.

(Id. § 31.)

## § 7448. Repealing clause.

Title one of chapter one hundred and twenty of the general statutes of 1878, and all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act, except as specified in section eleven, are hereby repealed.

(Id. § 32.)

(1939)

## TITLE 2.

## STATE PRISON.

For appropriation for permanent improvements, see Laws 1883, c. 166, as amended 1887, c. 94.

For an act to secure the location of a second state prison, see Laws 1885, c. 157.

**§ 7449. State prison located at Stillwater.**

There shall continue to be maintained for the confinement and reformation of convicts in this state a prison at Stillwater, in the county of Washington. (1889, c. 254, § 1.2)

**§ 7450. Managers—How appointed—Term of office.**

That the government and control of the Minnesota state prison, and of the prisoners sentenced thereto, shall be vested in a board of managers, to consist of five members, no more than three of whom shall belong to the same political party, to be appointed by the governor, one from each congressional district of the state, by and with the consent of the senate; one to serve one year, one two years, one three years, one four years and one five years, as may be designated by the governor at the time of their appointment; and at the expiration of the term of each member of the board, his successor shall be appointed in the manner and by the authority as hereinbefore provided, but for the term of five years. Whenever a vacancy occurs in the board of managers otherwise than by the expiration of the term of a manager such vacancy shall be filled by appointment of the governor, by and with the consent of the senate, for the unexpired term; Provided, that the governor may remove any member of the board of managers for cause, but no member shall be removed until he shall have been allowed a hearing by the governor.

(Id. § 2.)

**§ 7451. Organization of the board of managers.**

Immediately after their appointment and confirmation as herein provided, the board of managers shall convene in the city of Stillwater, and shall organize by electing one of their number as president of the board, to serve one year and until his successor is elected. Three members of the board shall constitute a quorum for the organization of the board and for the transaction of all business; but for the appointment and removal of the warden, and any business relating thereto, a concurrent vote of at least a majority of the members of the board, voting by yeas and nays, shall be necessary at any regular meeting of said board. The members of the board of managers shall receive as compensation for their services as such managers, the sum of five dollars per diem for the time actually employed, not to exceed, however, one hundred days in each year, and in addition the amount of six cents per mile going and coming from their respective residences.

(Id. § 3.)

**§ 7452. Duties of the board of managers.**

The board of managers shall meet once in each month at the prison, and inspect the same. They shall make all necessary rules and regulations for the direction and government of all the officers of the prison; they shall make such rules and regulations for the government of the prisoners as shall best promote their reformation, and generally, as may from time to time be promotive of the purpose of this act. In order that good behavior may be properly rewarded, they shall provide in the said rules and regulations for a correct daily record of the conduct of each convict, and his

<sup>2</sup> An act to provide for the management of the state prison at Stillwater and to appropriate for the expense of said prison any funds arising from the labor of prisoners, and other miscellaneous receipts of the prison. Approved April 21, 1889. By § 43, G. S. 1878, c. 120, tit. 2, together with all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act, are repealed.

# MINNESOTA STATUTES 1894

Tit. 2]

STATE PRISON.

§§ 7452-7455

fideli ty and diligence in the performance of his work, and also, in conjunction with the board of managers of the state reformatory, such rules and regulations as may be necessary for the transfer of any of the prisoners confined therein to the state reformatory, under the provisions of section twenty-two of chapter two hundred and eight general laws of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven. And such rules and regulations, with their proceedings at each meeting, shall be recorded by the secretary, who shall attend their meetings for that purpose; Provided, That special meetings may be called by the president of the board, or by the secretary of the board upon the request of two members thereof. They shall inquire into any improper conduct which may be alleged to have been committed by the warden or any other officer or employe of the prison, and for that purpose the president of the board may issue subpoenas to compel the attendance of witnesses, and the production of books, papers and writings before the board, in the same manner and with like effect as in cases of arbitration. And the board may examine any witnesses produced before it on oath, to be administered by the president of the board, or, in his absence, by any member thereof. They shall make to the governor every two years, on or before the first day of December, a full report of all their doings during the biennial period, together with an abstract of the financial transactions of the prison, an estimate of the funds necessary to be appropriated by the legislature for the prison, and such other information and recommendations as they may see fit to offer. They shall transmit with such report to the governor the biennial reports made to them by the warden, treasurer, physician, chaplain and principal teacher.

(Id. § 4.)

## § 7453. Officers appointed by the board of managers.

The board of managers shall appoint a warden who from practical experience possesses the ability and qualifications necessary to successfully carry on the industries of the prison, and who possesses the executive ability essential to the proper management of the officers and other employes under his jurisdiction, and to the enforcement and maintenance of proper discipline in every department. Said warden shall hold his office at the pleasure of the board of managers. The board shall appoint a prison physician (who shall be a surgeon), chaplains and a principal teacher, who shall hold their offices during the pleasure of the board. They shall have the power to designate some solvent national bank located in the city of Stillwater to be the treasurer and custodian of the funds of the prison.

(Id. § 5.)

## § 7454. Officers and employes appointed by the warden.

The officers and employes of the prison, except those specified in section five, shall be appointed by the warden, subject to the approval of the board of managers, and shall hold office at the pleasure of the warden. The warden shall so appoint a deputy warden and an assistant deputy warden, a prison clerk, a steward, a hospital steward, a storekeeper and a matron, together with such guards and other officers as the board of managers may deem necessary for the proper management and discipline of the prison.

(Id. § 6.)

## § 7455. Board of managers to fix compensation of officers.

The board of managers shall fix and determine the compensation of all officers and employes, payable in equal monthly installments; provided, that the annual compensation of the following named officers shall not exceed the amounts named, viz: Warden, three thousand dollars, together with house rent, fuel and lights; deputy warden, two thousand dollars, together with house rent, fuel and lights; assistant deputy warden, twelve hundred dollars; clerk, fifteen hundred dollars; physician, one thousand dollars; chaplains, not exceeding twelve hundred dollars altogether; principal teacher, seven hundred and fifty dollars; steward, twelve hundred dollars with board and room; hospital steward, nine hundred dollars, with his board and room; all other employes such compensation as may be fixed by the board of managers. The steward, hospital steward and matron shall have board and rooms at prison, without any deduction made therefor from

(1941)

their salaries. The board of managers may allow such other employes of the prison as they deem proper to board at the prison at state expense.

