

GENERAL STATUTES

OF

MINNESOTA

1913

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2. The date and terms of sentence, and the names of the offence for which it was imposed.

3. The name of the trial judge and of the county attorney who participated in the trial of the convict, together with that of the county in which he was tried.

4. A succinct statement of the evidence adduced at the trial, with the indorsement of the judge or county attorney who tried the case that the same is substantially correct. If such statement and indorsement are not furnished, the reason thereof shall be stated.

5. The age, birthplace, parentage, and occupation and residence of convict during five years immediately preceding conviction.

6. A statement of other arrests, indictments, and convictions, if any, of the convict. (5428)

9286. Action on application—Every such application shall be filed with the clerk of the board. But if an application for a pardon or commutation has been once heard and denied on the merits, no subsequent application shall be filed without the consent of two members of the board indorsed thereon. Said clerk shall, immediately on receipt of any application, mail notice thereof, and of the time and place of hearing thereon, to the judge of the court wherein the applicant was tried and sentenced, and to the prosecuting attorney who prosecuted the applicant, or his successor in office: Provided, that pardons or commutations of sentence of persons committed to a county jail or workhouse may be granted by said board without notice. (5429)

9287. Records—Seal—Additional powers—Clerk—The board shall keep a record of every petition received, and of every pardon, reprieve, or commutation of sentence granted or refused, and the reasons assigned therefor, and shall have a seal, with which every pardon, reprieve, or commutation of sentence shall be attested. It may adopt such additional necessary and proper rules and regulations as are not inconsistent herewith. The governor's private secretary, or, in his absence, the executive clerk, shall be the clerk of the board, and shall keep the records and perform the duties herein required of him, and such other duties as the board may prescribe, without other compensation. The records and all files shall be kept and preserved in the office of the governor, and shall be open to public inspection at all reasonable times. (5430)

9288. Issuance of process—Witnesses—Standing appropriation—The board may issue process requiring the presence of any person or officer before it, with or without books and papers, in any matter pending, and may take such reasonable steps in the matter as it may deem necessary to a proper determination thereof. Whenever any person is summoned before the board by its authority, he may be allowed such compensation for travel and attendance as it may deem reasonable. The sum of three hundred dollars is hereby appropriated annually for carrying out the provisions of this subdivision. (5431)

CHAPTER 105

STATE PRISON AND STATE REFORMATORY,

STATE PRISON

9289. Location and management—The state prison shall be continued at its present site in Stillwater for the confinement and reformation of convicts, and be under the general management of the board of control. (5432)

See 1909 c. 27, "An act authorizing the completion of the construction of the new state prison, and authorizing the equipment thereof for carrying on therein the industrial work authorized by law to be carried on therein, and authorizing the levy and collection of taxes to provide funds therefor, and the issuance of certificates of indebtedness in connection therewith," amended 1911 c. 212.

Constitutional (109-6, 122+469).

9290. Revolving fund—Borrowing—The board of control of state institutions and the warden of the state prison are authorized, whenever in their judgment it becomes necessary in order to meet current demands on the revolving fund of the state prison, to borrow such sums of money as may be necessary. Such sums so borrowed, however, shall not exceed in any one year, seventy-five per cent of the total of the revolving fund of said prison. ('05 c. 135, amended '07 c. 266 § 1)

See §§ 9291-9294.

9291. Revolving fund created—That there is hereby created a state prison revolving fund available for the purpose of carrying on all industrial enterprises which heretofore have been or hereafter may be authorized by law to be carried on at the state prison at Stillwater, Minnesota. ('09 c: 151 § 1)

Section 5 repeats inconsistent acts, etc.

See preceding section, and § 9315.

