

ceedings, or may give any other directions in the cause as the circumstances of the case may require.

Supreme court  
may award  
damages.

Sec. 43. The supreme court shall have power, in any case in which they are satisfied that an appeal has been taken from an interlocutory, or any other order or decree, except a final one, for the purpose of delay or any frivolous pretence, toward such damages to the adverse party, as they may under the circumstances deem proper, the criterion for which damages shall be prescribed by rule.

Conflicting acts  
repealed.

Sec. 44. All acts and parts of acts conflicting with this act are hereby repealed:

When to take  
effect.

Sec. 45. This act shall take effect from and after the passage.

APPROVED, Jan. 11, 1865.

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## PENAL CODE.

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### CHAPTER XVII:

#### AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A PENAL CODE.

*Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of  
Dakota:*

#### PRELIMINARY PROVISIONS.

- Section 1. Title of Code.  
 2. Its effect.  
 3. "Crime," and "Public offense," defined.  
 4. Crimes, how divided.  
 5. Felony defined.  
 6. Misdemeanor.

7. Objects of the Penal Code.
8. Conviction must precede punishment.
9. Jury are to find degree of crime.
10. Construction of the Penal Code.
11. Of Sections declaring crimes punishable.
12. Punishments, how determined.
13. Punishment of felonies.
14. Of misdemeanors.

Section 1. This act shall be known as the Penal Code of the Territory of Dakota. Title of act.

Sec. 2. No act or omission subsequent to the day upon which this Code shall take effect as a law, shall be deemed criminal or punishable, except as prescribed or authorized by this Code, or by some of the Statutes which it specifies as continuing in force, or such laws as do not conflict with the provisions of this Code. Any act or neglect committed prior to that day may be inquired of, prosecuted and punished in the same manner as if this Code had not been passed. What crimes punishable under this code.

Sec. 3. A crime or public offense is an act or omission forbidden by law, and to which is annexed, upon conviction, either of the following punishments: "Crime" and "public offense" defined.

1. Death;
2. Imprisonment;
3. Fine;
4. Removal from office; or,
5. Disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under this [territory] state.

Sec. 4. Crimes are divided into.

Crimes, how divided.

1. Felonies;
2. Misdemeanors.

Sec. 5. A felony is a crime which is, or may be, punishable with death, or by imprisonment in the territorial prison. Felony defined.

Sec. 6. Every other crime is a misdemeanor. Misdemeanor.

Sec. 7. This code specifies the classes of persons who are deemed capable of crimes, and liable to punishment therefor; and defines the nature of the various crimes; and prescribes the kind and measure of punishment to be inflicted for each. The Objects of the penal code.

manner of prosecuting and convicting criminals is regulated by the code of criminal procedure.

Conviction must precede punishment.

Sec 8. The punishments prescribed by this code can be inflicted only upon a legal conviction in a court having jurisdiction.

Jury are to find degree of crime.

Sec. 9. Whenever a crime is distinguished into degrees, the jury, if they convict the prisoner, shall find the degree of the crime, of which he is guilty.

Construction of the penal code.

Sec. 10. The rule of the common law that penal statutes are to be strictly construed, has no application to this code. All its provisions are to be construed according to the fair import of their terms, with a view to effect its objects and to promote justice.

Of sections declaring crimes punishable.

Sec. 11. The several sections of this code which declare certain crimes to be punishable as therein mentioned, devolve a duty upon the court authorized to pass sentence, to determine and impose the punishment prescribed.

Punishments, how determined

Sec. 12. Whenever in this code the punishment for a crime is left undetermined between certain limits, the punishment to be inflicted in a particular case shall be determined by the court authorized to pass sentence, within such limits as may be prescribed by this code.

Punishment of felonies.

Sec. 13. Except in cases where a different punishment is prescribed by this code or by some existing provision of law, every offense declared to be felony is punishable by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding two years, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Of misdemeanors.

Sec. 14. Except in cases where a different punishment is prescribed by this code, or by some existing provisions of law every offense declared to be a misdemeanor, is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

## TITLE I.

## OF THE PERSONS LIABLE TO PUNISHMENT FOR CRIME.

- Section 15. Who are liable to punishment.  
 16. Who are capable of committing crimes.  
 17. Intoxicated persons.  
 18. Morbid criminal propensities.  
 19. Insane persons, acquitted, how disposed of.  
 20. Involuntary subjection.  
 21. Subjection by duress.  
 22. Subjection inferred from coverture.  
 23. When not inferred.  
 24. Inference may be rebutted,  
 25. Exemption of public ministers.

Sec. 15. The following persons are liable to punishment Who are liable to punishment, under the laws of this territory.

1. All persons who commit, in whole or in part, any crime within this territory.
2. All who commit theft out of this territory, and bring, or are found with the property stolen, in this territory ;
3. All who, being out of this territory, abduct or kidnap, by force or fraud, any person contrary to the laws of the place where such act is committed, and bring, send or convey such person within the limits of this territory, and are afterwards found therein ;
4. And all who, being out of this territory, cause or aid, advise or encourage, another person, causing an injury to any person or property within this territory by means of any act or neglect which is declared criminal by this code, and who are afterwards found within this territory.

Sec. 16. All persons are capable of committing crimes, except those belonging to the following classes : Who are capable of committing crimes.

1. Children under the age of seven years ;
2. Children of the age of seven years, but under the age of fourteen years, in the absence of proof that at the time of committing the act or neglect charged against them, they knew its wrongfulness ;
3. Idiots ;

4. Lunatics, insane persons, and all persons of unsound mind including persons temporarily or partially deprived of reason, upon proof that at the time of committing the act charged against them, they were incapable of knowing its wrongfulness ;

5. Persons who committed the act, or made the omission charged under an ignorance or mistake of fact which disproves any criminal intent. But ignorance of the law does not excuse from punishment for its violation ;

6. Persons who committed the act charged without being conscious thereof ;

7. Persons who committed the act, or made the omission charged while under involuntary subjection to the power of superiors.

Intoxicated persons.

Sec. 17. No act committed by a person while in a state of voluntary intoxication, shall be deemed less criminal by reason of his having been in such condition. But whenever the actual existence of any particular purpose, motive or intent is a necessary element to constitute any particular species or degree of crime, the jury may take into consideration the fact that the accused was intoxicated at the time, in determining the purpose, motive or intent with which he committed the act.

Morbid criminal propensity.

Sec. 18. A morbid propensity to commit prohibited acts, existing in the mind of a person who is not shown to have been incapable of knowing the wrongfulness of such acts, forms no defense to a prosecution therefor.

Insane persons, acquitted, how disposed of.

Sec. 19. When a jury have returned a verdict acquitting a defendant upon the ground of insanity, the court may thereupon, if the defendant be in custody, and they deem his discharge dangerous to the public safety, order him to be committed to the Territorial lunatic asylum, or to the care of such person or persons as the court may direct, till he become sane.

Involuntary subjection.

Sec. 20. The involuntary subjection to the power of a superior, which exonerates a person charged with a criminal act or omission from punishment therefor, arises either from ;

1. Duress ; or,
2. Coverture.

Subjection by duress.

Sec. 21. The duress which excuses a person who has committed a prohibited act or neglect from punishment, must be an actual compulsion by use of force.

Sec. 22. A subjection sufficient to excuse from punishment may be inferred in favor of a wife, from the fact of coverture, whenever she committed the act charged, in the presence and with the assent of her husband; except where such act is a participation in;

1. Treason;
2. Murder;
3. Manslaughter;
4. Maiming;
5. An attempt to kill;
6. Rape;
7. Abduction;
8. Abuse of children;
9. Seduction;
10. Abortion, either upon herself or another female;
11. Concealing the death of an infant, whether her own or that of another;
12. Fraudulently producing a false child, whether as her own, or that of another;
13. Bigamy;
14. Incest;
15. The crime against nature;
16. Indecent exposure;
17. Obscene exhibitions of books and prints;
18. Keeping a bawdy, or other disorderly house;
19. Mislacing a railway switch; or,
20. Obstructing a railway track.

Sec. 23. In case of the crimes enumerated in the last section, the wife is not excused from punishment by reason of her subjection to the power of her husband, unless the facts proved show a case of duress as defined in section twenty one.

Sec. 24. The inference of subjection arising from the fact of coverture may be rebutted by any facts showing that in committing the act charged the wife acted freely.

Sec. 25. Ambassadors and other public ministers from foreign governments accredited to the President or the government of the United States, and recognized by it according to the laws of the United States, with their secretaries, messengers, families and servants, are not liable to punishment in this ter-

Subjection in-  
ferred from  
coverture.

When not infer-  
red.

Inference may  
be rebutted.

Exemption of  
public minis-  
ters.

ritory, but are to be returned to their own country for trial and punishment.

## TITLE. II.

### OF PARTIES TO CRIMES.

Section 26. Classification of parties to crimes

27. Who are principals.

28. Who are accessories.

29. No accessories in misdemeanor.

30. Punishment of accessories.

Classification  
of parties to  
crimes.

Sec. 26. The parties to crimes are classified as ;

1. Principals ; and,

2. Accessories.

Who are princi-  
pals.

Sec. 27. All persons concerned in the commission of crime, whether it be felony or misdemeanor, and whether they directly commit the act constituting the offense, or aid and abet in its commission, though not present, are principals.

Who are acces-  
sories.

Sec. 28. All persons who, after the commission of any felony, conceal or aid the offender, with knowledge that he has committed a felony, and with intent that he may avoid or escape from arrest, trial, conviction or punishment, are accessories.

No accessories  
in misdemeanor

Sec. 29. In misdemeanor there are no accessories.

Punishment of  
accessories.

Sec. 30. Except in cases where a different punishment is prescribed by law, an accessory to a felony is punishable by imprisonment in a territorial prison not exceeding five years, or in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

## TITLE III.

### OF CRIMES AGAINST RELIGION AND CONSCIENCE.

Section 31. Blasphemy defined.

32. Words used in serious discussion.

33. Blasphemy a misdemeanor.

34. Profane swearing defined.

35. Punishment of profane swearing.

- Section 36. Summary conviction for profane swearing.
- 37. Penalties, how collected.
- 38. The Sabbath.
- 39. Sabbath breaking.
- 40. Day defined.
- 41. Sabbath breaking defined.
- 42. Servile labor.
- 43. Undue travel.
- 44. Persons observing another day as the Sabbath.
- 45. Public sports.
- 46. Trades, manufactures, and mechanical employments.
- 47. Public traffic.
- 48. Serving process.
- 49. Punishment of Sabbath breaking.
- 50. Forfeiture of commodities exposed for sale.
- 51. Proceedings to collect fines imposed by this chapter.
- 52. Remedy for maliciously serving process.
- 53. Compelling adoption of a form of belief.
- 54. Preventing performance of religious act.
- 55. Disturbing religious meetings.
- 56. Definition of the offense.

Sec. 31. Blasphemy consists in wantonly uttering or publishing words, casting contumelious reproach or profane ridicule upon God, Jesus Christ, the Holy Ghost, the Holy Scriptures or the Christian religion.

Blasphemy defined.

Sec. 32. If it appears beyond reasonable doubt that the words complained of were used in the the course of serious discussion, and with intent to make known or recommend opinions entertained by the accused, such words are not blasphemy.

Words used in serious discussion.

Sec. 33. Blasphemy is a misdemeanor.

Blasphemy a misdemeanor.

Sec. 34. Profane swearing consists in any use of the name of God, or Jesus Christ, or the Holy Ghost, either in imprecating divine vengeance upon the utterer, or any other person, or in light, trifling or irreverent speech.

Profane swearing defined.

Sec. 35. Every person guilty of profane swearing is punishable by a fine of one dollar for each offense.

Punishment of profane swearing

Sec. 36. Whenever any profane swearing is committed in

Summary conviction for profane swearing.

the presence and hearing of any justice of the peace, mayor, recorder or alderman of any city, while holding a court, or under any other circumstances such as in the opinion of the magistrate amount to a gross violation of public decency, such magistrate may, in his discretion, immediately convict the offender, without any other proof.

Penalties, how collected.

Sec. 37. If the offender does not forthwith pay the penalties incurred, with the costs, or give security for their payment within six days, he shall be committed by warrant to the county jail, for every offense or for any number of offenses whereof he was convicted at one and the same time, for not less than one day, nor more than three days; there to be confined in a room separate from all other prisoners.

The Sabbath.

Sec. 38. The first day of the week being by very general consent set apart for rest and religious uses, the law forbids to be done on that day certain acts deemed useless and serious interruptions of the repose and religious liberty of the community.

Sabbath breaking.

Sec. 39. Any violation of this prohibition is Sabbath breaking.

Day defined.

Sec. 40. Under the term "day," as employed in the phrase "first day of the week," in the eight sections following, is included all the time from midnight to midnight.

Sabbath breaking defined.

Sec. 41. The following are the acts forbidden to be done on the first day of the week, the doing any of which is Sabbath breaking:

1. Servile labor;
2. Undue travel;
3. Public sports,
4. Trades, manufactures, and mechanical employments;
5. Public traffic;
6. Serving process.

Servile labor.

Sec. 42. All manner of servile labor, on the first day of the week, is prohibited, excepting works of necessity or charity.

Undue travel.

Sec. 43. All traveling on the first day of the week is prohibited, excepting such as is performed upon foot or in carrying or in a conveyance carrying the United States mail, or such as is done in cases of charity or necessity, or in going to or returning from some funeral, place of worship, or religious assembly

within the distance of twenty miles, or in going for medical aid or for medicines and returning, or in visiting the sick and returning, or in going express by order of some public officer, in removing one's family or household furniture when such removal was commenced on some other day.

Sec. 44. It is a sufficient defense in proceedings for servile labor or undue travel on the first day of the week, to show that the accused uniformly keeps another day of the week as holy time, and does not labor or travel upon that day, and that the labor or travel complained of was done in such manner as not to interrupt or disturb other persons in observing the first day of the week as holy time.

Persons observing another day as the Sabbath.

Sec. 45. All shooting, sporting, horse racing, gaming or other public sports, upon the first day of the week, are prohibited.

Public sports.

Sec. 46. All trades, manufactures and mechanical employments upon the first day of the week are prohibited.

Trades, manufactures, and mechanical employments.

Sec. 47. All manner of public selling, or offering, or exposing for sale publicly, of any commodities upon the first day of the week is prohibited, except that meats, milk and fish may be sold at any time before nine o'clock in the morning, and except that food may be sold to be eaten upon the premises where sold, and drugs and medicines and surgical appliances may be sold at any time of the day.

Public traffic.

Sec. 48. All service of legal process of any description whatever, upon the first day of the week, is prohibited, except in cases of breach of the peace, or apprehended breach of the peace, or when sued out for the apprehension of a person charged with crime; or except where such service shall be specially authorized by law.

Serving process.

Sec. 49. Every person guilty of Sabbath breaking is punishable by a fine of one dollar for each offense.

Punishment of Sabbath breaking.

Sec. 50. All money collected from the fines imposed by the last section, shall be paid into the county treasury, as a fund for the support of common schools in said county.

Disposition of fines.

Sec. 51. The fines prescribed in this chapter for profane swearing and for Sabbath breaking, may be collected in the manner prescribed by law for the collection of debts; but no

Forfeiture of commodities exposed for sale.

property shall be exempt from execution which has been taken to satisfy any such fines and costs.

Remedy for maliciously serving process.

Sec. 52. Whoever maliciously procures any process in a civil action to be served on Saturday upon any person who keeps Saturday as holy time and does not labor on that day, or serves upon him any process returnable on that day, or maliciously procures any civil action to which such person is a party to be adjourned to that day for trial, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Compelling adoption of a form of belief.

Sec. 53. Any willful attempt by means of threats or violence, to compel any person to adopt, practice or profess any particular form of religious belief, is a misdemeanor.

Preventing performance of religious act.

Sec. 54. Every person who willfully prevents by threats or violence another person from performing any lawful act enjoined upon or recommended to such person by the religion which he professes, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Disturbing religious meeting.

Sec. 55. Every person who willfully disturbs, interrupts or disquiets any assemblage of people met for religious worship, by any of the acts or things hereinafter enumerated, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Definition of the offense.

Sec. 56. The following are the acts deemed to constitute disturbance of a religious meeting :

1. Uttering any profane discourse, committing any rude or indecent act, or making any unnecessary noise, either within the place where such meeting is held, or so near it as to disturb the order and solemnity of the meeting ;

2. Exposing to sale or gift any ardent or distilled liquors, or keeping open any huckster shop within one mile of the place where any religious society or assembly shall be actually convened for religious worship, and in any other place than such as shall have been duly licensed and in which the person accused shall have usually resided or carried on business ;

3. Exhibiting within the like distance, any shows or plays without a license by the proper authority ;

4. Engaging in, or aiding or promoting, within the like distance, any racing of animals or gaming of any description ;

5. Obstructing in any manner, without authority of law, within the like distance, the free passage along any highway to the place of such meeting.