(Id. § 7.)

### § 7456. Bonds of officers and oaths of office.

The warden, deputy warden, clerk and treasurer, before entering upon their official duties, shall give bonds with good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by the board of managers in such sums as the board of managers shall from time to time prescribe, subject to the approval of the public examiner. Said bond shall be conditioned upon the faithful discharge of the duties pertaining to said officers, and the faithful care and due accounting for all public funds and property which may come under their charge. All officers of the prison before entering upon their duties shall take and subscribe to the proper oath of office. The oath and bond of the warden shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state. All other oaths and bonds shall be filed in the office of the warden.

(Id. § 8.)

### § 7457. Duties of the warden.

It shall be the duty of the warden, under the rules and regulations adopted by the board of managers for the government of the prison:

First—To be in constant attendance at the prison, except when necessarily absent or sick, in which case his duties during his absence or illness shall devolve upon the deputy warden, and in no case shall the warden and deputy warden be absent from the prison at the same time.

Second—To exercise a general superintendence over the government, discipline and police of the prison, and to superintend all the business concerns thereof, and generally to have charge of all the departments of the prison and its officers as its executive head.

Third—To examine daily into the state of the prison, and the health, conduct and safe-keeping of the prisoners, and inquire into the justice of any complaints made by any of the convicts relative to their provisions, clothing or treatment.

Fourth—To keep a daily journal of the proceedings of the prison, in which he shall note every infraction of the rules and regulations of the prison by any officer or guard thereof which shall come to his knowledge, and make a memorandum of every complaint made by any convict of cruel or unjust treatment by any officer of the prison, or of a want of good and sufficient clothing or food; and also of every infraction of the rules and regulations of the prison by any prisoner, naming him and specifying the offenses, and also what punishment and the extent thereof, if any, was awarded; which journal shall be laid before the board of managers at every stated meeting, and at every special meeting when demanded.

Fifth—To act as secretary of the board of managers, and as such secretary to attend the regular and special meetings of the board and preserve a record of the same, which shall be signed by the president and attested by the secretary. All books, accounts, documents, registers and reports shall be deemed public property, of which the warden shall preserve at least one copy of each, and the warden shall exhibit to the board of managers, or either of them, on demand, all the books, papers, accounts and writing pertaining to the prison, or to the business, government, discipline or management thereof, and render them every other facility in his power to enable them to discharge their duties.

Sixth—To purchase the necessary provisions, fuel, lights, clothing, bedding, medicines, and all other supplies for the prison, under the direction of the board of managers: provided, that medicines and hospital stores shall be purchased under the advice of the prison physician.

Seventh—To take charge of any property or money belonging to convicts which they may have at the time of entering the prison, or which may come into the hands of the warden during their imprisonment. Provided that:

(a) He shall cause a careful and accurate record of such money and property to be kept on books provided for that purpose.

(b) He may in his discretion give such money or property to the family of the convict, with the consent of the convict, taking their receipt therefor.

(c) Moneys coming into the hands of the warden from any allowance made

(1942)

# MINNESOTA STATUTES 1894

Tit. 2]

STATE PRISON.

§ 7457

to convicts by the state for good conduct, as hereinafter provided, shall be placed to the credit of the several convicts on the books kept for that purpose. When it can be ascertained that the family of any such convict is in a needy condition, it shall be the duty of the warden, by and with the consent and advice of the prison managers, to pay the money or such portion thereof as may be deemed necessary, to said family, taking vouchers therefor, and the warden shall keep a correct account of all convict money so received and disbursed by him, and make a full exhibit of the same in his biennial report to the board of managers. In case any such convict has no family, or that it cannot be ascertained that his or her family are needy, then the several amounts due convicts under this act shall be placed to their several credits, and it shall be the duty of the warden to place the same to the credit of said convict in a savings bank to be designated by the board of managers, said bank to give such bonds as shall be prescribed by the board of managers. No such funds shall be paid by the warden to any person other than the convict, or some member of his family, previous to his discharge from prison, unless the board of managers shall, by vote, authorize such payment, on request of the convict and recommendation of the warden. When any such convict is discharged from prison, whether by expiration of sentence or pardon it shall be the duty of the warden to pay over to said convict all moneys so due, with interest which has accrued thereon, taking proper vouchers therefor; provided, that whenever in the judgment of the warden it is for the best interest of any discharged convict, he may pay the amount so due to said convict in installments extending over a period of not more than six months from the date of such discharge.

(d) When any convict shall die in prison, leaving money or other valuables to his or her credit to the amount of ten dollars or more, it shall be the duty of the warden to pay the amount so due to the heirs or administrators of such deceased convict when they can be found; and in case no heirs or administrators can be found, the warden shall advertise in some weekly paper printed at the capitol for six weeks in succession the death of such convict, stating the amount due such convict, the expense of such advertising to be paid from the money belonging to such deceased convict. In case no heir or administrator shall claim such funds within six months after being advertised, they shall revert to the state of Minnesota and shall be paid by the warden to the treasurer of the prison.

Eighth—To superintend any manufacturing and mechanical business that may be carried on by the state, pursuant to law, within the prison, to purchase tools, machinery and raw material, to sell the articles manufactured and dispose of them for the benefit of the state, and pay over the proceeds of such sales to the treasurer, under such rules as the board of managers shall prescribe. In case the labor of convicts is let, either on the contract or piece system, it shall be the duty of the warden to collect the amount due for such labor, from time to time, and pay over the same to the treasurer. It shall be the duty of the warden, or the deputy warden under his direction, to assign the several convicts to such employment as he shall deem best, and to transfer such convicts from one branch of work to another, whenever in his judgment such change is desirable.

Ninth—To pay over all moneys received for the board of convicts, the labor of convicts, the rent of shops and offices, the sale of manufactured goods, or waste material, and other miscellaneous cash receipts to the treasurer, on or before the last day of each month.

Tenth—On the removal or resignation of the warden, an inventory of all state property in his hands shall be made, and he shall turn over to the incoming warden or the board of managers, all such property, and shall take a receipt therefor, together with a receipt for all prisoners on his hands and the board of managers shall settle the accounts of such retiring warden, on the presentation of his books, accounts and vouchers, duly authenticated for that purpose.