9292. Same—How made up—The said fund shall consist of the one hundred and fifty thousand dollars appropriated as available for the manufacture of binding twine at said prison, in and by chapter 163 of the General Laws of 1891 together with and including all net earnings or net profits of the said manufacture of binding twine at said prison which have accrued since the enactment of said chapter and which have meanwhile been added to said original appropriation which said additions thereto are hereby legalized, and all the future net earnings or net profits of any and all industries carried on at said state prison under authority of law and as now or hereafter authorized by law. ('09 c. 151 § 2)

9293. Same—How used—Said funds shall be used for the purchase of raw materials, payment of salaries and wages, and other expenses necessary and proper in the conduct of said industrial enterprises, authorized by law, and for such other purposes, or be devoted to such other uses, as may hereafter be by law duly authorized. ('09 c. 151 § 3)

9294. Same—How paid—Contingent fund—Said fund shall be deposited in the state treasury and paid out only on such proper vouchers as may be authorized and approved by the state board of control, and in the same manner and under the same restrictions as are now provided by law for the disbursement of funds by said state board of control: Provided, that said board of control is hereby authorized to keep and maintain at said prison a contingent fund as provided in section 1896, Revised Laws 1905 [4044]; but said contingent fund shall be at all times covered and protected by a proper and sufficient bond to be duly approved as by law now provided. ('09 c. 151 § 4)

9295. Contractors not to be employed—Compensation—No prison contractor or his agent or employee, and no person directly or indirectly interested in any business carried on therein, shall hold office or employment in said prison. Nor shall any officer or employee therein be directly or indirectly interested in any contract, purchase or sale for or on account of the prison, or receive any compensation for services performed for or on behalf of any contractor, or for his services other than that prescribed by law. And no official or employee shall receive any gift from a prisoner therein, or any money or other consideration for services rendered or to be rendered to him. Every contractor, his agent or employee, violating any provision of this section, shall be thereafter barred from obtaining any contract for labor in said prison, and every officer or employee violating the same shall be discharged, and thereafter disqualified from holding any position therein. (5433)

9296. Visitors—Fees—Members of the state board of control, the governor, lieutenant governor, members of the legislature, state officers, and regularly authorized ministers of the gospel, may visit the prisoners at pleasure, but no other persons without special permission of the warden, under rules prescribed by said board. A moderate fee may be required of visitors, other than those allowed to visit at pleasure. All fees so collected shall be reported and remitted to the state treasurer under such rules and regulations as the state board of control may deem proper, and when so remitted shall be placed

to the credit of the current expense fund of the institution. (R. L. § 5434, amended '09 c. 241 § 1)

1909 c. 241 § 2 repeals inconsistent acts, etc.

9297. Clothing and food—Money on discharge—Convicts shall be supplied with substantial, wholesome food in sufficient quantities, and bedding and clothing of coarse material. Upon discharge the warden, at the expense of the state, shall furnish each convict released with one good, serviceable suit of clothing and underclothing, and, when released between October 1 and March 31 following, with a good, serviceable overcoat; and he shall pay to each convict, when released, twenty-five dollars in money drawn from the current expense fund. (5435)

9298. Commitment papers—Duty of clerk and officer—The clerk of every court by which a convict shall be sentenced to the state prison or state reformatory shall furnish the officer or person having such convict in charge a record containing a copy of the indictment and plea, the name and residence of the judge presiding, of the prosecuting officer, of the convict's attorney, of the jurors, and of the witnesses sworn on the trial, such synopsis of the testimony as the judge may direct, the charge of the court, the verdict, and the sentence, with the date thereof, together with the convict's statement under oath, if obtainable from him, as to his true name, his residence if any, the date and place of his birth, the names and addresses of his parents and other relatives and of persons by whom he has been employed or is well known, his social and other affiliations, his past occupations and employments, his former places of residence and the period of time he has resided in each with the dates thereof, his citizenship, the number, dates, places and causes of prior arrests, and the event thereof, and in cases in which the convict pleads guilty his detailed account of the facts indicating his guilt; to which shall be attached, in all cases, the impressions of the trial judge as to the mental and physical condition of the convict, his general character, capacity, disposition, habits and special needs; which record, duly certified by such clerk under his official seal, may be used as evidence against such convict in any proceeding for release taken by habeas corpus. The synopsis above referred to shall be furnished by the stenographer acting on the trial, and, in case there is none, by the county attorney. The clerk shall also deliver to the sheriff or other officer or person conveying such convict to the state prison, state reformatory, or other place of confinement specified therein, a certified commitment directing him to deliver such convict and the aforesaid copy of record to the principal officer in charge of the prison or reformatory, and take his receipt therefor. (R. L. § 5436, amended '11 c. 228 § 1)