## TITLE IV.

## OF TREASON.

Section 57. Treason defined.

58. Levying war defined.

59. Resistance to a statute, when levying war.

60. Punishment.

Sec. 57. The following acts constitute treason against the Treason defined. people of this Territory.

1. Levying war against the people of this Territory, within the Territory; or,

2. A combination of two or more persons, by force to usurp the government of this Territory, or to overturn the same, evidenced by a forcible attempt made within this territory to accomplish such purpose; or,

3. Adhering to the enemies of this Territory while separately engaged in war with a foreign enemy in the cases prescribed in the Constitution of the United States, and giving to such enemies aid and comfort in this Territory or elsewhere.

Sec. 58. To constitute levying war against the people of Levying war defined. this Territory, an actual act of war must be committed. To conspire merely to levy war is not enough.

Sec. 59. Where persons rise in insurrection with intent to Resistance to a statute when levying war prevent in general by force and intimidation, the execution of a statute of this Territory, or to force its repeal, they are guilty of levying war. But an endeavor, although by numbers and force of arms to resist the execution of a law in a single instance, and for a private purpose, is not levying war.

Sec. 60. Every person convicted of treason shall suffer death Punishment. for the same.

## TITLE V.

## OF CRIMES AGAINST THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

Section 61. Bribery, menace, and other corrupt practices, at elections.

62. Betting upon elections.

63. Unlawful offers to procure offices for election

- Section 64. Communicating such offers.
65. Furnishing money for elections, except for specified purposes.
  66. Defrauding an elector in his vote.
  67. Obstructing electors in attending elections.
  68. Voting more than once.
  69. Procuring illegal votes.
  70. Importing voters who are unqualified.
  71. Illegal voting by inhabitants of another territory or state.
  72. Illegal voting by inhabitants of this territory.
  73. Illegal voting by resident of different election district.
  74. Illegal voting by unpardoned convict.
  75. Procuring name to be registered improperly.
  76. Personating registered voters.
  77. False statements upon applying for registry.
  78. What is deemed a false statement.
  79. Disturbance of public meetings.
  80. Preventing public meetings.
  81. Preventing electors from attending public meetings.
  82. Preventing electors from voting.
  83. Disobedience to lawful command of Judges.
  84. Riotous conduct, or violence, which impedes elections.
  85. Summary arrest thereof.
  86. Such arrest no bar to a subsequent prosecution.
  87. Destroying ballots or ballot-boxes.
  88. Keeping false poll lists.
  89. Misconduct of judges.
  90. Falsely canvassing votes, or certifying result of election.
  91. Election defined.
  92. Irregularities in election no defense for violations of this chapter.
  93. Rights of persons lawfully interfering in elections declared.
  94. Submission of questions to the people.
  95. Good faith in offering to vote, a defense for alleged illegal voting.

Sec. 61. Every person who by bribery, menace or any other corrupt means, either directly, or indirectly, attempts to influence any elector of this Territory in giving his vote, or to deter him from giving the same, or to disturb or hinder him in the free exercise of the right of suffrage at any election, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Bribery, menace and other corrupt practices, at elections.

Sec. 62. Every person who makes, offers, or accepts any bet or wager upon the result of any election or upon the success or failure of any person or candidate, or upon the number of votes to be cast either in the aggregate, or for any particular candidate, or upon the vote to be cast by any person or persons; or upon the decision to be made by any inspector, or canvasser, of any question arising in the course of an election, or upon any event whatever depending upon the conduct or result of an election, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Betting upon elections.

Sec. 63. Every person who, being a candidate at any election, offers, or agrees to appoint or procure the appointment of any particular person or persons to office, as an inducement or consideration to any person to vote for, or procure or aid in procuring the election of such candidate, is guilty of misdemeanor.

Unlawful offers to procure offices for election.

Sec. 64. Every person who, not being a candidate, communicates any offer made in violation of the last section, to any person, with intent to induce him to vote for or to procure or aid in procuring the election of the candidate making the offer, is guilty of misdemeanor.

Communicating such offers.

Sec. 65. Every person, who with intent to promote the election, either of himself or of any other person, or candidate, either,

Furnishing money for elections, except for specified purposes.

1. Furnishes, or engages to pay or deliver any money or property, for the purpose of procuring the attendance of voters at the polls, or for the purpose of compensating any person for procuring attendance of voters at the polls; except for the conveyance of voters who are sick, poor, or infirm; or

2. Furnishes, or engages to pay or deliver any money or property, for any purpose intended to promote the election of any candidate, except for the expenses of holding and conducting public meetings for the discussion of public questions, and

of printing and circulating ballots, handbills and other papers previous to such election, is guilty of misdemeanor.

Defrauding an elector in his vote.

Sec. 66. Every person who fraudulently alters the ballot of any elector, or substitutes one ballot for another, or furnishes any elector with a ballot containing more than the proper number of names, or who intentionally practices any fraud upon any elector to induce him to deposit a ballot as his vote and to have the same thrown out and not counted, or otherwise to defraud him of his vote, is guilty of misdemeanor.

Obstructing electors in attending elections.

Sec. 67. Every person who willfully and without lawful authority obstructs, hinders, or delays any elector on his way to any poll where an election shall be held, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Voting more than once.

Sec. 68. Every person who votes more than once at the same election, or who offers to vote after having once voted, either in the same or in another election district, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Procuring illegal votes.

Sec. 69. Every person who procures or counsels another to give or offer his vote at any election, knowing that such person is not qualified to vote at the place where such vote is given or offered, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Importing voters who are unqualified.

Sec. 70. Every person who procures or counsels another to enter any town, ward, or election district for the purpose of giving his vote at an election, knowing that such person is not entitled so to vote, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Illegal voting by inhabitants of another Territory or State.

Sec. 71. Every person not a lawful and actual citizen of this territory, who not being entitled to vote within the same, votes or offers to vote at any election in this territory, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Illegal voting by inhabitants of this Territory.

Sec. 72. Every inhabitant of this territory, who not being entitled to vote, knowingly votes or offers to vote at an election, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Illegal voting by resident of different election district.

Sec. 73. Every person who, at any election, knowingly votes or offers to vote in any election district in which he does not reside, or in which he is not authorized by law to vote, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Illegal voting by unpardoned convict.

Sec. 74. Every person who having been convicted of any bribery or felony, thereafter offers to vote at any election with-

out having been pardoned and restored to all the rights of a citizen, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 75. Every person who causes his name to be registered as that of an elector, upon any registry of voters authorized by law to be kept in any town, city or election district of this territory, knowing that he is not a qualified voter within the territorial limits covered by such registry, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not less than one year.

Procuring name to be registered improperly.

Sec. 76. Every person who, within any city, town or election district in this territory in which a registry of qualified voters is by law authorized to be kept, falsely personates a registered voter, and in such personating offers to vote at any election, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not less than one year.

Personating registered voters

Sec. 77. Every person who, at the time of requesting his name to be registered as that of a qualified voter, upon any registry of voters authorized by law to be kept in any city, town, or election district of this territory, or at the time of offering his vote at any election knowingly makes any false statement or employs any false representation or false pretence or token, to procure his name to be registered or his vote to be received, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

False statements upon applying for registry.

Sec. 78. A false statement, representation or token, made or used in the presence and to the knowledge of a person requesting his name to be registered, or offering his vote, is to be deemed made by himself, if it appears that it was made or used in support of his claim to be registered or to vote, that he knew it to be false, and suffered it to pass uncontradicted.

What is deemed a false statement.

Sec. 79. Every person who willfully disturbs or breaks up any public meeting of electors and others, lawfully being held for the purpose of considering public ~~questions~~ is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Disturbance of public meetings

Sec. 80. Every person who, by threats, intimidations, or unlawful violence willfully hinders or prevents electors from assembling in public meeting for the consideration of public questions, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Preventing public meetings.

Sec. 81. Every person who makes use of any force or violence, or of any threat to do any unlawful act, as a means of

Preventing electors from attending public meetings.

preventing an elector from attending any public meeting lawfully held for the purpose of considering any public questions, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Preventing electors from voting.

Sec. 82. Every person who willfully, by unlawful arrest, by force and violence, or by threats or intimidations, prevents an elector from voting at an election, or employs either of such means to hinder him from voting or to cause him to vote for any person or candidate, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Disobedience to lawful commands of judges

Sec. 83. Every person who willfully disobeys a lawful command of a judge or board of judges of any election, given in the execution of their duty as such, at an election, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Riotous conduct or violence, which impedes elections.

Sec. 84. Every person who is guilty of any riotous conduct, or who causes any disturbance or breach of the peace, or uses any disorderly violence, or threats of violence whereby any election is impeded or hindered, or whereby the lawful proceedings of the judges or canvassers at such election, in the discharge of their duty, are interfered with, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Summary arrest thereof.

Sec. 85. Whenever at an election any person refuses to obey the lawful command of the board of judges, or by any disorderly conduct in their presence interrupts or disturbs their proceedings, they may make an order directing the sheriff, or any constable of the county, or one or more special constables to be appointed by them, to take the person so offending into custody, and detain him until the final canvass of the votes shall be completed. But such order shall not prohibit the person taken into custody from voting at the election.

Subjection by officers.

Sec. 86. The fact that any person, offending against the provisions of the preceding section, was taken into custody and detained, as therein authorized, forms no defense to a prosecution for the offense committed, under any provisions of this code.

Such arrest no bar to a subsequent prosecution.

Sec. 87. Every person who willfully breaks or destroys, on the day of any election, or before the canvass is completed, any ballot-box used or intended to be used at such election, or defaces, injures, destroys or conceals, any ballot which has been deposited in any ballot-box at an election, and has not already

been counted, or canvassed, or any poll list used or intended to be used at such election, is guilty of a felony. Destroying ballots and ballot boxes.

Sec. 88. Every clerk of the poll at any election, who willfully keeps a false poll list, or knowingly inserts in his poll list any false statement, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Keeping false poll lists.

Sec. 89. Every judge of an election who willfully excludes any vote duly tendered, knowing that the person offering the same is lawfully entitled to vote at such election, or who willfully receives a vote from any person who has been duly challenged, in relation to his right to vote at such election, without exacting from such person such oath or other proof of qualification as may be required by law, or who willfully omits to challenge any person offering to vote whom he knows or suspects not to be duly entitled to vote, and who has not been challenged by any other person, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Misconduct of judges.

Sec. 90. Every judge of any election, member of any board of canvassers, messenger or other officer authorized to take part in or perform any duty in relation to any canvass or official statement of the votes cast at any election, who willfully makes any false canvass of such votes, or makes, signs, publishes or delivers any false return of such election, knowing the same to be false, or willfully defaces, destroys or conceals any statement or certificate entrusted to his care, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Falsely canvassing votes, or certifying result of election.

Sec. 91. The word "election," as used in this chapter, designates only elections had within this territory for the purpose of enabling electors, as such, to choose some public officer or officers under the laws of this territory, or of the United States. Election defined

Sec. 92. Irregularities or defects in the mode of noticing, convening, holding or conducting an election authorized by law, form no defense to a prosecution for a violation of the provisions of this chapter. Irregularities in election no defense for violation of this chapter.

Sec. 93. But nothing in this chapter shall be construed to authorize the punishment of any persons who, by authority of law, may interfere to prevent or regulate an election which has been unlawfully noticed or convened, or is being, or is about to be, unlawfully conducted. Rights.

Sec. 94. Every act which by the provisions of this chapter

**Submission of questions to the people.** is made criminal when committed with reference to the election of a candidate, is equally criminal when committed with reference to the determination of a question submitted to electors to be decided by votes cast at an election.

**Good faith in offering to vote a defense for alleged illegal voting.** Sec. 95. Upon any prosecution for procuring, offering or casting an illegal vote, the accused may give in evidence any facts tending to show that he honestly believed upon good reason that the vote complained of was a lawful one ; and the jury may take such facts into consideration in determining whether the acts complained of, were knowingly done or not.

## TITLE VI.

### OF CRIMES BY AND AGAINST THE EXECUTIVE POWER OF THE TERRITORY.

Section 96. Acting in a public office without having qualified.

97. Acts of officer *de facto*, not affected.

98. Giving or offering bribes.

99. Asking or receiving bribes.

100. Attempting to prevent officers from performing duty.

101. Resisting officers.

102. Taking excessive fees.

103. Taking reward for omitting or delaying official acts.

104. Taking fees for services not rendered.

105. Taking unlawful reward for services in extradition of fugitives.

106. Buying appointments to office.

107. Selling appointments to office.

108. Taking rewards for deputation.

109. Unlawful grant or deputation void, except as to official acts done before conviction.

110. Exercising functions of office, after successor has qualified.

111. Refusal to surrender books, &c., of office to successor upon demand.

112. Administrative officers.

**Acting in a public office without having qualified.**

Sec. 96. Every person who executes any of the functions of

a public office without having taken and duly filed the required oath of office, or without having executed and duly filed the required security, is guilty of a misdemeanor; and in addition to the punishment prescribed therefor, he forfeits his right to the office.

Sec. 97. The last section shall not be construed to affect the validity of acts done by a person exercising the functions of a public office in fact, where other persons than himself are interested in maintaining the validity of such acts.

Acts of officer de facto, not affected.

Sec. 98. Every person who gives or offers any bribe to any executive officer of this Territory with intent to influence him in respect to any act, decision, vote, opinion, or other proceedings of such officer, is punishable by imprisonment in the Territorial prison not exceeding ten years, or by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both.

Giving or offering bribes.

Sec. 99. Every executive officer or person elected or appointed to an executive office who asks, receives or agrees to receive any bribe upon any agreement or understanding that his vote, opinion or action upon any matter then pending or which may by law be brought before him in his official capacity, shall be influenced thereby, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding ten years, or by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both; and in addition thereto forfeits his office and is forever disqualified from holding any public office under this Territory.

Asking or receiving bribes.

Sec. 100. Every person who attempts, by means of any threat or violence, to deter or prevent any executive officer from performing any duty imposed upon such officer by law, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Attempting to prevent officers from performing duty.

Sec. 101. Every person who knowingly resists, by the use of force or violence, any executive officer, in the performance of his duty is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Resisting officers.

Sec. 102. Every executive officer who asks or receives any emolument, gratuity or reward, or any promise of any emolument, gratuity or reward, excepting such as may be authorized by law, for doing any official act, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Taking excessive fees.

Sec. 103. Every executive officer who asks or receives any emolument, gratuity or reward, or any promise of any emolu-

Taking reward for emitting or delaying official acts.

ment gratuity or reward, for omitting or deferring the performance of any official duty, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Taking fees for service not rendered.

Sec. 104. Every executive officer who asks or receives any fee or compensation for any official service which has not been actually rendered, except in cases of charges for prospective costs, or of fees demandable in advance in the cases allowed by law, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Taking unlawful reward for services in extradition of fugitives

Sec. 105. Every officer of this Territory who asks or receives any compensation, fee or reward of any kind for any service rendered or expense incurred in procuring from the Governor of this Territory a demand upon the executive authority of a state or territory of the United States, or of a foreign government, for the surrender of a fugitive from justice; or of any service rendered or expense incurred in procuring the surrender of such fugitive, or of conveying him to this Territory or for detaining him therein, except upon an employment by the Governor of this Territory, and upon an account duly audited and paid out of the Territorial treasury, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Buying appointments to office.

Sec. 106. Every person who gives or agrees, or offers to give any gratuity or reward in consideration that himself or any other person shall be appointed to any public office, or shall be permitted to, or to exercise, perform or discharge the prerogatives or duties of any office, is punishable by imprisonment in the county jail not less than six months nor more than two years or by a fine of not less than two hundred dollars or more than one thousand dollars, or both.

Selling appointments to office

Sec. 107. Every person who, directly or indirectly, asks or receives or promises to receive any gratuity or reward or any promise of a gratuity or reward, for appointing another person or procuring for another person an appointment to any public office or any clerkship, deputation or other subordinate position in any public office, is punishable by imprisonment in the county jail not less than six months nor more than two years, or by a fine not less than two hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, or both.

Taking rewards for deputation.

Sec. 108. Every public officer who, for any gratuity or reward, appoints another person to a public office, or permits another person to exercise, perform or discharge any of the

prerogatives or duties of his office, is punishable by imprisonment in the county jail not than six months nor less more than two years, and by a fine of not less than two hundred dollars or more than one thousand dollars ; and in addition thereto he forfeits his office.

Sec. 109. Every grant or deputation made contrary to the provisions of the two preceding sections is void ; but official acts done before a conviction for any offense prohibited by those sections, shall not be deemed invalid, in consequence of the invalidity of such grant or deputation.