Eleventh—The warden shall biennially, on or before the first day of October after the close of each biennial period, make and deliver to the board of managers a report exhibiting a complete and detailed statement of the transactions of the prison during the biennial period preceding, stating the

(1943)

# MINNESOTA STATUTES 1894

§§ 7457-7460

JAILS AND PRISONS.

[Ch. 120

number of convicts confined therein, and all other matters relating to the prison and the management thereof.

(Id. § 9.)

## § 7458. Duties of deputy warden.

First—Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of warden, or the warden is temporarily absent, all the duties of warden shall devolve upon and be performed by the deputy warden until the vacancy is filled or the warden returns.

Second—The deputy warden shall have special charge of the discipline of the convicts and their assignment to labor, under the direction of the warden, and he shall perform such other duties as shall be prescribed by the rules of the prison or by the warden.

Third—When any convict is delivered at the prison it shall be the duty of the deputy warden, or acting deputy warden, to search the said convict in the presence of the receiving officer, and to take possession of the clothing and any money or other valuables which may be found on his person, and make a descriptive list then and there of said articles, with a record of the condition of the clothing, and the disposition made thereof. Upon the request of said convict it shall be the duty of the deputy warden to turn the clothing over to the storekeeper to be kept for said convict until his discharge, but in such cases the convict shall have no claim for clothing to be furnished by the state upon his discharge. All money and valuables shall be turned over to the warden to be kept for such convict, as provided by section nine of this act: provided, that in the case of female convicts, these duties shall be performed by the matron.

(Id. § 10.)

## § 7459. Duties of the clerk.

It shall be the duty of the clerk of the prison:

First—To attend at the prison daily during the proper business hours, unless by the direction of the warden or a member of the board he shall be otherwise engaged in transacting business on account of the prison.

Second—To keep the books and accounts of the prison in such manner as to clearly indicate all financial transactions relating to it; to also keep a register of convicts, in which shall be entered in alphabetical order the name of each convict, the crime of which he was convicted, the date of his conviction, time of sentence, from what county and by what court sentenced, his place of nativity, age, occupation, complexion, stature, number of previous convictions, and whether previously confined in a prison in this state, or any other state, together with when and how he was discharged. The board may require such additional facts to be stated on the register as it may deem proper.

Third—To make monthly expense lists for current expenses of each month, and separate monthly expense lists for the expenses incurred under special appropriations for each month. The said expense list shall show the name of each person rendering service or furnishing supplies, the nature of the service, and at what rate rendered, the quantity and kind of supplies furnished, and the amount to which each person is entitled by law. Said expense list shall be verified by the oath of the president of the board of managers and the warden, and shall be forwarded by the warden to the auditor of the state.

All bills or accounts against the state prison shall be made out and receipted in duplicate, and, on forwarding each expense list, the prison clerk shall also forward one set of vouchers for the preceding month. Vouchers shall be receipted in the following form: "Received of the warden of the Minnesota state prison an order on the treasurer of the state prison for ——— dollars in payment of the within account."

(Id. § 11.)

## § 7460. Duties of the treasurer.

The bank which shall be designated as treasurer of the state prison shall hold and safely keep all funds which may be deposited therewith on account of the state prison, and shall pay out the same only on orders signed by the

(1944)

# MINNESOTA STATUTES 1894

Tit. 2]

STATE PRISON.

§§ 7460-7464

warden and countersigned by a member of the board of managers, who shall have been authorized by vote of the board to sign such order.

(Id. § 12.)

## § 7461. Duties of the physician.

It shall be the duty of the prison physician:

First—To visit the prison daily and attend at all times to the wants of sick convicts, whether in the hospitals or in the cells, to bestow upon them all necessary medical service.

Second—In company with the deputy warden to examine weekly the cells of the convicts for the purpose of ascertaining whether they are kept in a proper state of cleanliness and ventilation, and if they are not so kept to point out to said deputy warden the deficiencies and report the same monthly to the board of managers.

Third—To prescribe the diet of sick convicts, and his directions in relation thereto shall be strictly followed, and to visit daily all convicts undergoing punishment, and to see that their health is not made to suffer unnecessarily thereby.

Fourth—To keep a daily record of all admissions to the hospital and all cases treated in the cells or elsewhere, recording such facts as may be required by the board of managers.

Fifth—To examine any convict claiming to be unable to work by reason of sickness, and if, in his opinion, such convict is unable to work, he shall immediately certify the same to the warden, and such convict shall thereupon be relieved from work and placed under medical treatment; and whenever said physician shall certify to the warden that such convict is able to work, said convict shall be required to work.

Sixth—To make a monthly report to the board of managers and a biennial report, setting forth such facts as said board of managers shall require.

(Id. § 13.)

## § 7462. Duties of the chaplains.

It shall be the duty of the prison chaplains:

First—To hold religious services in the prison under such regulations as the board of managers and the warden may prescribe.

Second—To visit the convicts and attend to their spiritual wants, especially in time of sickness.

Third—To select books for the prison library, subject to the approval of the warden.

Fourth—To conduct suitable funeral services at the burial of each convict.

Fifth—To make a report to the board of managers at the close of each biennial period of the work performed and its results.

Sixth—To perform such other duties, not inconsistent with their calling, as the board of managers or the warden may approve and prescribe.

(Id. § 14.)

## § 7463. Duties of the principal teacher.

It shall be the duty of the principal teacher, under the direction of the warden, with the aid of such assistants as shall be appointed by the warden, and under such rules and regulations as may be established by the board of managers, to conduct one or more schools in the prison, for the instruction of such convicts as may be designated by the warden in the common branches of an English education. The management and discipline of the school shall correspond as nearly as practicable to the management and discipline of the common schools of the state. The state superintendent of public instruction shall have general supervision of the school, shall require and receive quarterly reports of the condition thereof, upon blanks to be furnished from his office, and may limit and prescribe the text books to be used and course of study to be pursued in the school.

(Id. § 15.)

## § 7464. Duties of the matron.

It shall be the duty of the matron:

First—To take entire charge of the female convicts, under the direction of the warden, subject to the rules and regulations established by the board of managers.