9299. Same—Payment of stenographer—When such synopsis of testimony is furnished by the stenographer acting on the trial he shall be paid therefor by the county on certificates duly certified to by the judge presiding at the trial, and filed with the county auditor. The same fee per folio provided by statute for transcripts of testimony furnished to parties ordering same in civil proceedings. ('11 c. 228 § 2)

9300. United States convicts—Every convict duly committed to said prison by authority of the United States shall be received, maintained, and disciplined in compliance with his sentence, in the same manner as other prisoners therein, upon payment made by the United States of forty cents per day, the cost of all discharge clothing furnished, the expense of every additional guard required, and one dollar per month for the use of the convict. (5437)

9301. Discipline—If any convict shall offer violence to any officer, guard, or any other person or convict, they may defend themselves in any manner and by any means which may appear to be necessary under the circumstances. If any such convict shall attempt to injure the buildings or appurtenances, or to resist the lawful authority of any officer or guard, or shall refuse to obey their reasonable demands, such officer or guard may enforce obedience and discipline in such manner as may appear necessary; and if, in so doing, any convict so resisting lawful authority shall be necessarily wounded or killed by such officer, guard, or assistants, they shall be held justified. (5438)

9302. **Separate cells**—Whenever there are cells sufficient, each convict shall be confined in a separate cell. (5439)

9303. **Intoxicating liquors**—No spirituous or fermented liquors shall be brought into or upon the grounds of the prison, under any pretence whatever, except by direction of the prison physician. (5440)

9304. **Opium, intoxicating liquors, firearms, explosives—Penalty**—Any person who brings into the state prison, or the state reformatory, of this state, or within the grounds belonging to any such institution, any opium, morphine, cocaine, or other narcotic, or any intoxicating liquor of any kind whatever, or any firearms, weapons or explosives of any kind, without the consent of the warden of the state prison or the superintendent of the state reformatory, respectively, shall be guilty of a felony and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a term of not less than one year nor more than three years. ('13 c. 196 § 1)

9305. **Convicts may communicate with warden or board**—Every convict may communicate, in writing, with the warden and board of control, under regulations prescribed by said board for that purpose. (5441)

9306. **Contagious disease—Removal of convicts**—In case of an epidemic of any infectious or contagious disease in said prison, whereby the health or lives of the prisoners may be endangered, the warden, with the approval of the board of control, may cause the prisoners so affected to be removed to some other secure and suitable place or places for care and treatment; and, should said prison be destroyed, in whole or in part, by fire or other casualty, so as to become unsuitable for proper detention and custody of the convicts, the warden, with the approval of said board, may remove them, or any number thereof, to such other safe and appropriate place as may be provided. (5442)

9307. **Reward for escaped convict**—Upon the escape of a convict from the state prison or reformatory, the warden or superintendent, as the case may be, shall use all proper means for his apprehension and return, and for that purpose may offer a reward of not more than twenty-five dollars, and, with the approval of the board of control, a further sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, to be paid from the state treasury, provided that such warden or superintendent, as the case may be, shall himself pay such reward if the escape is due to his negligence or that of any officer under him. (5443)

9308. **Communication with convicts**—No person, without the consent of the warden, shall bring into or carry out of the prison any writing or any information to or from any convict. Every violation of this provision shall be a misdemeanor and punished accordingly. On discovery such person may be arrested by any prison officer without warrant. (5444)

9309. **Diminution of sentence**—Every convict sentenced for a definite term other than life, whether confined in the state prison or on parole therefrom, may diminish such term as follows:

First—For each month, commencing on the day of his arrival, during which he has not violated any prison rule or discipline, and has labored with diligence and fidelity, five days.

Second—After one year of such conduct, seven days for each month.

Third—After two years of such conduct, nine days for each month.