Unlawful grant or deputation void, except as to official acts done before conviction.

Sec. 110. Every person who, having been an executive officer, willfully exercises any of the functions of his office after his term of office has expired and a successor has been duly elected or appointed, and has qualified in his place, and he has notice thereof, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Exercising functions of office, after successor has qualified.

Sec. 111. Every person who, having been an executive officer of this Territory, wrongfully refuses to surrender the official seal or any of the books and papers appertaining to his office, to his successor who has been duly elected or appointed, and has duly qualified, and has demanded the surrender of the books and papers of such office, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Refusal to surrender books, &c., of office to successor upon demand.

Sec. 112. The various provisions of this chapter which relate to executive officers apply in relation to administrative officers in the same manner as if administrative and executive officers were both mentioned together.

Administrative officers

## TITLE VII.

### OF CRIMES AGAINST THE LEGISLATIVE POWER.

- Section 113. Preventing the meeting or organization of either branch of the legislature.
114. Disturbing the legislature while in session.
115. Compelling adjournment.
116. Intimidating a member of the legislature.
117. Compelling either house to perform or omit any official act.
118. Altering draft of bill.
119. Altering engrossed copy.
120. Giving bribes to members of the legislature.

Section 121. Receiving bribes by members of legislature.

122. Witnesses refusing to attend before the legislature or legislative committees.

123. Refusing to testify.

124. Members of the legislature liable to forfeiture of office.

Preventing the meeting of legislature.

Sec. 113. Every person who willfully and by force or fraud prevents the legislature of this Territory or either of the houses composing it, or any of the members thereof, from meeting or organizing, is punishable by imprisonment in the Territorial prison not less than five nor more than ten years, or by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars nor more than two thousand dollars, or both.

Disturbing the Legislature while in session.

Sec. 114. Every person who willfully disturbs the legislature of this Territory or either of the houses composing it, while in session, or who commits any disorderly conduct in the immediate view and presence of either house of the legislature, tending to interrupt its proceedings or impair the respect due to its authority, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Compelling adjournment.

Sec. 115. Every person who willfully and by force or fraud compels or attempts to compel the legislature of this Territory, or either of the houses composing it, to adjourn or disperse, is punishable by imprisonment in the Territorial prison not less than five nor more than ten years, or by fine of not less than five hundred dollars, nor more than two thousand dollars, or both.

Intimidating a member of the legislature.

Sec. 116. Every person who willfully, by intimidation or otherwise, prevents any member of the legislature of this Territory, from attending any session of the house of which he is a member, or of any committee thereof, or from giving his vote upon any question which may come before such house, or from performing any other official act, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Compelling either house to perform or omit any official act.

Sec. 117. Every person who willfully compels or attempts to compel either of the houses composing the legislature of this Territory to pass, amend or reject any bill, or resolution, or to grant or refuse any petition, or to perform or omit to perform any other official act, is punishable by imprisonment in the Territorial prison not less than five nor more than ten years, or by

a fine of not less than five hundred dollars nor more than two thousand dollars, or both.

Sec. 118 Every person who fraudulently alters the draft of <sup>Altering draft of bill.</sup> any bill or resolution which has been presented to either of the houses composing the legislature, to be passed or adopted, with intent to procure it to be passed or adopted by either house, or certified by the presiding officer of either house, in language different from that intended by such house is guilty of a felony.

Sec. 119. Every person who fraudulently alters the engross- <sup>Altering en- grossed copy.</sup> ed copy or enrollment of any bill which has been passed by the legislature of this Territory, with intent to procure it to be approved by the governor or certified by the secretary of the Territory, or printed or published by the printer of the Statutes in language different from that in which it was passed by the legislature, is guilty of felony.

Sec. 120. Every person who gives or offers to give a bribe <sup>Giving bribes to members of the legislature.</sup> to any member of the legislature, or attempt directly, or indirectly, by menace, deceit, suppression of truth or any other corrupt means to influence a member in giving or withholding his vote, or in not attending the house of which he is a member, or any committee thereof, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding ten years, or by fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both.

Sec. 121. Every member of either of the houses composing the legislature of this Territory, who asks, receives, or agrees to receive any bribe upon any understanding that his official vote, opinion, judgment or action shall be influenced thereby, or shall be given in any manner or upon any particular side of any question or matter upon which he may be required to act in his official capacity, or who gives or offers or promises to give any official vote in consideration that another member of the legislature shall give any such vote, either upon the same or another question, is punishable by imprisonment in the Territorial prison not exceeding ten years, or by fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both.

Sec. 122. Every person who, being duly summoned to at- <sup>Witnesses re- fusing to attend before the legis- lature or legis- lative commit- tees.</sup> tend as a witness before either house of the legislature or any committee thereof, authorized to summon witnesses, refuses

or neglects without lawful excuse to attend pursuant to such summons, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Refusing to testify.

Sec. 123. Every person who being present before either house of the legislature or any committee thereof authorized to summon witnesses, willfully refuses to be sworn or affirmed, or to answer any material and proper question, or to produce upon reasonable notice any material and proper books, papers, or documents in his possession or under his control, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Members of the legislature liable to forfeiture of office.

Sec. 124. The conviction of a member of the legislature of either of the crimes defined in this chapter, involves as a consequence, in addition to the punishment prescribed by this Code, a forfeiture of his office; and disqualifies him from ever afterwards holding any office under this Territory.

## TITLE VIII.

### OF CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE.

#### CHAPTER I.

##### BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION.

- Section 125. Giving bribes to judges, jurors, referees, &c.  
 126. Receiving bribes by judicial officers.  
 127. Receiving bribes by jurors, referees, &c.  
 128. Misconduct by jurors, arbitrators and referees.  
 129. Judicial officers, jurors, referees, &c., accepting gifts from parties.  
 130. Gifts defined.  
 131. Improper attempts to influence jurors, referees or arbitrators.  
 132. Drawing jurors fraudulently.  
 133. Misconduct by officers having charge of juries.

Giving bribes to judges, jurors, referees, &c.

Sec. 125. Every person who gives or offers to give a bribe, to any judicial officer, juror, referee, arbitrator, umpire or assessor, or to any person who may be authorized by law to hear

or determine any question or controversy, with intent to influence his vote, opinion or decision upon any matter or question which is or may be brought before him for decision, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding ten years, or by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both.

Sec. 126. Every judicial officer of this territory who asks, receives, or agrees to receive any bribe upon any agreement or understanding that his vote, opinion or decision upon any matter or question which is or may be brought before him for decision shall be thereby influenced, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding ten years, or by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars or both; and in addition thereto forfeits his office and is forever disqualified from holding any public office under this territory.

Receiving  
bribes by judicial officers.

Sec. 127. Every juror, referee, arbitrator, umpire or assessor, and every person authorized by law to hear or determine any question or controversy, who asks, receives, or agrees to receive any bribe upon any agreement or understanding that his vote, opinion or decision, upon any matter or question which is or may be brought before him for decision shall be thereby influenced, is guilty of felony.

Receiving  
bribes by jurors,  
referees, &c.

Sec. 128. Every juror, or person drawn or summoned as a juror, or chosen arbitrator, or umpire, or appointed referee, who either:

Misconduct by  
jurors, arbitra-  
tors and refer-  
ees.

1. Makes any promise or agreement to give a verdict for or against any party; or,

2. Willfully permits any communication to be made to him, or receives any book, paper, instrument, or information relating to any cause pending before him except according to the regular course of proceeding upon the trial of such cause,

Is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 129. Every judicial officer, juror, referee, arbitrator or umpire, who accepts any gift from any person, knowing him to be a party in interest or the attorney or counsel of any party in interest to any action or proceeding then pending or about to be brought before him, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Judicial officers,  
jurors, referees  
&c., accepting  
gifts from parties

Sec. 130. The word "gift" in the foregoing section shall

"Gifts" de-  
fined.

not be taken to include property received by inheritance, by will or by gift in view of death.

Improper attempts to influence jurors, arbitrators, or referees.

Sec. 131. Every person who attempts to influence a juror, or any person summoned or drawn as a juror, or chosen an arbitrator or appointed a referee, in respect to his verdict, or decision of any cause or matter pending or about to be brought before him, either ;

1. By means of any communication oral or written had with him, except in the regular course of proceedings upon the trial of the cause ;

2. By means of any book, paper, or instrument exhibited otherwise than in the regular course of proceedings upon the trial of cause ;

3. By means of any threat or intimidation ;

4. By means of any assurance or promise of any pecuniary or other advantage ; or,

5. By publishing any statement, argument, or observation relating to the cause,

Is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Drawing Jurors fraudulently.

Sec. 132. Every person authorized by law to assist at the drawing of any jurors to attend any court, who willfully puts or consents to the putting upon any list of jurors as having been drawn, any name which shall not have been drawn for that purpose in the manner prescribed by law ; or, who omits to place on such list any name that shall have been drawn in the manner prescribed by law ; or, who signs or certifies any list of jurors as having been drawn which was not drawn according to law ; or, who is guilty of any other unfair, partial, or improper conduct in the drawing of any such list of jurors, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Misconduct by officers having charge of juries.

Sec. 133. Every officer to whose charge any juror is committed by any court or magistrate, who negligently or willfully permits them, or any one of them, either :

1. To receive any communication from any person ;

2. To make any communication to any person ;

3. To obtain or receive any book or paper, or refreshment ;  
or,

4. To leave the jury room without the leave of such court, or magistrate first obtained,  
Is guilty of a misdemeanor.

## CHAPTER II.

## OF RESCUES.

## Section 134. Retaking prisoners.

## 135. Retaking goods from custody of officer.

Sec. 134. Every person who by force or fraud rescues or attempts to rescue, or aids another person in rescuing or in <sup>Rescuing prisoners.</sup> attempting to rescue any prisoner from any officer or other person having him in lawful custody, is punishable as follows :

1. If such prisoner was in custody upon a charge of conviction of felony, by imprisonment in the territorial prison for not less than ten years ;

2. If such prisoner was in custody otherwise than upon a charge or conviction of felony, by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 135. Every person who willfully injures or destroys, <sup>Retaking goods from custody of officer.</sup> takes or attempts to take, or assists any other person in taking or attempting to take from the custody of any officer or person, any personal property which such officer or person has in charge under any process of law, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

## CHAPTER III.

## OF ESCAPES, AND AIDING THEREIN.

## Section 136. Re-arrest of escaped prisoners.

## 137. Escape from territorial prison.

## 138. Attempt to escape from territorial prison.

## 139. Escape from other than territorial prison.

## 140. Attempt to escape from other than territorial prison.

## 141. Assisting prisoner to escape from prison.

Section 142. Carrying into prison things useful to aid an escape.

143. Concealing escaped prisoners.

144. Assisting prisoners to escape from officer.

145. "Prison" defined.

146. "Prisoner" defined.

**Re-arrest of escaped prisoners** Sec. 136. Every prisoner confined upon conviction for a criminal offense, who escapes from prison, may be pursued, retaken and imprisoned again notwithstanding the term for which he was sentenced to be imprisoned may have expired at the time when he is retaken and he shall remain so imprisoned, until tried for such escape, or discharged on a failure to prosecute therefor.

**Escape from territorial prison.** Sec. 137. Every prisoner confined in the territorial prison for a term less than for life, who by force or fraud escapes therefrom, is punishable by imprisonment in such prison for a term not exceeding five years, to commence from the expiration of the original term of his imprisonment.

**Attempt to escape from territorial prison.** Sec. 138. Every prisoner confined in the territorial prison for a term less than for life, who attempts by force or fraud, although unsuccessfully, to escape from such prison, is guilty of felony.

**Escape from other than territorial prison.** Sec. 139. Every prisoner confined in any other prison than the territorial prison, who by force or fraud escapes therefrom, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding two years, or in a county jail not exceeding one year, to commence from the expiration of the original term of his imprisonment.

**Attempt to escape from other than territorial prison.** Sec. 140. Every prisoner confined in any other prison than the territorial prison, who attempts by force or fraud, although unsuccessfully, to escape therefrom, is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, to commence from the expiration of the original term of his imprisonment.

**Assisting prisoner to escape from prison.** Sec. 141. Every person who willfully, by any means whatever, assists any prisoner confined in any prison to escape therefrom, is punishable as follows :

1. If such prisoner was confined upon a charge or conviction of felony, by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding ten years ;

2. If such prisoner was confined otherwise than upon a charge or conviction of felony, by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both.

Sec. 142. Every person who carries or sends into any prison, anything useful to aid any prisoner in making his escape, with intent thereby to facilitate the escape of any prisoner confined therein, is punishable as follows:

Carrying into prison things useful to aid in an escape.

1. If such prisoner was confined upon any charge or conviction of felony, by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding ten years;

2. If such prisoner was confined otherwise than upon a charge or conviction of felony, by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine of five hundred dollars, or both.

Sec. 143. Every person who willfully and knowingly conceals any prisoner, who, having been confined in prison upon a charge or conviction of misdemeanor, has escaped therefrom, is guilty of misdemeanor.

Concealing escaped prisoners

Sec. 144. Every person who willfully assists any prisoner in escaping or attempting to escape from the custody of any officer or person having the lawful charge of such prisoner under any process of law or under any lawful arrest, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Assisting prisoners to escape from officer.

Sec. 145. The term "prison" in this chapter includes territorial prisons, county jails and every place designated by law for the keeping of persons held in custody under process of law or under any lawful arrest.

"Prison" defined.

Sec. 146. The term "prisoner" in this chapter includes every person held in custody under process of law issued from a court of competent jurisdiction whether civil or criminal, or under any lawful arrest.

"Prisoner" defined.

## CHAPTER IV.

### FORGING, STEALING, MUTILATING AND FALSIFYING JUDICIAL AND PUBLIC RECORDS AND DOCUMENTS.

Section 147. Larceny, destruction, &c., of records by officers having them in custody.

Section 148. Larceny, destruction, &c., of records by other persons.

149. Offering false or forged instruments to be filed or recorded.

Larceny destruction, &c., of records by officers having them in custody

Sec. 147. Every clerk, register or other officer having the custody of any record, map or book, or of any paper or proceeding of any court of justice filed or deposited in any public office, who is guilty of stealing, willfully destroying, mutilating, defacing, altering or falsifying or fraudulently removing or secreting such record, map, book, paper or proceeding, or who permits any other person so to do, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding five years, and in addition thereto forfeits his office.

Larceny, destruction, &c., of records by other persons.

Sec. 148. Every person not an officer such as is mentioned in the last section, who is guilty of any of the acts specified in that section is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding five years, or in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Offering forged or false instruments to be filed or recorded.

Sec. 149. Every person who knowingly procures or offers any false or forged instrument to be filed, registered or recorded in any public office within this Territory, which instrument, if genuine, might be filed or registered or recorded under any law of this Territory or of the United States is guilty of felony.

## CHAPTER V.

### PERJURY AND SUBORNATION OF PERJURY.

Section 150. Perjury defined.

151. "Oath" defined.

152. Oath of office.

153. Irregularities in the mode of administering oaths.

154. Incompetency of witness no defense for perjury.

155. Witness' knowledge of materiality of his testimony not necessary.

156. Making of deposition, &c., when deemed complete.

Section 157. Statement of that which one does not know to be true.

158. Punishment of perjury.

159. Summary committal of witnesses who have committed perjury.

160. Witnesses necessary to prove the perjury, may be bound over to appear.

161. Documents necessary to prove such perjury may be detained.

162. Subornation of perjury defined.

163. Punishment of subornation.

164. Convict of perjury declared incompetent as a witness.

Sec. 150. Every person who, having taken an oath that he will testify, declare, depose or certify truly before any competent tribunal, officer or person, in any of the cases in which such an oath may by law be administered, willfully and contrary to such oath, states any material matter which he knows to be false, is guilty of perjury. Perjury defined.

Sec. 151. The term "oath" as used in the last section, includes an affirmation, and every other mode of attesting the truth of that which is stated, which is authorized by law. Oath defined.

Sec. 152. So much of an oath of office as relates to the future performance of official duties is not such an oath as is intended by the previous sections. Oath of office.

Sec. 153. It is no defense to a prosecution for perjury that the oath was administered or taken in an irregular manner. Irregularities in the mode of administering oaths.

Sec. 154. It is no defense to a prosecution for perjury that the accused was not competent to give the testimony, deposition or certificate of which falsehood is alleged. It is sufficient that he actually was required to give such testimony or make such deposition or certificate. Incompetency of witness no defense for perjury.

Sec. 155. It is no defense to a prosecution for perjury that the accused did not know the materiality of the false statement made by him; or that it did not in fact affect the proceeding in which it was made. It is sufficient that it was material, and might have been used to affect such proceeding. Witness' knowledge of materiality of his testimony not necessary.