(1945)

# MINNESOTA STATUTES 1894

§§ 7464-7470

JAILS AND PRISONS.

[Ch. 120

Second—To be in constant attendance at the prison and to be present invariably whenever the woman's department is unlocked, unless excused by the warden for temporary absence, in which case some competent woman must be provided to take her place.

(Id. § 16.)

## § 7465. Duties of the steward.

It shall be the duty of the prison steward, under the direction of the warden:

First—To take charge of the kitchens, dining rooms, mess room and bakery,

Second—To have the custody of all provisions and commissary stores purchased for the prison. He shall check all goods received, from the invoice, making a memorandum when there is no invoice, and shall certify to the quantities received. He shall issue supplies only on requisitions signed by the warden or the prison clerk, and shall keep a correct record of all supplies received and issued.

Third—He shall turn over to the warden daily all cash receipts for sales of any articles belonging to the prison.

(Id. § 17.)

## § 7466. Duties of the hospital steward.

It shall be the duty of the hospital steward to take charge of the hospital and the convicts therein under the direction of the warden and the physician. He shall have charge of the hospital stores and shall issue the same on written prescription of the physician.

(Id. § 18.)

## § 7467. Duties of the storekeeper.

It shall be the duty of the storekeeper to have the custody of all the prison stores except commissary and hospital stores. He shall check all goods received from the invoice, making a memorandum when there is no invoice, and shall certify to the quantities received. He shall issue goods only on requisitions signed by the warden or the prison clerk, and shall keep a correct record of all stores received and issued.

(Id. § 19.)

## § 7468. Duties of other officers.

Officers of the prison whose duties are not defined in this act shall perform such duties as may be prescribed by the rules and regulations established by the board of managers, or may be assigned by the warden; and officers whose duties are herein defined shall perform such other or additional duties as may be assigned to them by the warden at any time; and all vacancies in such offices shall be filled in the same manner in which appointments are made.

(Id. § 20.)

## § 7469. Managers and officers not to be interested in contracts.

No member of the board of managers shall be warden of the prison or concerned in the business thereof, or hold any other appointment or place connected with the prison, and no person shall be appointed as a member of said board or to any office or employment of the state in the prison, who is a contractor in the prison or the agent or employe of such contractor, or who is interested directly or indirectly, in any business carried on in such prison. And no member of the board of managers or any other officer or employe of the prison shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract, purchase or sale, for or on account of the prison. No person shall be appointed as an officer or employe of said prison who is in the habit of using intoxicating liquors, and a single act of intoxication shall justify a removal or discharge.

(Id. § 21.)

## § 7470. Prison officers not to receive other compensation than that provided by law.

No officer shall receive, directly or indirectly, any other compensation for his services than that prescribed by law, nor shall he receive any compensation whatever, directly or indirectly, for any act or service which he may

(1946)

Tit. 2]

STATE PRISON.

§§ 7470-7475

do or perform for or on behalf of any contractor, either for the labor of the prison or for constructing buildings or furnishing of supplies; and a contractor, or employe, or agent of a contractor, concerned in such violation shall be expelled from the prison, and not again permitted within it as a contractor, agent or employe. Nor shall any officer, or employe of the prison receive any gift from a convict, or any money or other consideration for any service rendered or to be rendered for any convict. For every violation of this section the party engaged therein shall be discharged from office, and disqualified thereafter from holding any office in the prison.

(Id. § 22.)

**§ 7471. Business transactions to be in the name of the warden.**

All the transactions and dealings of the prison, except as otherwise provided by law, shall be conducted in the name of the warden, who shall be capable in law of suing and being sued in all courts and places, in all matters concerning the said prison, by his name of office, and by such name he is hereby authorized to sue for and recover all sums of money, or any property due from any persons to any former warden of said prison, or the people of this state on account of said prison.

(Id. § 23.)

**§ 7472. Miscellaneous receipts to be paid into the state treasury and appropriated for the expenses of the prison.**

All moneys received for the board of convicts, the labor of convicts, the rent of shops and offices, the sale of manufactured goods or waste materials, and other miscellaneous cash receipts, shall be paid over monthly by the institution treasurer on a proper order, to the state treasurer, and shall be accompanied by a statement showing from what sources such funds have been received, and it shall be the duty of the state treasurer to notify the auditor of state when such funds are received by him. The auditor of state shall thereupon credit the amount so reported on his books to the state prison, adding it to any appropriation which shall have been made by the legislature for the support of the prison, the purchase of raw material, or the carrying on of industries in the prison, and there is hereby appropriated for the support of the prison, the purchase of raw material, or the carrying on of industries in the prison in addition to the amounts appropriated by the legislature from time to time, all of the miscellaneous receipts above mentioned.

(Id. § 24.)

**§ 7473. Maintenance of prison library.**

The board of managers shall appropriate the fees received from visitors to be expended in the purchase of books and periodicals for the use of the prison library; said library shall be selected by the chaplains subject to the approval of the warden, and shall be kept within the walls of said prison, and shall at all times be open for the free use of said convicts, under such rules and regulations in reference to the distribution of the books in said library as said managers may prescribe. No book in said library shall be loaned to any person other than a convict within said prison, nor shall any such book be taken out of or away from said prison.

(Id. § 25.)

**§ 7474. Clothing and food of convicts.**

The clothing and bedding for the convicts shall be of coarse material, and they shall be supplied with a sufficient quantity of substantial and wholesome food.

(Id. § 26.)

**§ 7475. Convicts on discharge to be furnished with clothes.**

When any convict is discharged from prison, the warden shall furnish such convict with a decent suit of clothes at the expense of the state; Provided, That if such convict shall have to his credit on the books of the prison at the time of his discharge the sum of fifty dollars or more, he shall be required to furnish clothing at his own expense; and in case such convict shall so

(1947)

request, it shall be the duty of the warden to act as agent for such convict in purchasing such clothing from any dealer whom the convict may designate; and it shall be the duty of the warden to exercise vigilance to protect the convict against extravagant or unreasonable charges on the part of such dealers; And provided further, That in case any convict has not as much as fifteen dollars to his credit on the books of the prison at the time of his discharge, the warden shall pay to the convict from the current expense fund of the prison such a sum as shall make the total amount paid such convict on his discharge fifteen dollars. The warden shall furnish at the expense of the state to each convict who can read such version of the sacred scriptures as such convict may desire.