Fourth—After three years, ten days for each month for the entire time thereafter.

Said board, in view of the aggravated nature and frequency of offenses, may take away any or all of the good time previously gained, and, in consideration of mitigating circumstances or ignorance on the part of the convict, may afterwards restore him, in whole or in part, to the standing he possessed before such good time was taken away. Whenever a convict shall pass the entire period of his imprisonment without an unexcused violation of the rules or discipline, upon his discharge he shall be restored to his rights and privileges forfeited by conviction, and receive from the governor a certificate, under the seal of the state, as evidence of such restoration. (R. L. § 5445, amended '07 c. 206 § 1)

9310. Vocation of convict—Examination by court—Every court, before imposing a state prison or reformatory sentence, shall ascertain by examination of the convict on oath, and such other evidence as can be obtained, the business, if any, followed by him before his arrest, whether he had learned and practiced any mechanical trade, and, if so, the nature thereof, and length of time followed. The clerk shall enter upon the minutes the facts so ascertained by the court, and deliver a certificate thereof to the sheriff of the county and other proper officer, who shall cause the same to be delivered to the warden, superintendent, or other chief officer of the state prison or reformatory at the time of the commitment. Every person committed to such institution shall be regularly employed at, and compelled to perform a reasonable amount of hard labor in, some industrial work, unless exempted on account of sickness or other disability. (5446)

Sentence should be to hard labor (68-465, 71-681).

9311. No contract labor—Tools and machinery—No contracts for leasing the labor of prisoners confined in any such institution, at a certain rate per diem, giving the contractor full control of the labor of the prisoners, shall be made; but such prisoners shall be employed, under regulations established by said board of control, in such industries as shall from time to time be fixed upon by the officers in charge and said board, or in the manufacture of articles by the piece, under the so-called "piece price system," by contracts with persons furnishing the materials. The chief officer, under the direction of said board, shall purchase such tools, implements, and machinery as they shall deem necessary for the work. (5447)

9312. Selling of labor of convicts prohibited—That after the passage and approval of this act it shall be unlawful for the state board of control, or the warden of the state prison, or any person exercising control of or supervision over any convict sentenced to and confined in said prison to enter into any contract or agreement, or any arrangement, whereby the labor or service of said convict is either sold or leased or otherwise disposed of for hire to any person or to any party. Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be either deemed or construed to either invalidate or validate any existing contract relating to the labor of convicts confined in said prison. ('09 c. 481 § 1)

Section 2 repeals inconsistent acts, etc.

9313. Sale of binding twine—Penalty—The price of binding twine manufactured at the state prison shall be fixed by the warden and the state board of control not later than March 1, each year. The state board of control, in its discretion, may agree to allow to purchasers of binding twine, a discount from the prices so fixed, on condition payment for twine purchased is made by the purchaser at the time agreed upon for such payment, as follows: on a single purchase and shipment of not less than three thousand (3,000) pounds, one eighth of one cent per pound; on a single purchase and shipment of not less than ten thousand (10,000) pounds, one fourth of one cent per pound; on a single purchase and shipment of not less than a car load lot, one-half of one cent per pound; but no such discount shall be allowed on twine sold during the year 1913. Such twine shall be sold to actual consumers in quantities needed for their use, and to dealers within the state, under such rules and regulations as may be provided by said board, for cash or security, approved by the warden. Dealers desiring to purchase such twine shall enter into a written agreement with the state to sell only to actual consumers within the state for their own use. Such agreement shall also provide that when such twine is sold for cash it shall be at a price not greater than one cent per pound above the purchase price and freight from the prison to the station where such twine is sold, and when such twine is sold on time, at a price not greater than one and a half cents per pound above the purchase price and freight, as hereinbefore provided.