- Making of depositions, &c.**      **Sec. 156.** The making of a deposition or certificate is deemed to be complete, within the provisions of this chapter, from the time when it is delivered by the accused to any other person with intent that it be uttered or published as true.
- False statement**      **Sec. 157.** An unqualified statement of that which one does not know to be true is equivalent to a statement of that which one knows to be false.
- Punishment of perjury.**      **Sec. 158.** Perjury is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison as follows :
1. When committed on the trial of an indictment for felony, by imprisonment not less than ten years;
  2. When committed on any other trial or proceeding in a court of justice, by imprisonment for not more than ten years.
  3. In all other cases by imprisonment not more than five years.
- Summary committal of witnesses.**      **Sec. 159.** Whenever it appears probable to any court of record that any person who has testified in any action or proceeding in such court has committed perjury, such court may immediately commit such person by an order or process for that purpose to prison, or take a recognizance with sureties for his appearing and answering to an indictment for perjury.
- Witnesses may be bound over to appear.**      **Sec. 160.** Such court shall thereupon bind over the witnesses to establish such perjury to appear at the proper court to testify before grand jury, and upon the trial in case an indictment is found for such perjury ; and shall also cause immediate notice of such commitment or recognizance, with the names of the witnesses so bound over, to be given to the district attorney of the county.
- Document may be retained.**      **Sec. 161.** If, upon the hearing of such action or proceeding in which such perjury has probably been committed, any papers or documents produced by either party shall be deemed necessary to be used on the prosecution for such perjury, the court may by order detain such papers or documents from the party producing them, and direct them to be delivered to the district attorney.
- Subornation of perjury defined.**      **Sec. 162.** Every person who willfully procures another person to commit any perjury is guilty of subornation of perjury.

Sec. 163. Every person guilty of subornation of perjury is punishable in the same manner as he would be if personally guilty of the perjury so procured. Punishment of subornation.

Sec. 164. No person who has been convicted of perjury, or of subornation of perjury, shall thereafter be received as a witness in any action, proceeding or matter whatever upon his own behalf; nor in any action or proceeding between adverse parties, against any person who shall object thereto, until the judgment against him has been reversed. But where such person has been actually received as a witness contrary to the provisions of this section, his incompetency shall not prejudice the rights, innocently acquired, of any other person claiming under the proceeding in which such person was so received. Convict of perjury declared incompetent as a witness.

## CHAPTER VI.

### FALSIFYING EVIDENCE.

Section 165. Offering false evidence.

166. Deceiving a witness.

167. Preparing false evidence.

168. Destroying evidence.

169. Preventing or dissuading witnesses from attending.

170. Bribing witnesses.

Sec. 165. Every person who, upon any trial, proceeding, inquiry or investigation whatever, authorized by law, offers in evidence, as genuine, any book, paper, document, record, or other instrument in writing, knowing the same to have been forged, or fraudulently altered, is punishable in the same manner as the forging or false alteration of such instrument is made punishable by the provisions of this Code. Offering false evidence.

Sec. 166. Every person who practices any fraud or deceit, or knowingly makes or exhibits any false statement, representation, token or writing, to any witness or person about to be called as a witness, upon any trial, proceeding, inquiry or investigation whatever, proceeding by authority of law, with intent to affect the testimony of such witness, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Deceiving a witness.

**Preparing false evidence.** Sec. 167. Every person guilty of falsely preparing any book, paper, record, instrument in writing, or other matter or thing, with intent to produce it, or allow it to be produced, as genuine upon any trial, proceeding or inquiry whatever, authorized by law, is guilty of felony.

**Destroying evidence.** Sec. 168. Every person who, knowing that any book, paper, record, instrument in writing, or other matter or thing, is about to be produced in evidence upon any trial, proceeding, inquiry or investigation whatever, authorized by law, willfully destroys the same, with intent thereby to prevent the same from being produced, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

**Preventing or dissuading witnesses from attending.** Sec. 169. Every person who willfully prevents or dissuades any person who has been duly summoned or subpoenaed as a witness from attending, pursuant to the command of the summons or subpoena, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

**Bribing witnesses.**

Sec. 170. Every person who gives or offers, or promises to give, to any witness or person about to be called as a witness, any bribe, upon any understanding or agreement that the testimony of such witness shall be thereby influenced, or who attempts by any other means fraudulently to induce any witness to give false testimony, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

## CHAPTER VII.

### OTHER OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE.

- Section 171. Injury to records and embezzlement committed by ministerial officers.
172. Permitting escapes, and other unlawful acts committed by ministerial officers.
173. Officer refusing to receive prisoner into his custody.
174. Delaying to take person arrested for crime before a magistrate.
175. Making arrest, &c., without lawful authority.
176. Misconduct in executing a search warrant.
177. Refusing to aid officer in making an arrest.
178. Refusing to make an arrest.
179. Resisting execution of process, aiding escapes, &c., in county which has been proclaimed in insurrection.

- Section 180.** Obstructing public officer in the discharge of his duty.
- 181. Taking extra-judicial oaths.
  - 182. Administering extra-judicial oaths.
  - 183. Compounding crimes.
  - 184. Compounding prosecution.
  - 185. Attempting to intimidate judicial or ministerial officers, jurors, &c.
  - 186. Suppressing evidence.
  - 187. Buying lands in suit.
  - 188. Buying pretended titles.
  - 189. Mortgage of lands under adverse possession not prohibited.
  - 190. Common barratry defined.
  - 191. Declared a misdemeanor.
  - 192. What proof is required.
  - 193. Interest.
  - 194. Buying demands or suit by an attorney.
  - 195. Buying demands by a justice or constable, for suit before a justice.
  - 196. Lending money upon claims delivered for collection.
  - 197. Forfeiture of office.
  - 198. Receiving claims, in what cases allowable.
  - 199. Application of previous sections to persons prosecuting in person.
  - 200. Witness' privilege restricted.
  - 201. Criminal contempts.
  - 202. Renewing application to stay trial of an indictment, without leave.
  - 203. Grand juror acting after challenge has been allowed.
  - 204. Disclosure of depositions taken by a magistrate.
  - 205. Disclosure of depositions returned by grand jury, with presentment.
  - 206. Fraud in applying for insolvent's discharge.
  - 207. Racing near a court.
  - 208. Selling liquor in court houses, or prisons, or near election polls.
  - 209. Misconduct by attorneys.

- 210. Permitting attorney's name to be used.
- 211. In what cases lawful.
- 212. Fraudulent pretenses relative to birth of infant.
- 213. Substituting one child for another.
- 214. Importing foreign convicts.
- 215. Omission of duty by public officer.
- 216. Commission of prohibited act.
- 217. Disclosing fact of indictment having been found.
- 218. Grand juror disclosing what transpired before the grand jury.
- 219. Instituting suit in false name.
- 220. Maliciously procuring search warrant.
- 221. Unauthorized communications with convict in territorial prison.
- 222. Neglect to return names of constables.
- 223. False certificate by public officers.

Injury to records and embezzlement committed by ministerial officers.

Sec. 171. Every sheriff, coroner, clerk of a court, constable or other ministerial officer, and every deputy or subordinate of any ministerial officer, who either :

1. Mutilates, destroys, conceals, erases,obliterates or falsifies any record or paper appertaining to his office ; or
2. Fraudulently appropriates to his own use or to the use of another person, or secretes with intent to appropriate to such use, any money, evidence of debt or other property entrusted to him in virtue of his office.

Is guilty of felony.

Permitting escapes by same.

Sec. 172. Every sheriff, coroner, clerk of a court, constable, or other ministerial officer, and every deputy or subordinate of any ministerial officer, who either :

1. Allows any person lawfully held by him in custody to escape or go at large, except as may be permitted by law ; or,
  2. Receives any gratuity or reward, or any security or promise of one, to procure, assist, connive at or permit any prisoner in his custody to escape, whether such escape is attempted or not ; or,
  3. Commits any unlawful act tending to hinder justice,
- Is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 173. Every officer who, in violation of a duty imposed upon him by law as such officer to receive into his custody any person, as a prisoner, willfully neglects or refuses so to receive such person into his custody, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Officer refusing to receive prisoner.

Sec. 174. Every public officer or other person having arrested any person upon any criminal charge, who willfully delays to take such person before a magistrate having jurisdiction to take his examination, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Delaying to take person arrested before magistrate.

Sec. 175. Every public officer or person pretending to be a public officer, who under the pretence or color of any process or other legal authority, arrests any person, or detains him against his will, or seizes or levies upon any property, or dispossesses any one of any lands or tenements, without due and legal process, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Making arrest, &c., without lawful authority.

Sec. 176. Every peace officer, who, in executing a search warrant, willfully exceeds his authority, or exercises it with unnecessary severity is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Misconduct in executing search warrant.

Sec. 177. Every person, who, after having been lawfully commanded to aid any officer in arresting any person, or in retaking any person who has escaped from legal custody, or in executing any legal process, willfully neglects or refuses to aid such officer is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Refusing to aid officer.

Sec. 178. Every person, who, after having been lawfully commanded by any magistrate to arrest another person, willfully neglects or refuses so to do, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Refusing to make an arrest.

Sec. 179. Every person, who, after proclamation issued by the governor declaring any county to be in a state of insurrection, resists or aids in resisting the execution of process in the county declared to be in a state of insurrection, or who aids or attempts the rescue or escape of another from lawful custody or confinement, or who resists or aids in resisting a force ordered out by the governor to quell or suppress an insurrection, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison for not less than two years.

Resisting execution of process, &c.

Sec. 180. Every person who willfully delays or obstructs any public officer in the discharge or attempt to discharge any duty of his office, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Obstructing public officer in discharge of his duty.

Sec. 181. Every person who takes an oath before an officer

Taking extra-judicial oaths.

or person authorized to administer judicial oaths, except when such oath is required or authorized by law, or is required by the provisions of some contract as the basis of or in proof of a claim, or when the same has been agreed to be received by some person as proof of any fact, in the performance of any contract, obligation or duty, instead of other evidence, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Administering same.

Sec. 182. Every officer or other person who administers an oath to another person, or who makes and delivers any certificate that another person has taken an oath, except when such oath is required by the provisions of some contract as a basis of or proof of a claim, or when the same has been agreed to be received by some person as proof of any fact in the performance of any contract, obligation or duty, instead of other evidence, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Compounding prosecutions.

Sec. 183. Every person who, having knowledge of the actual commission of a crime or violation of statute, takes any money or property of another, or any gratuity or reward, or any engagement or promise therefor, upon any agreement or understanding, express or implied, to compound or conceal such crime, or violation of statute, or to abstain from any prosecution therefor, or to withhold any evidence thereof, is punishable as follows:

1. By imprisonment in the territorial prison, not exceeding five years, or in a county jail, not exceeding one year, where the crime compounded is one punishable either by death or by imprisonment in the territorial prison for life;

2. By imprisonment in the Territorial prison, not exceeding three years, or in a county jail, not exceeding six months, where the crime compounded was punishable by imprisonment in the Territorial prison for any other term than for life;

3. By imprisonment in a county jail, not exceeding one year, or by fine, not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment, where the crime or violation of statute compounded is a crime punishable by imprisonment in a county jail or by fine, or is a misdemeanor, or violation of statute for which a pecuniary or other penalty or forfeiture is prescribed.

Sec. 184. Every person who takes any money or property <sup>Compounding prosecutions.</sup> of another, or any gratuity or reward, or any engagement or promise therefor, upon any agreement or understanding, express or implied, to compound, discontinue or delay any prosecution then pending for any crime or violation of statute, or to withhold any evidence, in aid thereof, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec 185. Every person who, directly or indirectly, utters or addresses any threat or intimidation to any judicial or ministerial officer, or to any juror, referee, arbitrator, umpire or assessor, or other person authorized by law to hear or determine any controversy, with intent to induce him either to do any act not authorized by law, or to omit or delay the performance of any duty imposed upon him by law, is guilty of a misdemeanor. <sup>Attempting to intimidate officers, jurors, &c.</sup>

Sec. 186. Every person who maliciously practices any deceit or fraud, or uses any threat, menace or violence, with intent <sup>Suppressing evidence.</sup> to prevent any party to an action or proceeding from obtaining or producing therein any book, paper, or other matter or thing which might be evidence, or from procuring the attendance or testimony of any witness therein, or with intent prevent any person having in his possession any book, paper, or other matter or thing which might be evidence in such suit or proceeding, or to prevent any person being cognizant of any fact material thereto from producing or disclosing the same, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 187. Every person who takes any conveyance of any lands or tenements, or of any interest or estate therein, from any person not being in the possession thereof, while such lands, or tenements are the subject of controversy, by suit in any court, knowing the pendency of such suit and that the grantor was not in possession of such lands or tenements, is guilty of a misdemeanor. <sup>Buying lands in suit.</sup>

Sec. 188. Every person who buys or sells, or in any manner procures, or makes or takes any promise or covenant to convey any pretended right or title to any lands or tenements, unless the grantor thereof or the person making such promise or covenant has been in possession or he and those by whom he claims have been in possession of the same or of the rever- <sup>Buying pretended titles.</sup>

sion and remainder thereof, or have taken the rents and profits thereof for the space of one year before such grant, conveyance, sale, promise or covenant made, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Mortgage of lands, when not prohibited.

Sec. 189. The two last sections shall not be construed to prevent any person having a just title to lands, upon which there shall be an adverse possession, from executing a mortgage upon such lands.

Common barratry defined.

Sec. 190. Common barratry is the practice of exciting groundless judicial proceedings.

Declared a misdemeanor.

Sec. 191. Common barratry is a misdemeanor.

What proof is required.

Sec. 192. No person can be convicted of common barratry, except upon proof that he has excited suits or proceedings at law, in at least three instances, and with a corrupt or malicious intent to vex and annoy.

Interest.

Sec. 193. Upon prosecution for common barratry, the fact that the accused was himself a party in interest or upon the record to any proceedings at law, complained of, is not a defense.

Buying demands or suit by an attorney.

Sec. 194. Every attorney who, either directly or indirectly, buys or is interested in buying any evidence of debt or thing in action with intent to bring suit thereon is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Buying demands by justice or constable.

Sec. 195. Every justice of the peace and every constable who, directly or indirectly, buys or is interested in buying any evidence of debt or thing in action for the purpose of commencing any suit thereon before a justice, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Lending money upon claims delivered for collection.

Sec. 196. Every attorney, justice of the peace or constable, who, directly or indirectly, lends or advances any money or property, or agrees for or procures any loan or advance, to any person as a consideration for or inducement towards committing any evidence of debt or thing in action to such attorney, justice, constable, or any other person, for collection, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Forfeiture of office.

Sec. 197. Every person convicted of a violation of either of the three preceding sections, in addition to the punishment, by

fine and imprisonment, prescribed therefor by this Code, forfeits his office.

Sec. 198. Nothing in the four preceding sections shall be construed to prohibit the receiving in payment of any evidence of debt or thing in action for any estate, real or personal, or for any services of any attorney actually rendered, or for a debt antecedently contracted; or the buying or receiving any evidence of debt or thing in action for the purpose of remittance, and without any intent to violate the preceding section.

Receiving claims in what cases allowable.

Sec. 199. The provisions of sections 194, 196, and 198, relative to the buying of claims by an attorney, with intent to prosecute them, or to the lending or advancing of money by an attorney in consideration of a claim being delivered for collection, shall apply to every case of such buying a claim, or lending or advancing money, by any person prosecuting a suit or demand in person.

Application of previous sections to persons prosecuting in person.

Sec. 200. No person shall be excused from testifying in any civil action, to any facts showing that an evidence of debt or thing in action has been bought, sold or received contrary to law, upon the ground that his testimony might tend to convict him of a crime. But no evidence derived from the examination of such person shall be received against him upon any criminal prosecution.

Witnesses' privilege restricted.

Sec. 201. Every person guilty of any contempt of court of either of the following kinds, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Criminal contempts.

1. Disorderly, contemptuous, or insolent behavior, committed during the sitting of any court of justice, in immediate view and presence of the court, and directly tending to interrupt its proceedings, or to impair the respect due to its authority;

2. Behavior of the like character, committed in the presence of any referee or referees, while actually sitting for the trial of a cause, or upon any inquest or other proceeding authorized by law;

3. Any breach of the peace, noise or other disturbance directly tending to interrupt the proceedings of any court;

4. Willful disobedience of any process or order lawfully issued by any court;

5. Resistance willfully offered by any person to the lawful order or process of any court ;

6. The contumacious and unlawful refusal of any person to be sworn as a witness ; or, when so sworn, the like refusal to answer any material question ;

7. The publication of a false or grossly inaccurate report of the proceedings of any court. But no person can be punished, as for a contempt, in publishing a true, full, and fair report of any trial, argument, decision, or proceeding had in court ;

Renewing application to stay trial of an indictment, without leave.