(Id. § 27.)

**§ 7476. Commitment papers—Duties of the clerk of the court and sheriff.**

Every clerk of any court of the state of Minnesota by which a criminal shall be sentenced to the state prison shall furnish the officers having such criminal in charge a record containing a copy of the indictment and of the plea, the name and the residence of the judge presiding at the trial, also the jurors and witnesses sworn on the trial, such synopsis of the testimony as the judge may direct, the charge of the court, the verdict, the sentence pronounced and the date thereof, and shall receive therefor such compensation as the court shall direct, which record, duly certified by the clerk under his hand and seal, may be used as evidence against such criminal in any proceeding taken by him for any release from imprisonment by habeas corpus. It shall be the duty of the sheriff of the county in which said convict is sentenced, or his deputy, to convey said convict safely to the state prison at Stillwater, and deliver said convict to the warden of said state prison, together with the record received from the clerk of court, and to take the receipt of said warden for the delivery of the convict.

(Id. § 28.)

**§ 7477. Fees and expenses for taking convicts to prison, how paid, etc.**

The necessary expenses and legal fees of sheriffs and other officers, incurred in conveying convicts to state prison, shall be approved by the auditor of the state and be paid out of the state treasury. Said auditor may allow for said expenses and fees the following rates: Three dollars per day for time of sheriff necessarily spent going to and from the prison; two dollars and fifty cents per day for each guard necessary, and such sum as may be necessary, for railroad fare and actual traveling expenses. Not more than one guard shall be allowed for one prisoner, and one additional guard for every two additional prisoners. When conveyance by team is necessary, a team and driver may be employed at a rate of compensation not exceeding five dollars per day; forty miles per day to be estimated as a day's travel. All bills shall be rendered in writing and fully itemized and verified by oath, and accompanied by the receipt of the warden of the state prison for the delivery of such convict or convicts.

(Id. § 29.)

**§ 7478. United States convicts to be received—Expenses, how paid.**

All criminals sentenced to the state prison by the authority of the United States shall be received and kept according to the sentence of the court by which they were tried, and the convicts so confined shall be subject in all respects to the same discipline and treatment as though committed under the laws of this state; the warden shall charge and receive from the United States for the use of the state, for each convict forty cents a day for board, and [the] cost of all clothing which may be furnished, and one dollar a month for the use of the convict, and if additional guards be required, the compensation of such guards, and no other or further charge shall be made by any officer for or on account of such convicts.

(Id. § 30.)

**§ 7479. Prison discipline to be enforced.**

When any convict offers violence to any officer or guard of the prison, or to any other person or convict, or attempts to do any injury to the buildings or any workshop, or to any appurtenances thereof, or disobeys or resists any reasonable commands of any officer or guard, such officers and guards shall use all reasonable means to defend themselves and to enforce the observance of discipline.

(Id. § 31.)

**§ 7480. Injury of unruly convicts—Officers justified.**

If any convict resists the authority of any officer, keeper or guard of the prison, or refuses to obey any lawful command, such officer, keeper or guard shall immediately enforce obedience by the use of such weapons or other aid as may be necessary for the purpose. And if in so doing, any convict thus resisting shall be necessarily wounded or killed by such officer or his assistants, they are justified and shall be held guiltless.

(Id. § 32.)

**§ 7481. Confinement in separate cells.**

Whenever there are cells sufficient, each convict shall be confined in a separate cell.

(Id. § 33.)

**§ 7482. Intoxicating liquors not allowed in prison.**

No spirituous or fermented liquors shall be, under any pretense whatever, brought into or upon the premises of the prison, except by direction of the prison physician.

(Id. § 34.)

**§ 7483. Convicts to have the privilege of communicating with the warden and managers.**

Every convict in the state prison shall have the privilege of communicating in writing with the warden or the board of managers. The board of managers shall designate the chaplain, or some other officer of the prison, whose duty it shall be, at least twice in each week, to visit each convict in the prison and receive any written communication addressed to the warden or board of managers, and to deliver the same to the warden. It shall be the duty of said officer to supply writing material for this purpose when necessary. Every such communication shall be endorsed with the number of the cell of the convict, and it shall be the duty of the warden to acknowledge the receipt of such communication by a written or printed card, endorsed with the cell number, which shall be returned to the convict by the said officer. Any officer charged with the duty prescribed in this section who shall refuse or neglect to deliver any such communication on the proper request of any convict, may be discharged from office by the board of managers and disqualified from holding office at the prison.

(Id. § 35.)

**§ 7484. Contagious disease—Convicts may be removed.**

In case any pestilent or contagious disease breaks out among the convicts or in the prison, or in case of the total or partial destruction of the prison from any cause, the managers and warden may cause such convicts to be removed to some secure and suitable place, where such as are sick shall receive all necessary care and medical attendance at the expense of the state.

(Id. § 36.)

**§ 7485. Reward for escaped convict.**

Whenever any convict escapes from the prison the warden shall use all proper means for the apprehension of such convict, and for this purpose he shall offer a reward not to exceed one hundred dollars and not less than twenty-five dollars; provided, that if such escape was by reason of the negligence of the warden or of any officer under him the reward thus offered shall be paid by the warden.

(Id. § 37.)

(1949)

# MINNESOTA STATUTES 1894

§§ 7486-7489

JAILS AND PRISONS.

[Ch. 120

## § 7486. Rewards, how approved and paid.

All suitable rewards and other sums of money paid for advertising any convict shall be approved by the board of managers and paid out of the state treasury.

(Id. § 38.)

## § 7487. Who may visit prison at pleasure.

The following persons shall be allowed to visit the prison at pleasure: The members of the board of managers, the governor, lieutenant governor, members of the legislature, all state officers and regularly authorized ministers of the gospel; but no other person shall go within the walls of the prison without the special permission of the warden, subject to such rules as the board of managers may prescribe.

(Id. § 39.)

## § 7488. Communication with convicts.

No person shall, without the consent of the warden, bring into or carry out any writing or any information to or from any convict. Any violation of this section shall be deemed a misdemeanor and shall be punished in such manner as the judge of the municipal court of the city of Stillwater or the judge of the district court of Washington county may direct; any person detected in the act of violating this section shall be deemed guilty of an infraction of the prison rule and shall be subject to arrest by any officer of the prison without warrant.