Reservation of 3,000,000 pounds. The board shall cause to be held in reserve at the prison until March 1 of each year three million pounds of twine for the purpose of filling club and cash orders received from consumers, and thereafter until July 1 of each year said board shall reduce such reserve to

five hundred thousand pounds, after which date all twine shall be sold. The state shall retain a contingent interest in twine so sold, and if any dealer shall violate his said agreement, the state board of control may declare such twine forfeited to the state and retake possession thereof. Every dealer purchasing such twine shall keep it separate from other twine and also keep a correct record of all his sales, showing the date, amount, price and name and postoffice address of purchaser, which shall be open to the inspection of the warden, state board of control and the proper county attorney. Every dealer who shall violate the terms of said written agreement, and every person violating any provision of this section, shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

Twine may be sold to dealers outside state. Provided, that whenever, in the opinion of the state board of control and the warden of the prison, the best interests of the state require such action, such binding twine may be sold to dealers or consumers without the state. (R. L. § 5448, amended '07 c. 74; '13 c. 334 § 1)

9314. Number employed in one industry—The number of prisoners employed in a single industry at the same time, at any institution coming under the provisions of this act, shall not exceed 10 per cent of the total number of men engaged in such industry in this state unless a greater number is necessary to produce material or articles to be supplied to state and other municipal institutions, penal or charitable. The number employed in any such industry shall be determined by a commission of three (3) to consist of the labor commissioner, who shall be chairman, a member of the board of control, and a citizen of the state engaged or interested in some manufacturing industry, not connected with the state prison, or reformatory; the last two to be appointed by the governor. Provided, however, that this section shall not apply to the number of prisoners employed in the manufacture of binding twine in the state prison at Stillwater, nor shall it apply to the number of prisoners employed in the manufacture of brushes at the state reformatory now at St. Cloud, nor shall it apply to the number of prisoners hereafter employed in the manufacture of binders, mowers and rakes at the state prison at Stillwater, nor shall it apply to the number of prisoners hereafter employed at the state prison at Stillwater in any industry not now carried on in this state, and which may be hereafter inaugurated at said state prison. (R. L. § 5449, amended '07 c. 71 § 1)

9315. Factory for agricultural machines—Other articles not manufactured by free labor—The state board of control is hereby authorized, empowered, and directed to establish, construct, equip, maintain and operate, at the state prison at Stillwater, a factory for the manufacture of rakes, mowers, harvesters and binders, and the extra parts thereof, and for that purpose to employ, and make use of, prisoners at any time available therefor and as largely as may be, and such but only such skilled laborers as in the judgment of the said board of control and the warden of the state prison may be necessary for the feasible and profitable employment of the said prisoners, provided however, that said state board of control is hereby also authorized, empowered and directed to employ and make use of the labor of any prisoners available for the purposes aforesaid which may not be at any time feasibly used therefor, in the manufacture of any other machine or article of commerce not manufactured by free labor employed in this state in the manufacture thereof, and for the purposes of, and to give full effect to, this act, said board of control may use all of, or any part of, not exceeding two hundred fifty thousand dollars of the existing state prison revolving fund created by and existing under chapter 151 of the Laws of 1909 [§§ 9291-9294], but provided further that said state board of control shall at all times, in the line of manufacturing herein first authorized and directed, employ and make use of prison labor to the largest extent feasible so far as the same is available. ('07 c. 49 § 1, amended '13 c. 144 § 1)

See preamble of act.

9316. Same—Sale of machines—The said board of control shall cause the machines and extras manufactured at said factory to be sold under and pur-

suant to such rules and regulations as the board of control shall make from time to time for the sale thereof, and shall be sold for cash or security approved by the warden. ('07 c. 49 § 2)

9317. Habitual drinkers—No person shall be appointed as an officer or employe of any state prison or state reformatory who is in the habit of using intoxicating liquors, and a single act of intoxication shall justify a removal or discharge. (5450)

9318. Sentence on reformatory plan—Whenever any person not less than seventeen nor more than thirty years old, who has never been sentenced to a state prison or reformatory, is convicted of an offence punishable by imprisonment in the state prison, the court, in its discretion, may sentence him to the state prison in like manner and on like conditions as are provided for sentence to the reformatory, designating the sentence to be upon the reformatory plan; and in such cases paroles and releases shall be granted upon the same terms and conditions as from the reformatory. (5451)

Cited (119-368, 138+315).