Sec. 202. Every attorney or counselor-at-law who, knowing that an application has been made for an order staying the trial of an indictment to a judge, authorized to grant the same, and has been denied, without leave reserved to renew it, makes an application to another judge to stay the same trial, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Grand juror acting after challenge has been allowed.

Sec. 203. Every grand juror who, with knowledge that a challenge, interposed against him by a defendant, has been allowed, is present at or takes part or attempts to take part in the consideration of the charge against the defendant who interposed the challenge, or the deliberations of the grand jury thereon, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Disclosure of depositions.

Sec. 204. Every magistrate or clerk of any magistrate who willfully permits any deposition taken on an information or examination of a defendant before such magistrate, and remaining in the custody of such magistrate or clerk, to be inspected by any person, except a judge of a court having jurisdiction of the offense, the attorney general, the district attorney of the county and his assistants, and the defendant and his counsel, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Disclosure of depositions returned by grand jury.

Sec. 205. Every clerk of any court who willfully permits any deposition returned by any grand jury with a presentment made by them, and filed with such clerk, to be inspected by any person, except the court, the deputies or assistants of such clerk and the district attorney and his assistants, until after the arrest of the defendant, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Fraud in applying for insolvent's discharge

Sec. 206. Every person who, having been called upon, by the lawful order of any court, to make a true exhibit of his real and personal effects, either ;

1. Willfully conceals any of his estate or effects, or any books or writing relative thereto; or

2. Willfully omits to disclose to the court any debts or demands which he has collected, or any transfer of his property which he had made after being ordered to make an exhibit thereof, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 207. Every person concerned in any racing, running, or other trial of speed between any horses or other animals, within one half mile of the place where any court is actually sitting, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Racing near a court.

Sec. 208. Every person who sells any spirituous or intoxicating liquor within, or brings with intent to sell, or offer or expose for sale therein, any such liquor into, either :

Selling liquor in court houses, &c.

1. Any building established as a court house for the holding of courts of record while any session of such court is being hold therein, except in such part of such building not appropriated to the use of courts or of juries attending them, in which such sale has been authorized by a resolution of the board of county commissioners or the county ; or,

2. Any building established as a jail or prison ; or

3. Any building or shed, outhouse, porch, yard or curtilage appertaining to any building which, or any part of which, is at the time occupied or used for holding the polls at an election of any public officer of this territory, or for canvassing votes cast at such election ;

Is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 209. Every attorney who, whether as attorney or as counselor, either :

Misconduct by attorneys.

1. Is guilty of any deceit or collusion, or consents to any deceit or collusion, with intent to deceive the court or any party; or,

2. Willfully delays his client's suit with a view to his own gain ; or,

3. Willfully receives any money or allowance for or on account of any money which he has not laid out or become answerable for,

Is guilty of a misdemeanor, and in addition to the punishment prescribed therefor by this Code, he forfeits to the party injured treble damages, to be recovered in a civil action.

Permitting attorney's name to be used.

Sec. 210. If any attorney knowingly permits any person, not being his general law partner or a clerk in his office, to sue out any process or to prosecute or defend any action in his name, except as authorized by the next section, such attorney, and every person who shall so use his name, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

In what cases lawful.

Sec. 211. Whenever an action or proceeding is authorized by law to be prosecuted or defended in the name of the people, or of any public officer, board of officers or municipal corporation, on behalf of another party, the attorney-general, or district attorney, or attorney of such public officer or board or corporation may permit any proceeding therein to be taken in his name by an attorney to be chosen by the party in interest.

Fraudulent pretenses relative to birth of child

Sec. 212. Every person who fraudulently produces an infant, falsely pretending it to have been born of any parent whose child would be entitled to inherit any real estate or to receive a share of any personal estate, with intent to intercept the inheritance of any such real estate, or the distribution of any such personal estate from any person lawfully entitled thereto, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding ten years.

Substituting one child for another.

Sec. 213. Every person to whom an infant has been confided for nursing, education, or any other purpose, who, with intent to deceive any parent or guardian of such child, substitutes or produces to such parent or guardian another child in the place of the one so confided, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding seven years.

Importing convicts.

Sec. 214. Every owner, master or commander of any vessel arriving from a port without this Territory, who knowingly lands or permits to land at any port, city or place within this territory, any passenger or hand who is a foreign convict of any crime which, if committed in this territory would be punishable therein, without giving notice thereof to the mayor of such city, or other principal municipal officer of such port or place, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Omission of duty by public officer.

Sec. 215. Where any duty is or shall be enjoined by law upon any public officer, or upon any person holding any public

trust or employment, every willful omission to perform such duty where no special provision shall have been made for the punishment of such delinquency, is punishable as a misdemeanor.

Sec. 216. Where the performance of an act is prohibited by Commission of prohibited act. any statute, and no penalty for the violation of such statute is imposed in any statute, the doing such act is a misdemeanor.

Sec. 217. Every grand juror, district attorney, clerk, judge, Disclosing fact of indictment. or other officer, who, excepting by issuing or in executing a warrant to arrest the defendant, willfully discloses the fact of a presentment or indictment having been made for a felony, until the defendant has been arrested, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 218. Every grand juror who, except when required by Grand juror disclosing what transpired before the grand jury. a court willfully discloses any evidence adduced before the grand jury or anything which he himself or any other member of the grand jury may have said, or in what manner he or any other grand juror may have voted on a matter before them is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 219. Every person who maliciously institutes or prosecutes any action or legal proceeding, or makes or procures any arrest, in the name of a person who does not exist or has not consented that it be instituted or made, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Instituting suit in a false name.

Sec. 220. Every person who maliciously, and without probable cause, procures a search warrant to be issued and executed, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Maliciously procuring search warrant.

Sec. 221. Every person who, not being authorized by law, or by a written permission from an inspector, or by the consent of the warden, communicates with any convict in the Territorial prison, or brings into or conveys out of the Territorial prison any letter or printing to or from any convict, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Unauthorized communications with convict.

Sec. 222. Every register of deeds who willfully refuses or neglects to canvass the election returns of his county, or neglects to make proper abstracts thereof, and forward the same to the proper officer, as is or may hereafter be provided by law, or fails to issue certificates of election to such persons lawfully entitled thereto, is punishable by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars for each refusal or neglect. Neglect to return name of constable.

False certifi-  
cate.

Sec. 223. Every public officer who being authorized by law to make or give any certificate or other writing, knowingly makes and delivers as true any such certificate or writing containing any statement which he knows to be false, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### CONSPIRACY.

Section 224. Criminal conspiracies defined.

225. Conspiracies against the peace of the territory

226. Overt act, when necessary

Criminal con-  
spiracies de-  
fined.

Sec. 224. If two or more persons conspire, either :

1. To commit any crime ; or,
  2. Falsely and maliciously to indict another for any crime, or to procure another to be charged or arrested for any crime ; or,
  3. Falsely to move or maintain any suit, action or proceeding ; or
  4. To cheat and defraud any person of any property by any means which are in themselves criminal, or by any means which, if executed, would amount to a cheat or to obtaining money or property by false pretenses ; or,
  5. To commit any act injurious to the public health, to public morals, or to trade or commerce, or for the perversion or obstruction of justice or the due administration of the laws,
- They are guilty of a misdemeanor.

Conspiracies  
against the  
peace of the  
Territory.

Sec. 225. If two or more persons, being out of this Territory, conspire to commit any act against the peace of this Territory, the commission or attempted commission of which, within this Territory, would be treason against the Territory, they are punishable by imprisonment in the Territorial prison not exceeding ten years.

Overt act, when  
necessary.

Sec. 226. No agreement except to commit a felony upon the person of another, or to commit arson or burglary amounts to a conspiracy, unless some act beside such agreement be done to effect the object thereof, by one or more of the parties to such agreement.

## TITLE IX.

## OF CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON.

## Chapter I. Suicide.

- II. Homicide.
- III. Maiming.
- IV. Kidnapping
- V. Attempts to kill.
- VI. Robbery.
- VII. Assaults with intent to commit felony other than assaults with intent to kill.
- VIII. Duels and challenges.
- IX. Assault and battery.
- X. Libel.

## CHAPTER I.

## SUICIDE.

- Section 227. Suicide defined.
228. No forfeiture imposed for suicide.
229. Attempting suicide.
230. Aiding suicide.
231. Furnishing weapon or drug to commit suicide.
232. Aiding attempt at suicide.
233. Mental incapacity of person aided, no defense.
234. Punishment of aiding suicide.
235. Punishment of attempting suicide or aiding an attempt.

Sec. 227. Suicide is the intentional taking of one's own life.

Sec. 228. Although suicide is deemed a grave public wrong, yet from the impossibility of reaching the successful perpetrator, no forfeiture is imposed.

Sec. 229. But every person who with intent to take his own life, commits upon himself any act dangerous to human life, or which if committed upon or towards another person and fol-

Small text: Suicide defined

Small text: No forfeiture imposed for suicide.

lowed by death as a consequence, would render the perpetrator chargeable with homicide, is guilty of attempting suicide.

**Aiding suicide.** Sec. 230. Every person who willfully, in any manner, advises, encourages, abets or assists another person in taking his own life, is guilty of aiding suicide.

**Furnishing weapon or drug.** Sec. 231. Every person who willfully furnishes another person with any deadly weapon or poisonous drug, knowing that such person intends to use such weapon or drug in taking his own life, is guilty of aiding suicide, if such person thereafter employs such instrument or drug in taking his own life.

**Aiding attempt at suicide** Sec. 232. Every person who willfully aids another in attempting to take his own life, in any manner which by the preceding sections would have amounted to aiding suicide if the person assisted had actually taken his own life, is guilty of aiding an attempt at suicide.

**Mental incapacity of person aided, no defense.** Sec. 233. It is no defense to a prosecution for aiding suicide, or aiding an attempt at suicide, that the person who committed or attempted to commit the suicide was not a person deemed capable of committing crime.

**Punishment of aiding suicide.** Sec. 234. Every person guilty of aiding suicide is punishable by imprisonment in the Territorial prison for not less than seven years.

**Punishment of attempting suicide or aiding an attempt.** Sec. 235. Every person guilty of attempting suicide, or of aiding an attempt at suicide, is punishable by imprisonment in the Territorial prison not exceeding two years, or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or both.

## CHAPTER II.

### HOMICIDE.

Section 236. Homicide defined.

237. Different kinds of homicide.

238. What proof of death is required.

239. Petit treason abolished.

240. Effect of proof of a domestic or confidential relation.

- Section 241. Murder defined.
242. Design to effect death when inferred.
243. Premeditation.
244. Anger or intoxication no defense.
245. Act eminently dangerous, and evincing a depraved mind.
246. Duel fought out of this Territory.
247. Punishment of murder.
248. Manslaughter in the first degree defined.
249. Killing unborn quick child by injury to person of mother.
250. By administering drugs, &c.
251. Punishment of manslaughter in the first degree.
252. Manslaughter in the second degree defined.
253. Liability of owner of mischievous animal.
254. Liability of persons navigating vessels.
255. Liability of persons in charge of steamboats.
256. Liability of persons in charge of steam engines.
257. Liability of physicians.
258. Liability of persons making or keeping gunpowder, contrary to law.
259. Punishment of manslaughter in the second degree.
260. Excusable homicide defined.
261. Justifiable homicide by public officers.
262. Justifiable homicide by other persons.

Sec. 236. Homicide is the killing of one human being by another.

Homicide defined.

Sec. 237. Homicide is either :

1. Murder ;
  2. Manslaughter ;
  3. Excusable homicide ; or,
- Justifiable homicide.

Sec. 238. No person can be convicted of murder or manslaughter, or of aiding suicide, unless the death of the person alleged to have been killed, and the fact of killing by the accused, are each established as independent facts beyond a reasonable doubt.

Different kinds of homicide.

**Petit treason abolished.** Sec. 239. The rules of the common law, distinguishing the killing of a master by his servant, and of a husband by his wife as petit treason, are abolished, and these offenses are deemed homicides, punishable in the manner prescribed by this chapter.

**Effect of proof of confidential or domestic relation.** Sec. 240. Whenever the grade or punishment of homicide is made to depend upon its having been committed under circumstances evincing a depraved mind or unusual cruelty, or in a cruel maner, the jury may take into consideration the fact that any domestic or confidential relation existed between the accused and the person killed, in determining the moral quality of the acts proved.

**Murder defined.** Sec. 241. Homicide is murder in the following cases:

1. When perpetrated without authority of law, and with a premeditated design to effect the death of the person killed, or of any other human being ;

2. When perpetrated by any act imminently dangerous to others and evincing a depraved mind, regardless of human life, although without any premeditated design to effect the death of any particular individual ;

3. When perpetrated without any design to effect death, by a person engaged in the commission of any felony.

**Design to effect death, when inferred.** Sec. 242. A design to effect death is inferred from the fact of killing, unless the circumstances raise a reasonable doubt whether such design existed.

**Premeditation.** Sec. 243. A design to effect death sufficient to constitute murder, may be formed instantly before committing the act by which it is carried into execution.

**Anger or intoxication no defense.** Sec. 244. Homicide committed with a design to effect death is not the less murder because the perpetrator was in a state of anger or voluntary intoxication at the time.

**Act eminently dangerous, &c.** Sec. 245. Homicide perpetrated by an act eminently dangerous to others and evincing a depraved mind, regardless of human life, is not the less murder because there was no actual intent to injure others.

**Duel out of this territory.** Sec. 246. Every person who, by previous appointment within this territory, fights a duel without this territory, and in so doing inflicts a wound upon his antagonist or any other person, whereof the person injured dies, and every second engaged

in such duel, is guilty of murder, and may be indicted, tried and convicted in any county of the territory.

Sec. 247. Every person convicted of murder shall suffer death for the same. Punishment of murder.

Sec. 248. Homicide is manslaughter in the first degree in the following cases : Manslaughter in the first degree defined.

1. When perpetrated without a design to effect death by a person while engaged in the commission of a misdemeanor ;

2. When perpetrated without a design to effect death, and in a heat of passion, but in a cruel and unusual manner or by means of a dangerous weapon ; unless it is committed under such circumstances as constitute excusable or justifiable homicide ;

3. When perpetrated unnecessarily either while resisting an attempt by the person killed to commit a crime, or after such attempt shall have failed.

Sec. 249. The willful killing of an unborn quick child by any injury committed upon the person of the mother of such child, and not prohibited in the next following section, is manslaughter in the first degree. Killing unborn quick child.

Sec. 250. Every person who administers to any woman pregnant with a quick child, or who prescribes for such woman, or advises or procures any such woman to take any medicine, drug or substance whatever, or who uses or employs any instrument or other means with intent thereby to destroy such child, unless the same shall have been necessary to preserve the life of such mother, is guilty in case the death of the child or of the mother is thereby produced, of manslaughter in the first degree. By administering drugs, &c.

Sec. 251. Every person guilty of manslaughter in the first degree is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison for not less than four years Punishment of manslaughter in first degree.

Sec. 252. Every killing of one human being by the act, procurement or culpable negligence of another, which under the provisions of this chapter is not murder, nor manslaughter in the first degree, nor excusable nor justifiable homicide, is manslaughter in the second degree. Manslaughter in second degree defined.

Sec. 253. If the owner of a mischievous animal, knowing its propensities, willfully suffers it to go at large, or keeps it Liability of owner of mischievous animal

without ordinary care, and such animal, while so at large or not confined, kills any human being who has taken all the precautions which the circumstances permitted, to avoid such animal, the owner is deemed guilty of manslaughter in the second degree.

Liability of persons navigating vessels.

Sec. 254. Every person navigating any vessel for gain, who willfully or negligently receives so many passengers or such a quantity of other lading on board such vessel, that by means thereof such vessel sinks or is upset or injured, and thereby any human being is drowned or otherwise killed, is guilty of manslaughter in the second degree.

Liability of persons having charge of steamboats.

Sec. 255. Every captain or other person having charge of any steamboat used for the conveyance of passengers, or of the boilers and engines thereof, who, from ignorance or gross neglect, or for the purpose of excelling any other boat in speed, creates or allows to be created, such an undue quantity of steam as to burst or break the boiler or other apparatus in which it shall be generated, or any apparatus or machinery connected therewith, by which bursting or breaking any person is killed, is deemed guilty of manslaughter in the second degree.

Liability of persons in charge of steam engines.

Sec. 256. Every engineer, or other person having charge of any steam boiler, steam engine or other apparatus for generating or employing steam, employed in any manufactory, railway or other mechanical works, who willfully or from ignorance or gross neglect creates, or allows to be created, such an undue quantity of steam as to burst or break the boiler, engine or apparatus, or to cause any other accident whereby the death of a human being is produced, is guilty of manslaughter in the second degree.

Liabilities of physicians.