(Id. § 40.)

## § 7489. Diminution of sentence for good conduct.

Each convict who is sentenced for a definite term other than life, shall be entitled to diminish the period of his sentence under the following rules and regulations:

(a) For each month, commencing on the first day of his arrival at the prison, during which he has not been guilty of a violation of discipline, or of any of the rules of the prison, and has labored with diligence and fidelity, he shall be allowed a deduction of five days from the period of his sentence.

(b) After he has passed one full year of his sentence, in which he has not been guilty of a violation of discipline, or any of the rules of the prison, and has labored with diligence and fidelity, the deduction shall be seven days from the period of his sentence for each month.

(c) After he has passed two full years of his sentence, as above provided, the deduction from his term shall be nine days for each month.

(d) After he has passed three full years of his sentence, as above provided, the deduction from his term shall be ten days for each month.

For a violation of the rules and discipline, or for a want of fidelity and care in the performance of work, he shall not only forfeit all time gained for the month in which the delinquency occurred, but according to the aggravated nature or the frequency of his offenses, the board may deduct a portion or all of his time previously gained; but the board may review the conduct record of a convict, and if it shall appear that there were special mitigating circumstances or that any violation of the rules and discipline was committed through ignorance or circumstances beyond his control, or abuse of any officer, they may restore him, in whole or in part, to the standing he possessed before such violation. If a convict be prevented from laboring by sickness or other infirmity not intentionally produced by himself or by other cause for which he is not responsible, he shall be entitled, by good conduct, to the same deduction from his sentence each month as above provided for. ✓ A convict who shall pass the entire period of his imprisonment without a violation of the rules and discipline, except such as the board of managers shall excuse, shall upon his discharge from prison be restored to the rights and privileges forfeited by his conviction, and shall receive from the governor a certificate under the great seal of the state as evidence of such restoration, to be issued upon presentation to the governor of a certificate of such conduct, which shall be furnished to such convict by the warden.

(Id. § 41.)

(1950)

See Dec 5445-1905 laws

**§ 7490. Compensation for good conduct.**

All convicts confined in the Minnesota state prison who shall become entitled to a diminution of their term of sentence by good conduct while in prison in accordance with this act shall, in addition to said diminution of their term of imprisonment, receive compensation from the current expense fund for every day, except Sundays and legal holidays, at an average rate of ten cents per day per convict, the compensation to be graded, at the discretion of the warden, from eight to twelve cents per day. The difference in the rate of compensation to be based, not on the pecuniary value of the work performed, but on the willingness, industry and good conduct of the convicts. Provided, that whenever any convict shall forfeit his good time for misconduct or violation of the rules and regulations of the prison he shall forfeit out of the compensation allowed under this section, fifty cents for each day of good time so forfeited; and, provided, that convicts serving life sentences shall be entitled to the benefit of this section when their conduct is such as would entitle other convicts to a diminution of sentence, subject to the forfeiture of good time for misconduct, as herein provided.

(Id. § 42.)

**§ 7491. Trade of convict—Examination by court.**

It shall be the duty of the court in which any person shall be convicted of any offense punishable in the state prison, before passing the sentence, to ascertain by the examination of such convict on oath, and in addition to such oath, by such other evidence as can be obtained, the business, if any, in which such convict had been engaged prior to such arrest and conviction; whether such convict had learned and practiced any mechanical trade, and if so, the nature of such trade and length of time the same has been followed, and the clerk of the court shall enter the facts as ascertained and decided by the court, on the minutes thereof, and shall deliver a certificate fully stating the facts so ascertained, to the sheriff of the county, who shall cause the same to be delivered to the warden of the state prison at the same time that such convict is committed to the care of said warden, pursuant to his sentence.

(1889, c. 255, § 1.3)

**§ 7492. Convicts compelled to labor.**

Every person convicted of crime and committed to the state prison shall be regularly employed at and be compelled to perform a reasonable amount of hard labor in some industrial employment; and no person so committed as aforesaid, shall be exempt from such labor and employment, unless on account of incapacitating sickness or other disability rendering it impossible that such labor be performed.

(Id. § 2.)

**§ 7493. Employment of convicts governed by this act.**

The employment of convicts in the state prison shall in all respects be governed by the provisions of this chapter, and shall be conducted as specified in the succeeding sections hereof.

(Id. § 3.)

**§ 7494. Systems of employment.**

Subject to the qualifications and regulations in this chapter specified, the manager shall be empowered and required to provide for the employment of such convicts in one or more of three different systems of employment. One usually known as and to be designated the "State Account System;" another usually known as and to be designated the "Contract System," and a third usually known as and to be designated the "Piece Price System." Providing, that said convicts shall be employed as much as practicable under the State Account System.

(Id. § 4.)

<sup>3</sup>An act to provide for and regulate the employment of convicts in the state prison at Stillwater, and to repeal chapters one hundred and ninety-seven and one hundred and sixty-six of the General Laws of One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-seven. Approved April 24, 1889. By § 17, Laws 1887, cc. 166, 197, "and all other acts or parts of acts inconsistent" therewith, are repealed.

(1951)

**§ 7495. Same—Apportionment by warden.**

In providing for and regulating the labor of the convicts under these systems of employments, the warden shall, in classifying and apportioning the prisoners to the work, in all cases have in view, as well the education and reformation of the individual convict as the pecuniary welfare of the state, and shall, under such rules and regulations as shall have been prescribed by the board of managers, have authority to change any convict from one class of employment to another, as may seem proper and expedient.

(Id. § 5.)

**§ 7496. Prison shops may be leased, when.**

All or a portion of the prison shops, and such vacant grounds as the board of managers deem proper, and which are not needed to carry on industrial employment under the State Account or Piece Price systems, may be leased by the board of managers to parties from whom such board obtains the highest and best price, and for such length of time, not to exceed two years, as the board may deem for the interests of the state.

(Id. § 6.)