9319. Parole of prisoners—The state board of control may parole any prisoner: Provided,

1. No convict shall be paroled who has been previously convicted of a felony other than the one for which he is serving sentence, either in this state or elsewhere.

2. No convict serving a time sentence shall be paroled until he shall have served at least one-half of his full term, not reckoning good time.

3. No convict serving a life sentence shall be paroled until he has served thirty-five years, less the diminution which would have been allowed for good conduct had his sentence been for thirty-five years, and then only by unanimous consent, in writing, of the members of the board of pardons.

4. Such convicts while on parole shall remain in the legal custody and under control of the board of control, subject at any time to be returned to the prison or reformatory, and the written order of said board, certified by the warden, shall be a sufficient warrant to any officer to retake and return to actual custody any such convict. Geographical limits wholly within the state may be fixed in each case, and the same enlarged or reduced according to the conduct of the prisoners.

5. In considering applications for parole said board shall not entertain any petition, receive any written communication, or hear any argument from any attorney or other person not connected with said prison, in favor of the parole of any prisoner, but it may institute inquiries by correspondence or otherwise as to the previous history or character of such prisoner. (5452)

See §§ 9267-9280.

9320. Prisoners in prison or reformatory—Compensation—That the state board of control be and it is hereby authorized and empowered to provide for the payment to prisoners confined in the state prison or in the state reformatory of such pecuniary earnings and for the rendering of such assistance as it may deem proper, under such rules and regulations as it may prescribe. Such earnings shall be paid out of the fund provided for the carrying on of the work in which the prisoner is engaged when employed on state account, and by the contractor when the prisoner is employed under contract; and such assistance, when allowed, shall be paid out of the current expense fund of the institution. ('09 c. 304 § 1)

Section 3 repeals inconsistent acts, etc. See § 9331.

9321. Same—Moneys, how used—Forfeiture—Any money arising under section 1 [9320] of this act shall be and remain under the control of the state board of control, to be used for the benefit of the prisoner, his family or dependent relatives, under such regulations as to time, manner and amount of disbursements as the board may prescribe. But, should any such prisoner wilfully escape from the state reformatory or the state prison, or become a fugitive from justice, or commit any breach of discipline at either institution, the said board of control may in its discretion cause the forfeiture of all earnings remaining to the prisoner's credit, and the same shall be replaced in the fund from which it was originally taken. ('09 c. 304 § 2)

STATE REFORMATORY

9322. **Location and management**—The state reformatory shall be continued at its present site, in Sherburne county, and be under the general management of the board of control. (5453)

9323. **Sentence—Term of imprisonment**—Any male person not less than sixteen nor more than thirty years of age, convicted of a crime punishable by imprisonment in the state prison, and never before sentenced to a state prison or reformatory, may be sentenced to the reformatory, which sentence shall be without limit as to time. The commitment and accompanying papers shall be the same as upon a sentence to the state prison. Such imprisonment shall not exceed the maximum term, and may be terminated by the board of control at any time after the expiration of the minimum term provided by law for the crime. Whenever after sentence to the reformatory the term of confinement for such offense has been reduced by law, said board may release after service of such reduced term. (R. L. § 5454, amended '11 c. 251 § 1)

Under R. L. 1905 § 5454 [9323], authorizing the court to sentence to the reformatory any person not less than 16 nor more than 30 years of age, etc., and who has been convicted of a crime punishable by imprisonment in the state that a judgment on which defendant is sentenced to reformatory, fails to state age, does not render it subject to attack on habeas corpus (119-368, 138+315).

9324. **Transfer of prisoners**—The board of control may transfer from the reformatory to the state prison, from the state prison to the reformatory, and from the state training school to the reformatory whenever, in its judgment, such transfer will be advantageous to the person transferred, or to the institution from which such transfer is made. No person who has been transferred from the state training school shall be transferred from the reformatory to the state prison. Said board shall make all needful rules for the employment, discipline, instruction, removal, release, or return of inmates of said institution. (R. L. § 5455, amended '11 c. 61 § 1)

Not unconstitutional, as constituting legislative attempt to vest administrative officers with judicial functions (119-368, 138+315).