Sec. 257. Every physician who, being in a state of intoxication, without a design to effect death, administers any poison drug or medicine, or does any other act as such physician, to another person, which produces the death of such other person is guilty of manslaughter in the second degree.

Keeping gunpowder contrary to law.

Sec. 258. Every person guilty of making or keeping gunpowder or saltpetre within any city or village, in any quantity or manner such as is prohibited by law or by any ordinance of said city or village, in consequence whereof any explosion occurs

whereby any human being is killed, is guilty of manslaughter in the second degree.

Sec. 259. Every person guilty of manslaughter in the second degree is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not more than four years, and not less than two years, or by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by both fine and imprisonment.

Punishment of manslaughter in second degree.

Sec. 260. Homicide is excusable in the following cases :

Excusable homicide defined.

1. When committed by accident and misfortune, in lawfully correcting a child or servant, or in doing any other lawful act, by lawful means, with usual and ordinary caution, and without any unlawful intent ;

2. When committed by accident and misfortune in the heat of passion, upon any sudden and sufficient provocation, or upon a sudden combat ; provided that no undue advantage is taken, nor any dangerous weapon used, and that the killing is not done in a cruel or unusual manner.

Sec. 261. Homicide is justifiable when committed by public officers and those acting by their command in their aid and assistance, either

Justifiable homicide by public officers.

1. In obedience to any judgment of a competent court ; or

2. When necessarily committed in overcoming actual resistance to the execution of some legal process, or to the discharge of any other legal duty ; or,

3. When necessarily committed in retaking felons who have been rescued, or who have escaped, or when necessarily committed in arresting felons fleeing from justice.

Sec. 262. Homicide is also justifiable when committed by any person in either of the following cases :

Justifiable homicide by other persons.

1. When resisting any attempt to murder such person, or to commit any felony upon him or her, or upon or in any dwelling house in which such person is ; or,

2. When committed in the lawful defense of such person, or of his or her husband, wife, parent, child, master, mistress or servant, when there is a reasonable ground to apprehend a design to commit a felony, or to do some great personal injury, and imminent danger of such design being accomplished ; or

3. When necessarily committed in attempting, by lawful ways and means, to apprehend any person for any felony committed ; or in lawfully suppressing any riot ; or in lawfully keeping and preserving the peace.

## CHAPTER III.

## MAIMING.

Section 263. Maiming another person defined.

264. Maiming one's self to escape performance of a duty.

265. Maiming one's self to obtain alms.

266. What injury may constitute maiming.

267. What disfigurement may constitute maiming.

268. Designing to maim, &c.

269. Premeditated design.

270. Subsequent recovery of injured person, when a defense.

271. Punishment.

**Maiming another person defined.** Sec. 263. Every person who, with premeditated design to injure another, inflicts upon his person any injury which disfigures his personal appearance, or disables any member or organ of his body, or seriously diminishes his physical vigor, is guilty of maiming.

**Maiming one's self.** Sec. 264. Every person who, with design to disable himself from performing any legal duty, existing or anticipated, inflicts upon himself any injury whereby he is so disabled, is guilty of maiming.

**Maiming one's self.** Sec. 265. Every person who inflicts upon himself any injury such as if inflicted upon another would constitute maiming, with intent to avail himself of such injury, to excite sympathy, or to obtain alms, or any charitable relief, is guilty of maiming.

**What injury may constitute maiming.** Sec. 266. To constitute maiming it is immaterial by what means or instrument, or in what manner, the injury was inflicted.

**What disfigurement may constitute maiming.** Sec. 267. To constitute maiming by disfigurement the injury must be such as is calculated, after healing, to attract observation.

A disfigurement which can only be discovered by close inspection does not constitute maiming.

Sec. 268. A design to injure, disfigure or disable, is inferred <sup>Designing to maim, &c.</sup> from the fact of inflicting an injury which is calculated to disfigure or disable, unless the circumstances raise a reasonable doubt whether such design existed.

Sec. 269. A premeditated design to injure, disfigure or disable, <sup>Premeditated design.</sup> sufficient to constitute maiming, may be formed instantly before inflicting the wound.

Sec. 270. Where it appears, upon a trial for maiming another person, that the person injured has, before the time of trial, <sup>Subsequent recovery.</sup> so far recovered from the wound that he is no longer by it disfigured in personal appearance, or disabled in any member or organ of his body, or affected in physical vigor, no conviction for maiming shall be had ; but the accused may be convicted of assault and battery, with or without a special intent, according to the proof.

Sec. 271. Every person guilty of maiming is punishable by <sup>Punishment</sup> imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding seven years, or by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

## CHAPTER IV.

### KIDNAPPING.

Section 272. Kidnapping defined.

273. Effect of consent of injured person.

274. Selling services of person of color.

275. Removing from this Territory persons held to service in another State or Territory.

276. Penalty imposed on judicial officers.

Sec. 272. Every person who, without lawful authority, forcibly seizes and confines another, or inveigles or kidnaps another, <sup>Kidnaping defined.</sup> with intent, either :

1. To cause such other person to be secretly confined or imprisoned in this territory against his will ; or

2. To cause such other person to be sent out of this territory against his will ; or

3. To cause such person to be sold as a slave, or in any way held to service against his will, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding ten years.

Effect of consent of injured person.

Sec. 273. Upon any trial for a violation of the preceding section the consent of the person kidnapped or confined there-to shall not be a defense, unless it appear satisfactorily to the jury that such person was above the age of twelve years, and that such consent was not extorted by threats or by duress.

Selling services of persons of color.

Sec. 274. Every person who, within this territory or elsewhere, sells or in any manner transfers, for any term, the services or labor of any black, mulatto, or other person of color, who has been forcibly taken or inveigled, or kidnapped from this territory is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding ten years.

Removing persons from this territory held to service in another.

Sec. 275. Every person claiming that he or another is entitled to the service of a person alleged to be held to labor or or service in a state or territory of the United States who, except as authorized by law, takes or removes or willfully does any act tending towards removing from this territory any such person, is guilty of felony, punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding ten years, and by a penalty of five hundred dollars, recoverable in a civil action by the party aggrieved.

Penalty.

Sec. 276. Every judge or other public officer of this territory who grants or issues any warrant, certificate or other process in any proceeding for the removal from this territory of any person claimed as held to labor or service in a state or territory of the United States, except in pursuance of positive enactment, is guilty of a misdemeanor ; and in addition to the punishment therefor prescribed by law, he forfeits five hundred dollars to the party aggrieved, recoverable in a civil action.

## CHAPTER V.

### ATTEMPTS TO KILL.

#### Section 277. Administering poison.

Section 278. Shooting and assault and battery with deadly weapons.

279. Other assaults with intent to kill.

Sec. 277. Every person who with intent to kill, administers <sup>Administering</sup> or causes or procures to be administered to another any poison <sup>poison.</sup> which is actually taken by such other, but by which death is not caused, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not less than ten years.

Sec. 278. Every person who shoots or attempts to shoot at <sup>Shooting and</sup> another, with any kind of fire arms, air gun or other means what- <sup>assault and bat-</sup> ever, with intent to kill any person, or who commits any as- <sup>tery.</sup> sult and battery upon another by means of any deadly weapon, and by such other means or force as was likely to produce death with intent to kill any other person, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding ten years.

Sec. 279. Every person who is guilty of an assault with in- <sup>Other assaults.</sup> tent to kill any person, the punishment for which is not pre- scribed by the foregoing section, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison for a term not exceeding five years, or in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not ex- ceeding five hundred dollars, or by both such fine and impris- onment.

## CHAPTER VI.

### ROBBERY.

Section 280. Robbery defined.

281. How force or fear must be employed.

282. Degree of force immaterial.

283. What fear may be an element in robbery.

284. Value of property taken immaterial.

285. Taking of property secretly, not robbery.

286. Two degrees of robbery.

287. Punishment of robbery in the first degree.

288. Punishment of robbery in the second de-  
gree.

**Section 289. Punishment of robbery committed by two or more persons.**

- Robbery defined**      **Sec. 280.** Robbery is a wrongful taking of personal property in the possession of another, from his person or immediate presence, and against his will, accomplished by means of force or fear.
- How force or fear must be employed.**      **Sec. 281.** To constitute robbery the force or fear must be employed either to obtain or retain possession of the property or to prevent or overcome resistance to the taking. If employed merely as a means of escape it does not constitute robbery.
- Degree of force immaterial.**      **Sec. 282.** When force is employed in either of the ways specified in the last section, the degree of force employed is immaterial.
- What fear may be an element in robbery.**      **Sec. 283.** The fear which constitutes robbery may be either ;
1. The fear of an unlawful injury, immediate or future, to the person or property of the person robbed, or of any relative, of his, or member of his family ; or,
  2. The fear of an immediate and unlawful injury to the person or property of any one in the company of the person robbed, at the time of the robbery.
- Value of property taken immaterial.**      **Sec. 284.** When property is taken under the circumstances required to constitute robbery, the fact that the property was of trifling value does not qualify the offense.
- Taking property secretly, not robbery.**      **Sec. 285.** The taking of property from the person of another is not robbery, when it clearly appears that the taking was fully completed without his knowledge.
- Two degrees of robbery.**      **Sec. 286.** Robbery when accomplished by the use of force or of putting the person robbed in fear of some immediate injury to his person, is robbery in the first degree. When accomplished in any other manner it is robbery in the second degree.
- Punishment of robbery in first degree.**      **Sec. 287.** Every person guilty of robbery in the first degree is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not less than ten years.
- Punishment of robbery in second degree.**      **Sec. 288.** Every person guilty of robbery in the second de-

gree is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding ten years .

Sec. 289. Whenever two or more persons conjointly commit a robbery, or where the whole number of persons conjointly committing a robbery, and persons present and aiding such robbery amount to two or more, each and either of such persons is punishable by imprisonment for life.

Punishment of robbery when committed by two or more persons.

CHAPTER VII.

ASSAULTS WITH INTENT TO COMMIT FELONY OTHER THAN ASSAULTS WITH INTENT TO KILL.

- Section 290. Shooting and assault with deadly weapon.
- 291. Other assaults.
- 292. Administering stupefying drugs.

Sec. 290. Every person who shoots or attempts to shoot at another with any kind of fire-arms, air-gun, or other means whatever, or commits any assault or battery upon another by means of any deadly weapon or by such other means or force as was likely to produce death, with intent to commit any felony other than an assault with intent to kill, or in resisting the execution of any legal process, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding ten years.

Shooting and assault with deadly weapons

Sec. 291. Every person who is guilty of an assault with intent to commit any felony, except an assault with intent to kill, the punishment for which assault is not prescribed by the preceding section, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding five years, or in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Other assaults.

Sec. 292. Every person guilty of administering to another any chloroform, ether, laudanum or other intoxicating, narcotic or anesthetic agent, with intent thereby to enable or assist himself or any other person to commit any felony, is guilty of felony.

Administering stupefying drug

## CHAPTER VIII.

## DUELS AND CHALLENGES.

Section 293. Duel defined.

294. Punishment for fighting a duel.

295. Incapacity to hold office.

296. Punishment of seconds, aids, and surgeons.

297. Punishment for challenges.

298. Challenge defined.

299. Attempts to induce a challenge.

300. Posting for not fighting.

301. Leaving the Territory with intent to evade laws against dueling.

302. Where such person may be indicted and tried.

303. Witness privilege.

Duel defined. **Sec. 293.** A duel is any combat, with deadly weapons, fought between two persons by previous agreement or upon a previous challenge.

Punishment for fighting a duel. **Sec. 294.** Every person guilty of fighting any duel, although no death or wound ensues, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding ten years.

Incapacity to hold office. **Sec. 295.** Every person convicted of fighting a duel is thereafter incapable of holding or being elected or appointed to any office, place or post of trust or emolument, civil or military, under this territory.

Punishment of seconds, aids, and surgeons. **Sec. 296.** Every person who is present at the time when any duel is fought, either as second, aid or surgeon, or who advises or gives any countenance to any duel, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding seven years.

Punishment for challenges. **Sec. 297.** Every person who challenges another to fight a duel; every person who accepts any such challenge; and every person who knowingly forwards, carries or delivers any such challenge, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding seven years.

Challenge defined. **Sec. 298.** Any words, spoken or written, or any signs, ut-

tered or made to any person, expressing or implying or intended to express or imply a desire, request, invitation or demand, to fight a duel, or to meet for the purpose of fighting a duel, are deemed a challenge.

Sec 299. Every person guilty of sending, uttering or making to another any words or signs whatever, with intent to provoke or induce such person to give or receive any challenge to fight a duel, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Attempts to induce a challenge

Sec. 300. Every person who posts or publishes another for not fighting a duel, or for not sending or accepting a challenge to fight a duel, or who uses any reproachful or contemptuous language, verbal, written or printed, to or concerning another for not sending or accepting a challenge to fight a duel, or with intent to provoke a duel, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Posting for not fighting.

Sec. 301. Every person who leaves this territory with intent to elude any of the provisions of this chapter, and to commit any act out of this territory, such as is prohibited by this chapter, and who does any act, although out of this territory, which would be punishable by said provisions, if committed within this territory is punishable in the same manner as he would have been, in case such act had been committed within this territory. Leaving the territory with intent to evade laws against dueling.

Sec. 302. Such person may be indicted and tried in any county within this territory. Where such person may be indicted and tried.

Sec. 303. No person shall be excused from testifying or answering any question upon any investigation or trial for a violation of either of the provisions of this chapter, upon the ground that his testimony might tend to convict him of a crime. But no evidence given upon any examination of a person so testifying shall be received against him in any criminal prosecution or proceeding. Witnesses' privilege.

## CHAPTER IX.

### ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Section 304. Assault defined.

305. Battery defined.

306 Use of force or violence declared not unlawful in certain cases.

307. Punishment of assault or assault and battery.

308. Assaults with dangerous weapons, &c.

**Assault defined.** Sec. 304. An assault is any willful and unlawful attempt or offer, with force or violence, to do a corporal hurt to another.

**Battery defined.** Sec. 305. A battery is any willful and unlawful use of force or violence upon the person of another.

Sec. 306. To use or to attempt to offer to use force or violence upon or towards the person of another is not unlawful in the following cases :

1. When necessarily committed by a public officer in the performance of any legal duty ; or by any other person assisting him or acting by his direction ;

2. When necessarily committed by any person in arresting one who has committed any felony, and delivering him to a public officer competent to receive him in custody ;

3. When committed either by the party about to be injured or by any other person in his aid or defense, in preventing or attempting to prevent an offense against his person, or any trespass or other unlawful interference with real or personal property in his lawful possession ; provided the force or violence used is not more than sufficient to prevent such offense.

4. When committed by a parent or the authorized agent of any parent, or by any guardian, master, or teacher, in the exercise of a lawful authority to restrain or correct his child, ward, apprentice or scholar ; provided restraint or correction has been rendered necessary by the misconduct of such child, ward, apprentice or scholar, or by his refusal to obey the lawful command of such parent, or authorized agent or guardian, master or teacher, and the force or violence used is reasonable in manner and moderate in degree ;

5. When committed by a carrier of passengers, or the authorized agents or servants of such carrier, or by any person assisting them, at their request, in expelling from any carriage, railroad car, vessel or other vehicle, any passenger who refuses

to obey a lawful and reasonable regulation prescribed for the conduct of passengers; if such vehicle has first been stopped and the force and violence used is not more than is sufficient to expel the offending passenger, with a reasonable regard to his personal safety;

6. When committed by any person in preventing an idiot, lunatic, insane person or other person of unsound mind, including persons temporarily or partially deprived of reason, from committing an act dangerous to himself or to another, or enforcing such restraint as is necessary for the protection of his person or for his restoration to health; during such period only as shall be necessary to obtain legal authority for the restraint or custody of his person.

Sec. 307. Assault or assault and battery is punishable by <sup>Punishment.</sup> imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or both.

Sec 308. Every person who, with intent to do bodily harm, <sup>Assaults with dangerous weapons, &c.</sup> and without justifiable or excusable cause, commits any assault upon the person of another with any sharp or dangerous weapon, or who without such cause shoots or attempts to shoot at another with any kind of fire-arms, or air-gun or other means whatever, with intent to injure any person, although without intent to kill such person or to commit any felony, is punishable by imprisonment in the Territorial prison not exceeding five years, or by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year.

## CHAPTER X.

### LIBEL.

- Section 309. Libel defined.
310. Libel a misdemeanor.
311. Malice presumed.
312. Truth may be given in evidence.
313. Publication defined.
314. Liability of editors and others.
315. Publishing a true report of public official proceedings privileged.

Section 316. Extent of the privilege.