**§ 7497. Convicts let to service, when—Limitations.**

The managers may, if in their judgment they deem it proper and expedient, let to service under the Piece Price or Contract system, or both, not to exceed one-half of all able bodied convicts confined in the prison at the date of such contract or contracts to the lessee or lessees of the prison shops, or to any person or corporation, such lease to be made in accordance to the law on the subject of prisons, including this chapter, and not to exceed the term of two years. Such convicts shall not be leased to any contractor or lessee for less than the sum of forty-five cents per day for actual work. Provided, that such lease shall not be a lease of individual convicts for any specified time, so as to preclude the withdrawal of any convict and the substitution in his place of another, when deemed for the best interests of the convict, under such rules and regulations as shall have been established by the board of managers, or otherwise provided by law.

(Id. § 7.)

**§ 7498. Lease of prison shops, grounds, labor, etc., how made.**

Whenever the board of managers shall deem it expedient and proper to enter into a contract to lease the prison shops or any portion thereof, or the prison grounds or any portion thereof, to any person or persons, corporation or corporations, who may desire to rent the same, and employ convicts therein, it shall be the duty of said board of managers to pass a resolution to that effect, specifying the number of convicts whose labor and services are to be let, the time the contract shall commence, and the length of time it shall continue, together with the shop-room, yard-room, machinery, and other facilities which are to be let. Upon the passage of such resolution, the board of managers shall cause the same, together with a call for sealed bids or proposals, to be published in a newspaper printed and published in the county where the prison is situated, and in a newspaper printed and published at the state capital, for a period of three weeks next preceding the time fixed in such notice for opening such proposals. The board shall also prepare a duplicate form of the contract to be entered into, with the date of the commencement and length of continuance of the contract, specifying the class or classes of industrial employment upon which bids will be received, and, in blank, the amount bid for the rent of shops, grounds or fixtures specified therein; the amount bid per day for the labor of the convicts to be leased, and the name of the contractor or contractors and their sureties, a copy of which shall be deposited at the prison with the warden for the inspection of all persons desirous of making bids or proposals therefor, for at least the period of twenty days prior to the time fixed in said notice for the opening of such proposals; The warden shall receive and preserve, unopened, all the sealed proposals for said leasing of said shops, grounds, labor and services which shall be delivered to or received by him up to the day and hour mentioned in the public notice, and no longer, and shall thereupon, or as soon thereafter as the board

(1952)

of managers shall convene, lay such proposals before the board of managers, who shall proceed publicly at once to open and canvass such of them as shall be substantially in the form prescribed in the published notice, and as shall be accompanied by an offer to enter into the contract prepared as aforesaid, with the names of the bidders, kind and character of industrial employment in which the convicts will be employed, the amount bid for the rent of shops, grounds, fixtures, etc., proposed to be leased, the price per day for the labor and services of the convicts proposed to be paid, and also the names of two or more sufficient sureties accompanied by their written consent to be sureties in such contract, and shall award the contract to the person or corporation who shall have brought himself or itself within the terms of the contract proposed, and shall be found by said canvass to be on the whole the highest bidder therefor. Provided, that no bids shall be entertained which shall be for less than forty-five cents per day per convict for work to be performed by the convicts. The managers shall thereupon cause a written contract to be properly executed in duplicate by the warden and person or corporation contracting, and the person or corporation to whom the contract is awarded shall execute to the warden a good and sufficient bond with two or more sureties to be approved by the board conditioned for the full performance of the contract on the part of such person or corporation, which bond shall be delivered to the board of managers and thereupon the said contracts shall be valid in law between the parties thereto. And the said board of managers shall have power to direct the enforcement of the same. This section shall be construed to allow and authorize the said board of managers to let a part of the convicts to one person or corporation and a part to other persons or corporations, if they shall deem it for the best interests of the convicts and the state.

(Id. § 8.)

#### § 7499. Bids—Refusal of bidder to execute contract.

If, upon opening such proposals mentioned, in the preceding section, the said managers shall deem it for the best interest of the state not to award such contract to any such bidders, they may reject all such proposals, and if they see fit, readvertise the same; and if, after awarding such contract or contracts to any bidder or bidders who shall have refused or neglected to enter into any such contract, the said managers shall not deem it for the interest of the state to award the same to any person or corporation bidding a lower rate of compensation, they may reject all lower bids and readvertise; and any bidder whose proposal shall have been accepted by the managers, and who shall have refused to enter into such contract, shall be liable for all expenses of re-advertisement in addition to all damages by reason of such refusal or neglect.

(Id. § 9.)

#### § 7500. Warden authorized to regulate labor.

In every contract made pursuant to the authority herein conferred, there shall be reserved to the warden, under such rules and regulations as shall have been established by the board of managers, full power and authority to prevent the demanding or imposition of unusual or severe labor whereby the health and welfare of the convicts may be impaired, or their reformation and education may be hindered or retarded; and the said warden may from time to time, subject to the approval of the board, prescribe all needful rules for the government and conduct of all contractors, their overseers and agents, in relation to the convict, and may require summary dismissal of any individual employed by any contractor in said prison, whenever it shall appear that the presence or the conduct of such individual is prejudicial to the discipline of the prison or the welfare of the convicts.

(Id. § 10.)

#### § 7501. Shops, labor of convicts, etc., may be leased separately.

In case the board of managers deems it proper to advertise for sealed proposals for the lease of shops, yard room, fixtures, etc., separately from proposals for bids for the labor of convicts, they shall have power and authority

so to do, and they shall also have power and authority to advertise for bids for the labor of convicts separately from proposals for the lease of shops, yard room or fixtures, keeping in view the interests of the state in the premises.

(Id. § 11.)

**§ 7502. Revenues, to whom paid.**

The rents, revenues and profits derived from the leasing of the prison shops, yard room, fixtures and convict labor shall be paid to the warden and by him paid to the prison treasurer.

(Id. § 12.)

**§ 7503. State account system.**

All of the able-bodied convicts in the state prison may [be] employed in industrial labor on state account, in such manner, and in such trades, occupations or industries as to the said board shall be deemed for the best interests of the convicts and the state. The board, in its discretion, may provide for one trade or industry, or may establish a number of trades or industries, and the warden is authorized and empowered, by and with the advice and approval of the board, to purchase all needed tools and machinery for conducting such trade or trades, industry or industries, as the board may see fit to establish. He shall, with like approval, also be vested with power and authority to purchase in the market all supplies and material needed in the manufacture of any article or articles in which manufacture the board may decide to engage the convicts or any portion thereof, and shall also have authority to sell and dispose of, to the best advantage of the state, all articles of manufacture produced by the labor of convicts under such system. Provided, however, that the board shall first employ as many of the convicts as may be found practicable in the manufacture of articles which the state would otherwise necessarily purchase for the state prison and other state institutions.