9325. **Expenses of sheriff in conveying convicts**—The necessary expenses of sheriffs, and other officers incurred in conveying convicts to the state prison and state reformatory, including per diem and expenses of guards, shall be approved by the state auditor, and be paid out of the state treasury. Said auditor may allow for said expenses the following rates: The necessary expenses incurred by the sheriff or deputy in going to and returning from the state prison or reformatory; two dollars and fifty cents per day for each guard, and such sum as may be necessary for railroad fare and actual traveling expenses. No more than one guard shall be allowed for one prisoner, and one additional guard for every two additional prisoners; provided, that in all counties of the state wherein the compensation of the sheriff is upon a fee basis, such sheriff shall also receive a per diem of three dollars per day for each day necessarily consumed in conveying prisoners to the prison or reformatory. All bills shall be rendered in writing, fully itemized and verified by oath, and accompanied by the receipt of the warden of the prison or the superintendent of the reformatory, for the delivery of such convict or convicts, in form to be prescribed by the state auditor. ('09 c. 70 § 1)

9326. **Register of convicts**—Whenever any person is received into the reformatory upon direct sentence thereto, the superintendent shall cause to be entered in a register the date of his admission, his name, age, nativity, nationality, and such other facts as can be ascertained of his parentage, early social influences, and tendencies, and an estimate of his present condition and of the best probable plan of treatment. At least once every three months, minutes shall also be made thereon of observed improvement or deterioration of character, methods of treatment employed, orders or charges affecting the standing of such convict, the circumstances of his final release, and such facts of his subsequent history as may be ascertained. (5456)

9327. **Record of conduct—Release—Citizenship**—Each prisoner shall be credited for good personal demeanor, diligence in labor and study, and re-

sults accomplished, and be charged for derelictions, negligences, and offences, under such uniform system of marks or other method as shall be prescribed by the board of control; and he shall be informed of his standing under such system each month, and be permitted during each month to converse with some member of the board. Whenever said board shall grant an absolute release, it shall certify the fact and the grounds therefor to the governor, who may, in his discretion, restore the person released to citizenship. But no application for such release shall be entertained by the board. (5457)

9328. Instruction in trades—Contract system prohibited—The board shall cause the inmates to be instructed in trades or employments for which they seem best fitted. Contract labor is hereby prohibited in the reformatory, and no inmate thereof shall be required to labor at stonework more than eight hours per day. (5458)

9329. Crushing rock for roads—The state board of control of the state of Minnesota is hereby authorized and directed to purchase such machinery and appliances as may be necessary in addition to those now belonging to the state of Minnesota at the Minnesota state reformatory, and promptly proceed to cause the spalls and waste rock now on the grounds of said reformatory, and such spalls and waste rock as shall hereafter accumulate at said reformatory, to be suitably crushed for road-making purposes. ('09 c. 229 § 1)

9330. Same—Delivery to highway commission—Such crushed rock, in excess of the needs of said reformatory for construction of buildings of said reformatory, and for the making of roads upon the grounds thereof, shall be delivered free on board cars at the reformatory quarries to the state highway commission, as it shall apply therefor, and shall be used in the construction and repair of permanent public roads in the state of Minnesota, according to plans provided by said state highway commission. ('09 c. 229 § 2)

9331. Aid for prisoner or his family—Said board may make provision for such pecuniary assistance of prisoners on their discharge, or for the support of their families while in confinement, as may seem proper, by the allowance of moderate wages, to be paid from the current expense fund of the institution. The sum arising therefrom shall, until the prisoner's final discharge, be under the control of the superintendent, to be used for the benefit of such prisoner and his family; but, should any such person wilfully escape from the reformatory, or become a fugitive from justice, he shall thereby forfeit all earnings remaining under the control of the superintendent, and the same shall be placed in the inmates' benefit fund. (5459)

See §§ 9320, 9321.