317. Other privileged communications.

318. Threatening to publish a libel.

**Libel defined.** Sec. 309. Any malicious injury to good name, other than by words orally spoken, is a libel.

**Libel a misdemeanor.** Sec. 310. Every person who wilfully, and with a malicious intent to injure another, publishes any libel is guilty of a misdemeanor.

**Malice presumed.** Sec. 311. An injurious publication is presumed to have been malicious if no justifiable motive for making it is shown.

**Truth may be given in evidence.** Sec. 312. In all criminal prosecutions or indictments for libel, the truth may be given in evidence to the jury, and if it shall appear to the jury, that the matter charged as libelous is true and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted.

**Publication defined.** Sec. 313. To sustain a charge of publishing a libel it is not needful that the words complained of should have been read by any person. It is enough that the accused knowingly parted with the immediate custody of the libel under circumstances which exposed it to be read by any other person than himself.

**Liability of editors and others.** Sec. 314. Each author, editor, and proprietor, of any book, newspaper or serial publication, and each member of any partnership or incorporated association, by which any book, newspaper, or serial publication is issued, is chargeable with the publication of any words contained in any part of said book, or number of such newspaper or serial.

**Privilege.** Sec. 315. No reporter, editor or proprietor of any newspaper, is liable to any prosecution for a fair and true report of any judicial, legislative, or other public official proceedings, or of any statement, speech, argument, or debate in the course of the same, except upon proof of malice, in making such report, which shall in no case be implied from the mere fact of publication.

**Extent of privilege.** Sec. 316. Libelous remarks or comments connected with matter privileged by the last section receive no privilege by reason of their being so connected.

Sec. 317. A communication made to a person interested in the communication by one who was also interested or who stood in such a relation to the former as to afford a reasonable ground for supposing his motive innocent, is not presumed to be malicious, and is called a privileged communication.

Other privileged communications.

Sec. 318. Every person who threatens to another to publish a libel concerning him or any parent, husband, wife or child of such person or member of his family, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Threatening to publish a libel.

## TITLE X.

### OF CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON, AND AGAINST PUBLIC DECENCY, AND GOOD MORALS.

Chapter I. Rape, abduction, carnal abuse of children and seduction.

II. Abandonment and neglect of children.

III. Abortions and concealing death of infant.

IV. Child stealing.

V. Bigamy, incest, and the crime against nature.

VI. Violating sepulture and the remains of the dead.

VII. Indecent exposures, obscene exhibitions, books and prints, and disorderly houses.

VIII. Lotteries.

IX. Gaming.

X. Pawnbrokers.

### CHAPTER I.

#### RAPE, ABDUCTION, CARNAL ABUSE OF CHILDREN, AND SEDUCTION.

Section 319. Rape defined.

320. When physical ability must be proved.

321. Penetration sufficient.

Section 322. Rape in the first degree defined.

323. Rape in the second degree defined.

324. Punishment of rape in the first degree.

325. Punishment of rape in the second degree.

326. Compelling woman to marry.

327. Taking a woman with intent to compel her to marry or be defiled.

328. Seduction for the purposes of prostitution.

329. Abduction.

330. Seduction under promise of marriage.

331. Subsequent marriage a defense.

Rape defined. Sec. 319. Rape is an act of sexual intercourse accomplished with a female not the wife of the perpetrator, under either of the following circumstances :

1. Where the female is under the age of ten years;
2. Where she is incapable, through lunacy or any other unsoundness of mind, whether temporary or permanent, of giving legal consent ;
3. Where she resists, but her resistance is overcome by force or violence ;
4. Where she is prevented from resisting by threats of immediate and great bodily harm, accompanied by apparent power of execution ;
5. Where she is prevented from resisting by any intoxicating, narcotic or anesthetic agent administered by or with the privity of the accused ;
6. Where she is at the time unconscious of the nature of the act, and this is known to the accused.
7. Where she submits under a belief that the person committing the act is her husband ; and this belief is induced by artifice, pretense or concealment, practised by the accused, with intent to induce such belief.

When physical ability must be proved. Sec. 320. No conviction for rape can be had against one who was under the age of fourteen years at the time of the act alleged ; unless his physical ability to accomplish penetration is proved as an independent fact, and beyond a reasonable doubt.

Sec. 321. The essential guilt of rape consists in the outrage to the person and feeling of the female. Any sexual pen-

etration however slight, is sufficient to complete the crime. Penetration sufficient.

Sec. 322. Rape committed upon a female under the age of ten years, or incapable through lunacy or any other unsoundness of mind of giving legal consent, or accomplished by means of force overcoming her resistance, is rape in the first degree. Rape in first degree defined.

Sec. 323. In all other cases rape is of the second degree. Second degree defined.

Sec. 324. Rape in the first degree is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not less than ten years. Punishment of rape in the first degree.

Sec. 325. Rape in the second degree is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not less than five years. Punishment of rape in the second degree.

Sec. 326. Every person who takes any woman against her will, and by force, menace or duress compels her to marry him or to marry any other person, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not less than ten years. Compelling woman to marry

Sec. 327. Every person who takes any woman unlawfully against her will, with the intent to compel her by force, menace or duress to marry him, or to marry any other person, or to be defiled, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding ten years. Taking a woman with intent to compel her to marry or to be defiled.

Sec. 328. Every person who inveigles or entices any unmarried female of previous chaste character under the age of twenty-five years, into any house of ill fame or of assignation, or elsewhere, for the purpose of prostitution; and every person who aids or assists in such abduction for such purpose, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding five years, or by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Seduction for purposes of prostitution.

Sec. 329. Every person who takes away any female under the age of fifteen years, from her father, mother, guardian or other person having the legal charge of her person, without their consent, either for the purpose of marriage, concubinage or prostitution is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding five years, or by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Abduction.

**Seduction under promise of marriage.** Sec. 330. Every person who, under promise of marriage, seduces and has illicit connection with any unmarried female of previous chaste character, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding five years, or by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

**Subsequent marriage a defense** Sec. 331. The subsequent marriage of the parties is a defense to a prosecution for a violation of the last section.

## CHAPTER II.

### ABANDONMENT AND NEGLECT OF CHILDREN.

Section 332. Deserting child.

333. Omitting to provide child with necessaries.

**Deserting child** Sec. 332. Every parent of any child under the age of six years, and every person to whom any such child has been confided for nurture or education, who deserts such child in any place whatever, with intent wholly to abandon it, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding seven years, or in a county jail not exceeding one year.

**Omitting to provide child with necessaries.** Sec. 333. Every parent of any child who willfully omits, without lawful excuse, to perform any duty imposed upon him by law to furnish necessary food, clothing, shelter, or medical attendance for such child, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

## CHAPTER III.

### ABORTIONS AND CONCEALING DEATH OF INFANT

Section 334. Administering drugs with intent to procure miscarriage.

335. Submitting to attempt to procure miscarriage.

336. Concealing still birth or the death of the infant.

Sec. 334. Every person who administers to any pregnant <sup>Administering drugs.</sup> woman, or who prescribes for any such woman, or advises or procures any such woman to take any medicine, drug or substance, or uses or employs any instrument, or other means whatever with intent thereby to procure the miscarriage of such woman, unless the same is necessary to preserve her life, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding three years or in a county jail not exceeding one year.

Sec. 335. Every woman who solicits of any person any <sup>Submitting to attempt.</sup> medicine drug or substance whatever, and takes the same, or who submits to any operation or to the use of any means whatever, with intent thereby to procure a miscarriage, unless the same is necessary to preserve her life, is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by both.

Sec. 336. Every woman who endeavors either by herself or <sup>Concealing still birth or death of infant.</sup> by the aid of others to conceal the still birth of an issue of her body, which if born alive would be a bastard, or the death of any such issue under the age of two years, is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or both.

## CHAPTER IV.

### CHILD STEALING.

#### Section 337. Definition and punishment of child stealing.

Sec. 337. Every person who maliciously, forcibly or fraudulently takes or entices away any child under the age of twelve <sup>Definition and punishment of child stealing.</sup> years, with intent to detain and conceal such child from its parent, guardian or other person having the lawful charge of such child, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding ten years or by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

## CHAPTER V.

## BIGAMY, INCEST, AND THE CRIME AGAINST NATURE.

Section 338. Bigamy defined.

339. Exceptions.

340. Punishment of Bigamy.

341. Other unlawful marriages.

342. Incest.

343. Crime against nature.

344. Penetration sufficient.

**Bigamy defined.** Sec. 338. Every person who, having been married to another who remains living, marries any other person, except in the cases specified in the next section, is guilty of bigamy.

**Exceptions.** Sec. 339. The last section does not extend :

1. To any person by reason of any former marriage, whose husband or wife by such marriage has been absent for five successive years without being known to such person within that time to be living ; nor,

2. To any person by reason of any former marriage whose husband or wife by such marriage has absented himself or herself from his wife or her husband and has been continually remaining without the United States for the space of five years together ; nor,

3. To any person by reason of any former marriage which has been pronounced void, annulled or dissolved by the judgment of a competent court, unless such marriage was dissolved upon the ground of adultery committed by such person ; nor,

4. To any person by reason of any former marriage with a husband or wife who has been sentenced to imprisonment for life.

**Punishment of bigamy.** Sec. 340. Every person guilty of bigamy is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding five years.

**Other unlawful marriages.** Sec. 341. Every person who knowingly marries the husband

or wife of another, in any case in which such husband or wife would be punishable according to the foregoing provisions, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding five years or in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 342. Persons who, being within the degrees of consanguinity within which marriages are, by the laws of the territory, declared incestuous and void, intermarry with each other, or commit adultery or fornication with each other, are punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding ten years. <sup>Incest.</sup>

Sec. 343. Every person who is guilty of the detestable and abominable crime against nature, committed with mankind or with a beast, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding ten years. <sup>Crime against nature.</sup>

Sec. 344. Any sexual penetration, however slight, is sufficient to complete the crime against nature. <sup>Penetration sufficient.</sup>

## CHAPTER VI.

### VIOLATING SEPULTURE AND THE REMAINS OF THE DEAD.

- Section 345. Right to direct disposal of one's own body after death.
346. Duty of burial.
347. Burial in other States.
348. Dissection, when allowed.
349. Unlawful dissection a misdemeanor.
350. Remains after dissection, must be buried.
351. Dead limb or member of a human body.
352. Who are charged with duty of burial.
353. Punishment for omitting to bury.
354. Who entitled to custody of body.
355. Unlawful removal of or interference with the bodies of the dead.
356. Purchasing corpses forbidden.
357. Unlawful interference with places of burial.
358. Removal from one burial place to another.

## Section 359. Arresting or attaching a dead body

360. Disturbing funerals.

361. Defacing tombs, monuments, &amp;c.

362. Unlawful dissection.

Disposal of  
one's own body  
after death.

Sec. 345. Every person has the right to direct the manner in which his body shall be disposed of after his death ; and to direct the manner in which any part of his body which becomes separated therefrom during his life time shall be disposed of. The provisions of this chapter do not apply where such person has given directions for the disposal of his body or any part thereof inconsistent with those provisions.

Duty of burial

Sec. 346. Except in the cases in which a right to dissect a dead body is expressly conferred by law, every dead body of a human being lying within this territory must be decently buried within a reasonable time after the death.

Burial in other  
States.

Sec. 347. The last section does not affect the right to carry the dead body of a human being through this territory or to remove from this territory the body of a person dying within it, for the purpose of burying the same in another state, or territory.

Dissection  
when allowed.

Sec. 348. The right to dissect the dead body of a human being exists in the following cases :

1. In the cases authorized by positive enactment of the Legislative assembly of this Territory ;

2. Whenever the death occurs under circumstances in which a coroner is authorized by law to hold an inquest upon the body, and a coroner authorizes such dissection for the purposes of the inquest.

3. Whenever any husband or next of kin of a deceased person, being charged by law with the duty of burial, authorizes such dissection for the purpose of ascertaining the cause of death.

Unlawful dis-  
section a mis-  
demeanor.

Sec. 349. Every person who makes or procures to be made any dissection of the body of a human being, except by authority of law, or in pursuance of a permission given by the deceased, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 350. In all cases in which a dissection has been made,

the provisions of this chapter, requiring the burial of a dead body, and punishing interference with or injuries to a dead body, apply equally to the remains of the body dissected, as soon as the lawful purposes of such dissection have been accomplished.

Remains after dissection.

Sec. 351. All provisions of this chapter requiring the burial of a dead body, or punishing interference with or injuries to a dead body, apply equally to any dead limb or member of a human body, separated therefrom during lifetime.

Dead limb or member of human body.

Sec. 352. The duty of burying the body of a deceased person devolves upon the persons hereinafter specified :

1. If the deceased were a married woman the duty of burial devolves upon her husband ;

2. If the deceased were not a married woman, but left any kindred, the duty of burial devolves upon the person or persons in the same degree nearest of kin to the deceased, being of adult age, and within this territory and possessed of sufficient means to defray the necessary expenses.

3. If the deceased left no husband, nor kindred, answering the foregoing description, the duty of burial devolves upon the coroner conducting an inquest upon the body of the deceased if any such inquest is held, if none, then upon the persons charged with the support of the poor in the locality in which the death occurs ;

4. In case the person upon whom the duty of burial is cast by the foregoing provisions omits to make such burial within a reasonable time, the duty devolves upon the person next specified ; and if all omit to act, it devolves upon the tenant, or, if there is no tenant, upon the owner of the premises, or master, or, if there is no master, upon the owner of the vessel in which the death occurs or the body is found.

Sec. 353. Every person upon whom the duty of making burial of the remains of a deceased person is imposed by law, who omit to perform that duty within a reasonable time, is guilty of a misdemeanor ; and, in addition to the punishment prescribed therefor, is liable to pay to the person performing the duty in his stead, treble the expenses incurred by the latter in making the burial, to be recovered in a civil action.

Who are charged with duty of burial.

Who entitled to custody of a body.

Sec. 354. The person charged by law with the duty of burying the body of a deceased person is entitled to the custody of such body for the purpose of burying it; except that in the cases in which an inquest is required by law to be held upon a dead body, by a coroner, such coroner is entitled to its custody until such inquest has been completed.

Unlawful removal of or interference with the bodies of the dead.

Sec. 355. Every person who removes any part of the dead body of a human being from any grave or other place where the same has been buried or from any place where the same is deposited while awaiting burial, with intent to sell the same, or to dissect it without authority of law, or from malice or wantonness, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding five years, or in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Purchasing corpses forbidden.

Sec. 356. Every person who purchases, or who receives, except for the purpose of burial, any dead body of a human being knowing that the same has been removed contrary to the last section, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding five years, or in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Unlawful interference with places of burial.

Sec. 357. Every person who opens any grave or other place of burial, temporary or otherwise, or who breaks open any building wherein any dead body of a human being is deposited while awaiting burial, with intent, either :

1. To remove any dead body of a human being for the purpose of selling the same, or for the purpose of dissection ; or
2. To steal the coffin, or any part thereof, or anything attached thereto, or connected therewith, or the vestments or other articles buried with the same,

Is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding two, or in a county jail not exceeding six months or by a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Removal from one burial place to another.

Sec. 358. Whenever a cemetery or other place of burial is lawfully authorized to be removed from one place to another, the right and duty to disinter, remove and rebury the remains of bodies there lying buried, devolves upon the persons named

in section 352, in the order in which they are named, and, if they all fail to act, then upon the lawful custodians of the place of burial so removed. Every omission of such duty is punishable in the same manner as other omissions to perform the duty of making burial are made punishable by section 353.

Sec. 359. Every person who arrests or attaches any dead body of a human being upon any debt or demand whatever, or detains or claims to detain it for any debt or demand, or upon any pretended lien or charge, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Arresting or attaching a dead body.

Sec. 360. Every person who willfully disturbs, interrupts or disquiets any assemblage of people met for the purpose of any funeral; or who, without authority of law, obstructs or detains any persons engaged in carrying or accompanying any dead body of a human being to a place of burial, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Disturbing funerals.

Sec. 361. Every person who willfully defaces, breaks, destroys or removes any tomb, monument or grave stone erected to any deceased person, or any memento or memorial, or any ornamental plant, tree, or shrub appertaining to the place of burial of a human being, without authority from the owner of the soil, and husband or wife, or if there be no husband or wife then from the next of kin of the deceased, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Defacing tombs, monuments, &c.

Sec. 362. Every person who violates any provision of any enactment of the Legislative assembly of this Territory, now in force or that hereafter may be enacted, not provided for in this Code relative to dissection, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

## CHAPTER VII.

### INDECENT EXPOSURE, OBSCENE EXHIBITIONS, BOOKS AND PRINTS AND BAWDY AND OTHER DISORDERLY HOUSES.

Section 363. Indecent exposures, exhibitions, pictures, &c.