(Id. § 13.)

**§ 7504. Correct accounts to be kept and reported.**

Said board shall direct the warden to keep or cause to be kept a true and correct account of all moneys expended and received, and the purpose for which expended and the sources from which received; and annually, on or before the first day of October,\* he shall render to the board of managers a full and accurate account of all business transactions had during the year, together with a statement of moneys expended and received, and stock on hand; also a statement of all articles manufactured by convicts for the use of the prison and other state institutions, and the market value of the same at the time the same were furnished to such prison and other institutions, and accounts of the receipts and expenditures of the different systems of employment hereinbefore specified shall be kept separate and distinct from each other.

(Id. § 14.)

\* See § 288.

**§ 7505. No officer shall be interested in any contract, etc**

Neither the managers, warden nor any officer of the prison shall directly or indirectly [be] personally interested in or be connected with any business carried on, in or about the prison, nor in any contract or lease, nor in any article manufactured by the convicts under any contract or lease by the managers to any person or corporation.

(Id. § 15.)

**§ 7506. Appropriation for tools, etc.**

There is hereby appropriated for the purpose of procuring tools, machinery and material for conducting industrial employment under the state account system, out of any money in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

(Id. § 16.)

**§ 7507. Sentence upon reformatory plan.**

That whenever any person not less than twenty-one years of age who has never before been sentenced to the reformatory or the state prison shall be

(1954)

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STATE PRISON.

§§ 7507-7510

convicted of an offense punishable by imprisonment in the Minnesota state prison, such criminal may, in the discretion of the court, be sentenced to the Minnesota state prison in like manner and on like conditions as prescribed in section eleven of chapter two hundred and eight of the General Laws of Minnesota for one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, providing for the sentencing of convicts to the Minnesota state reformatory. "Such sentence shall be designated as a sentence to the state prison upon the reformatory plan." In respect to the convict so sentenced, the board of managers of the state prison shall have the same power and authority as the board of managers of the reformatory to grant paroles and releases to convicts, upon the like terms and conditions as prescribed in sections fourteen and fifteen of chapter two hundred and eight of the General Laws of Minnesota for the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

(1893, c. 9, § 1.4)

§ 7508. Commitment papers—Duty of clerk of court—Fees.

The clerk of the court in which any person is convicted and sentenced, as prescribed in the preceding section, shall, as soon as may be, make out and deliver to the sheriff of the county in which the conviction and sentence is had, a certified record containing a copy of the indictment and of the plea thereto, the name and residence of the judge presiding at the trial; also the jurors and witnesses sworn on the trial, such synopsis of the testimony as the judge may direct, the charge of the court, the verdict, the sentence pronounced and the date thereof, which certified record shall be sufficient authority for the sheriff of the county in which the conviction and sentence was had to execute such sentence by carrying and delivering the person convicted to the warden of the state prison, with whom the certified copy of the record aforesaid is to be filed at the time of the delivery of the person convicted. The necessary expenses and legal fees of sheriffs and other officers, incurred in conveying convicts to the state prison who have been sentenced to imprisonment therein, under the provisions of this act, shall be paid in like manner as prescribed in section twenty-nine of chapter two hundred and fifty-four of the General Laws of Minnesota for the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

(Id. § 2.)

§ 7509. Notification to district judges.

It shall be the duty of the superintendent of the Minnesota state reformatory, at the close of each calendar month, to notify each judge of the district court in the state of Minnesota how many prisoners are in confinement in said reformatory on the last day of the month; and no convict above the age of twenty-one years shall be sentenced to said state reformatory unless the report of the superintendent shall show that the number of available cells in said reformatory was at least four more than the number of prisoners in confinement at the close of the preceding month.

(Id. § 3.)

§ 7510. Paroling prisoners from state prison.

The board of managers of the Minnesota state prison shall have authority, under such rules and regulations as the governor may prescribe, to issue a parole to any prisoner, excepting life convicts, who is now or hereafter may be imprisoned in said state prison, whether committed on a time sentence or on the reformatory plan, provided:

1. That no convict shall be so paroled who is known to have served previous sentence in any prison for a felony.
2. That no convict who is serving a time sentence shall be paroled until he has served at least one-half of the full term for which he was sentenced, not reckoning any good time.
3. That no convict who is serving a life sentence shall be paroled.
4. That such convicts, while on parole, shall remain in the legal custody

<sup>1</sup>An act to regulate the sentencing of persons convicted of felony and their subsequent release on parole. Approved March 27, 1893.

(1955)

# MINNESOTA STATUTES 1894

§§ 7510-7511

JAILS AND PRISONS.

[Ch. 120

and under the control of the board of managers and subject at any time to be taken back within the inclosure of said state prison; and full power to retake and reimprison any convict so upon parole is hereby conferred upon said board, whose written order, certified by the warden, shall be a sufficient warrant for all officers named in it to authorize such officers to return to actual custody any conditionally released or paroled prisoner, and it is hereby made the duty of all officers to execute said order, the same as ordinary criminal process.

5. That in considering applications for parole, it shall be unlawful for the board of managers of the state reformatory to entertain any petition, receive any written communication or hear any argument from any attorney or other person not connected with the said prison or reformatory in favor of the conditional pardon of any prisoner; but the said board of managers may, if they deem proper, institute inquiries by correspondence, or otherwise, as to the previous history or character of any prisoner.

(Id. § 4.)

## § 7511. Grades of prisoners.

The board of managers of the Minnesota state prison is hereby authorized and empowered to establish three grades of prisoners, together with a system of marks, and to prescribe rules for the regulation of such grades and marks, and no prisoner shall be released on parole unless he shall have been for six months preceding a member of the first grade. Prisoners in the second and third grade may be deprived of such privileges as the board of managers shall direct, and third grade prisoners shall be deprived of the good conduct money heretofore allowed by law.

(Id. § 5.)

(1956)