9332. Parole of prisoners—The board of control may parole any inmate of the reformatory under such reasonable conditions as may be deemed expedient, but such prisoner while so on parole shall be and remain at all times within the legal custody of the board, and subject to be returned to the institution, either for breach of the conditions of his parole or otherwise. Said board shall have power to enforce the terms and conditions of such parole, and to retake and reimprison any such paroled prisoner; and its written order, certified by its secretary, shall be a sufficient warrant for all officers therein named, and they shall execute the same as ordinary criminal process. (5460)

See §§ 9267-9280.

9333. Supervision of paroled or discharged convicts—State agents—The state board of control, as far as possible, shall exercise supervision over paroled and discharged convicts, and, when deemed necessary for that purpose, may appoint a state agent, fix his salary, and allow him traveling expenses. It may also appoint suitable persons in any part of the state for the same purpose. Every such agent or person shall perform such duties as it may prescribe in behalf or in supervision of prisoners paroled or discharged from the state prison, the state reformatory, or other public prison in the state, including assistance in obtaining employment, and the return of paroled prisoners. Such agent and such persons shall hold office at the will of the

board, and the persons so appointed shall be paid a reasonable compensation for the services actually performed by them. Each shall be paid from the current expense fund of the institution or institutions for whose benefit he was appointed. (5461)

See §§ 9267-9280.

CHAPTER 106

JAILS, LOCKUPS, AND JUVENILE OFFENDERS

COUNTY JAILS

9334. How constructed and maintained—The county board of each county is authorized to construct and maintain at the expense of its county a jail for the safe keeping of prisoners, and also, adjoining and connected therewith, a residence for the use of the sheriff. (5462)

9335. Fugitives from justice how kept—Compensation—Any county jail may be used for the safe keeping of fugitives from justice in this state, in accordance with the provisions of any act of congress. The officer holding any such fugitive in custody shall pay the sheriff one dollar as a commitment fee, and fifty-seven cents per day, for the use of the county, for his board. (5463)

9336. United States prisoners—Whenever any person is committed to any jail by any process issued under authority of the United States, the sheriff or jailer shall receive such person into custody, and safely keep him until discharged by due course of law, subject in all respects to the same liabilities and remedies as though committed under process issued under state authority. The United States shall pay to the sheriff, for the use of the county, for each prisoner so kept and boarded, the sum of fifty-seven cents per day. (5464)

9337. Commitment, etc., preserved—Every instrument, or attested copy thereof, by which a prisoner is committed or liberated, shall be indorsed, filed, and safely kept in a suitable box by the sheriff or jailer, and delivered to his successor; and, whenever the process by which any prisoner is committed is required to be returned to the court, such sheriff or jailer shall keep a copy thereof, duly certified by himself, which shall be prima facie evidence of his right to retain such prisoner in custody. (5465)

9338. Register of prisoners—Return to court—Every sheriff shall keep in a book furnished by the county a register of all prisoners committed to any jail under his charge. It shall contain the name of every person committed, by what authority, his residence, date of commitment, and, if for a criminal offence, a description of the person, when and by what authority liberated, and, in case of escape, the time and manner thereof. At the opening of each term of district court he shall make a certified transcript therefrom to such court, showing all cases therein not previously disposed of. Every sheriff who neglects or refuses to so report shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor. (5466)

9339. Officers appointed by sheriff—The sheriff, of every county maintaining a jail, with the approval of the judges of the district court therein, shall appoint a competent woman as matron, who, under his direction, shall have exclusive charge of all female prisoners. He may, in the same manner, whenever the average number of prisoners in such jail for the preceding twelve months shall have been ten or more, appoint a night watchman, and, when twenty or more, an assistant jailer also. Said judges shall fix the compensation of all such employees at not less than the following sums, viz.: The matron, fifty cents for each day when there is a female prisoner; the night watchman and assistant jailer, one dollar per day; provided that they shall be discharged whenever the number of prisoners for any preceding twelve months has fallen below the number herein prescribed. Said officers shall be sober, responsible persons, able to read and write the English language intelligently. Their compensation shall be fixed by said judges and