364. Seizure of indecent articles authorized.

365. Their character to be summarily determined.

366. Their destruction.

367. Keeping bawdy house.

368. Keeping disorderly house.

369. Letting building for unlawful purposes.

Sec. 363. Every person who, willfully and lewdly, either :

Indecent exposures, exhibitions, pictures, &c.

1. Exposes his person, or the private parts thereof, in any public place, or in any place where there are present other persons to be offended or annoyed thereby ; or,

2. Procures, counsels or assists any person so to expose himself, or to take any part in any model artist exhibition, or to make any other exhibition of himself to public view, or to the view of any number of persons, such as is offensive to decency, or is adapted to excite to vicious or lewd thoughts or acts ; or,

3. Writes or composes, stereotypes, prints, publishes, sells, distributes, or keeps for sale, or exhibits any obscene or indecent writing, paper or book, or designs or copies, draws or engraves, paints or otherwise prepares any obscene or indecent picture or print of any description, or moulds, cuts, casts, or otherwise makes any obscene or indecent figure, or form,

Is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Seizure of indecent articles authorized.

Sec. 364. Every person who is authorized or enjoined to arrest any person for a violation of subdivision 3 of the last section, is equally authorized and enjoined to seize any obscene or indecent writing, paper, book, picture, print or figure found in possession or under the control of the person so arrested, and to deliver the same to the magistrate before whom the person so arrested is required to be taken.

Their character to be summarily determined.

Sec. 365. The magistrate to whom any obscene or indecent writing, paper, book, picture, print or figure, is delivered pursuant to the foregoing section, shall, upon the examination of the accused, or, if the examination is delayed or prevented, without awaiting such examination, determine the character of such writing, paper, book, picture, print or figure, and if he finds it to be obscene or indecent he shall cause the same to be destroyed, or to be delivered to the district attorney of the county in which the accused is liable to indictment or to be committed to prison, as the interests of justice in his judgment require. But

not more than two copies of any one writing, paper, book, picture, print or figure, shall be delivered to the district attorney.

Sec. 366. Upon the conviction of the accused such district attorney shall cause any writing, paper, book, picture, print or figure, in respect whereof the accused stands convicted and which remains in the possession or under the control of such district attorney, to be destroyed. Their destruction.

Sec. 367. Every person who keeps any bawdy house, house of ill-fame, of assignation, or of prostitution, or any other house or place for persons to visit for unlawful sexual intercourse or for any other lewd obscene or indecent purpose, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Keeping bawdy house.

Sec. 368. Every person who keeps any disorderly house, or any house of public resort by which the peace, comfort or decency of the immediate neighborhood is habitually disturbed, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Keeping disorderly house.

Sec. 369. Every person who lets any building or portion of any building knowing that it is intended to be used for any purpose declared punishable by this chapter, or who otherwise permits any building or portion of a building to be so used, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Letting building for unlawful purposes.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### LOTTERIES.

- Section 370. Lottery defined.
371. Lottery declared a public nuisance.
372. Setting up lotteries.
373. Selling lottery tickets.
374. Buying lottery tickets.
375. Advertising lotteries.
376. Offering property for disposal dependent upon the drawing of any lottery.
377. Lottery offices.
378. Advertising lottery offices.
379. Insuring lottery tickets, &c.,
380. Advertising offers to insure lottery tickets.

Section 381. Property offered for disposal in lotteries, forfeited.

382. Letting building for lottery purposes.

383. Lotteries out of this Territory.

384. Advertisements by persons out of the Territory.

**Lottery defined.** Sec. 370. A lottery is any scheme for the disposal or distribution of property by chance among persons who have paid or promised or agreed to pay any valuable consideration for the chance of obtaining such property or a portion of it, or for any share of, or interest in such property, upon any agreement, understanding or expectation that it is to be distributed or disposed of by lot or chance; whether called a lottery, a raffle, or a gift enterprise, or by whatever name the same may be known.

**Lottery declared a public nuisance.** Sec. 371. Every lottery is unlawful and a common and public nuisance.

**Setting up lotteries.** Sec. 372. Every person who contrives, prepares, sets up, proposes or draws any lottery, is punishable by a fine equal to double the amount of the whole sum or value for which such lottery was made; and if such amount cannot be ascertained, then by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding two years, or by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine of two thousand five hundred dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

**Selling lottery tickets.** Sec. 373. Every person who sells, gives, or in any manner whatever furnishes or transfers to or for any other person, any ticket, chance, share or interest, or any paper certificate or instrument, purporting or represented or understood to be, or represent any ticket, chance, share or interest in or depending upon the event of any lottery, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

**Buying lottery tickets.** Sec. 374. Every person who buys, or in any manner whatever accepts or receives for himself or another, any ticket, chance, share or interest, or any paper, certificate or instrument, purporting or represented or understood to be, or to represent any ticket, chance, share or interest in or depending upon the event of any lottery, forfeits ten dollars, to be recov-

ered by the county superintendent of public instruction, of the county in which the offense was committed, for the use of common schools in said county.

Sec. 375. Every person who, by writing or printing, by circulars or letters, or in any other way advertises or publishes any account of any lottery, stating when or where the same is to be or has been drawn, or what are the prizes or any of them therein, or the price of a ticket or of any share or interest, or where it may be obtained, or in any way aiding or assisting the same, or adapted to induce persons to adventure therein, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Advertising lot-  
teries.

Sec. 376. Every person who offers for sale, distribution or disposition in any way, any real or personal property, or things in action, or any interest therein, to be determined by lot or chance that shall be dependent upon the drawing of any lottery within or out of this territory, and every person who sells, furnishes or procures, or causes to be sold, furnished or procured in any manner whatsoever, any chance or share, or any interest whatever, in any property offered for sale, distribution or disposition in violation of this section, or any ticket or other evidence of any chance, share or interest in such property, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Offering prop-  
erty for dispo-  
sal dependent  
upon the draw-  
ing of any lot-  
tery.

Sec. 377. Every person who opens, sets up or keeps, by himself, or by any other person or persons, any office or other place for registering the numbers of any ticket in any lottery, or for making, receiving or registering any bets or wagers upon the drawing, determination or result of any lottery, is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars. Lottery offices.

Sec. 378. Every person who by writing or printing, by circulars or letters, or in any other way, advertises or publishes any account of the opening, setting up or keeping of any office or other place for either of the purposes prohibited by the last section, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Advertising lot-  
tery offices.

Sec. 379. Every person who insures or receives any consideration for insuring for or against the drawing of any ticket, share or interest in any lottery, or for or against the drawing of any number, or ticket, or number of any ticket in any lot- Insuring lottery  
tickets, &c.

tery; and every person who receives any valuable consideration upon any agreement to pay any sum, or to deliver any property or thing in action in the event that any ticket, share or interest in any lottery, or any number, or ticket, or number of any ticket in any lottery shall prove fortunate or unfortunate, or shall be drawn or not drawn on any particular day, or in any particular order; and every person who promises, agrees or offers to pay any sum of money or to deliver any property or thing in action, or to do, or forbear to do anything for the benefit of any other person, with or without consideration, upon any event whatever connected with any lottery, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

**Advertising.** Sec. 380. Every person who by writing or printing, by circulars or letters, or in any other way, advertises or publishes any offer, notice, or proposal for any violation of the last section, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

**Property offered.** Sec. 381. All property offered for sale, distribution or disposition, in violation of the provisions of this chapter, is forfeited to the people of this territory, as well before as after the determination of the chance on which the same was dependant. And it is the duty of the respective district attorneys, to demand, sue for and recover, in behalf of this Territory, all property so forfeited, and to cause the same to be sold when recovered, and to pay the proceeds of the sale of such property, and any moneys that may be collected in any such suit, into the county treasury, for the benefit of common schools.

**Letting building** Sec. 382. Every person who lets, or permits to be used any building or portion of any building, knowing that it is intended to be used for any of the purposes declared punishable by this chapter, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

**Lotteries.** Sec. 383. The provisions of this chapter apply in respect to lotteries drawn or to be drawn out of this Territory, whether authorized or not by the laws of the state where they are drawn or to be drawn, in same manner as to lotteries drawn or to be drawn within this territory.

**Advertisements** Sec. 384. The provisions of sections 375 and 378 are applicable wherever the advertisement was published, or the letter

or circular sent or delivered through or in this territory, notwithstanding the person causing or procuring the same to be published, sent or delivered, was out of this territory at the time of so doing.

## CHAPTER IX.

## GAMING.

Section 385. Keeping gambling apparatus in certain places.

386. Punishment.

387. Gambling apparatus declared a nuisance.

388. Winning at play by fraudulent means.

389. Exacting payment of money won at play.

390. Winning or losing upwards of twenty-five dollars.

391. Witness' privilege.

392. Keeping gambling establishments or letting places for gambling purposes.

393. Keeping gambling tables, promoting prohibited games, &c., prohibited.

394. Seizure of gambling implements authorized.

395. Such implements to be destroyed or delivered to district attorney.

396. Such implements to be destroyed upon conviction.

397. Persuading another person to visit gambling places.

398. Certain officers directed to prosecute offenses under this chapter.

399. Duty of masters to suppress gambling on board their vessels.

400. Racing of animals for a stake.

401. Racing near a court.

Sec. 385. It is unlawful to maintain or keep any table, cards, dice or any other article or apparatus whatever, useful or intended to be used in playing any game of cards or faro, or other game of chance, upon which money is usually wagered, at either of the following places : <sup>Keeping gambling apparatus.</sup>

1. Within any building, or the appurtenances or grounds connected with any building in which any court of justice usually holds its sessions ; or any building, any part of which is usually occupied by any religious corporation, or any incorporated benevolent, charitable, scientific or missionary society, or any incorporated academy, high school, college or other institution of learning, or any library company, or building and mutual loan company ;

2. Within any building or the appurtenances or grounds connected with any building, while votes are being received or canvassed therein at any election for any officer of this territory, or of the United States ; or while any public meeting is being held therein ;

3. Within the distance of one mile from any grounds upon which any training, review, drill or exercise of any military organization created or permitted by the laws of this territory is proceeding, or upon which any public fair, exhibition, exercise or meeting is being held or conducted, in the open air.

4. Within any vessel lying in, or navigating any of the waters of this territory ; or owned, or navigated by, or for account of any corporation created by the laws of this territory.

Sec. 386. Every person who knowingly violates the last section is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Punishment.

Gambling apparatus & nuisance.

Sec. 387. Every article or apparatus maintained or kept in violation of section 385, is a common and public nuisance.

Winning at play.

Sec. 388. Every person who, by any fraud, cheat or false pretense whatsoever, while playing at any game, or while bearing a share in any wagers played for, or while betting on the sides or hands of such as play, wins or acquires to himself, or to any other, any sum of money or other valuable thing, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Exactng payment.

Sec. 389. Every person who exacts or receives from another, directly or indirectly, any valuable consideration, by reason of the same having been won by playing at cards, faro, or any other game at chance, or any bet or wager whatever upon the hands or sides of players, forfeits five times the value of the consideration so exacted or received, to be recovered in a civil

action, by the county superintendent of public instruction of the county in which the offence was committed, for the benefit of common schools in said county.

Sec. 390. Every person who wins or loses at play or by betting, at any time, the sum or value of twenty five dollars or upwards, within the space of twenty-four hours, is punishable by a fine not less than five times the value or sum so lost or won, to be recovered in a civil action, by the person, and for the purpose mentioned in the preceding section.

Winning or losing.

Sec. 391. No person shall be excused from giving any testimony or evidence upon any investigation or proceeding for a violation of this chapter, upon the ground that such testimony would tend to convict him of a crime; but such testimony or evidence shall not be received against him upon any criminal investigation or proceeding.

Witnesses' privilege

Sec. 392. Every person who keeps any building, or part of any building, or any vessel or float to be used or occupied for gambling, and every owner, agent or superintendent of any such place who knowingly lets the same or allows it to be used or occupied for gambling, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Keeping gambling establishments, &c.

Sec. 393. Every person who, for gambling purposes, keeps or exhibits any gambling table, establishment, device or apparatus, or is guilty of dealing "faro" or banking for others to deal "faro" or acting as "look-out" or game-keeper for the game of "faro," or any other banking game where money or property is dependent upon the result, or who sells or vends what are commonly called lottery policies, or any writing, card, paper or document in the nature of a bet, wager, or insurance upon the drawing or drawn numbers of any public or private lottery, or indorses a book or any other document for the purpose of enabling others to sell or vend lottery policies, is deemed a common gambler, and is punishable as for a misdemeanor.

Keeping gambling tables, &c prohibited.

Sec. 394. Every person who is authorized or enjoined to arrest any person for a violation of the provisions of this chapter is equally authorized and enjoined to seize any table, cards, dice or other article or apparatus, suitable to be used for gambling purposes, found in the possession or under the control of the person so arrested, and to deliver the same to the magis-

Seizure of gambling implements authorized.

trate before whom the person so arrested is required to be taken.

Such implements to be destroyed or delivered to district attorney.

Sec. 395. The magistrate to whom any thing suitable to be used for gambling purposes is delivered pursuant to the foregoing section, shall, upon the examination of the accused, or if such examination is delayed or prevented, without awaiting such examination, determine the character of the thing so delivered to him, and whether it was actually employed by the accused in violation of the provisions of this chapter; and if he finds that it is of a character suitable to be used for gambling purposes, and that it has been used by the accused in violation of this chapter, he shall cause it to be destroyed or be delivered to the district attorney of the county in which the accused is liable to indictment or trial, as the interests of justice, in his judgment, require.

To be destroyed upon conviction

Sec. 396. Upon the conviction of the accused such district attorney shall cause any such thing suitable to be used for gambling purposes, in respect whereof the accused stands convicted, and which remains in the possession or under the control of such district attorney, to be destroyed.

Persuading another person to visit gambling places.

Sec. 397. Every person who persuades another to visit any building or part of a building, or any vessel or float used or occupied for the purpose of gambling, in consequence whereof such other person gambles therein, is guilty of a misdemeanor; and in addition to the punishment prescribed therefor, is liable to such other person in an amount equal to any money or property lost by him at play at such place, to be recovered in a civil action.

Duty of certain officers.

Sec. 398. It is the duty of all sheriffs, police officers, constables, and prosecuting or district attorneys to inform against and prosecute all persons whom they have credible reason to believe are offenders against the provisions of this chapter; and any omission so to do is punishable by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

Duty of masters of vessels.

Sec. 399. If any commander, owner or lessee of any vessel or float, knowingly permits any gambling for money or property on board such vessel or float, and does not upon his knowledge of the fact, immediately prevent the same, he is punisha-

by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars; and in addition thereto is liable to any party losing any money or property by means of any gambling permitted in violation of this section, in a sum equal to the money or property, to be recovered in a civil action.

Sec. 400. All racing or trial of speed between horses or animals for any bet, stake or reward, except such as is allowed by special laws, is a common nuisance; and every person acting or aiding therein, or making or being interested in any such bet, stake or reward is guilty of a misdemeanor; and in addition to the penalty prescribed therefor he forfeits all title or interest in any animal used with his privity in such race or trial of speed, and in any sum of money or other property betted or staked upon the result thereof.

## CHAPTER X.

### PAWNBROKERS.

Section 401. Pawnbroking without a license.

402. Refusing to exhibit stolen goods to owner.

403. Selling before time to redeem has expired, and refusing to disclose particulars of sale.

Sec. 401. Every person who carries on the business of a pawnbroker, by receiving goods in pledge for loans at any rate of interest above that allowed by law, except by authority of a license from a municipal corporation empowered to grant licenses to pawnbrokers, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 402. Every pawnbroker or person carrying on the business of a pawnbroker, and every junk dealer, who having received any goods which have been embezzled or stolen, refuses or omits to exhibit them, upon demand, during the usual business hours, to the owner of said goods or his agent authorized to demand an inspection thereof, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 403. Every pawnbroker who sells any article received by him in pledge, before the time to redeem the same has ex-

**Misdemeanor.** pired, and every pawnbroker who willfully refuses to disclose the name of the purchaser and the price received by him for any article received by him in pledge, and subsequently sold, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

## TITLE XI.

### OF OTHER INJURIES TO PERSONS.

- Section 404. Acts of intoxicated physicians.  
 405. Willfully poisoning food, &c.  
 406. Overloading passenger vessels.  
 407. Mismanagement of steamboats.  
 408. Mismanagement of steam boilers.  
 409. Fictitious copartnership names.  
 410. Counterfeiting trade marks.  
 411. Keeping dies, &c., with intent to counterfeit trade marks.  
 412. Selling goods which bear counterfeit trade marks.  
 413. Colorable imitations of trade marks.  
 414. Trade mark defined.  
 415. Goods defined.  
 416. Affixing defined.  
 417. Refilling or selling stamped mineral water bottles, &c.  
 418. Keeping such bottles with intent to refill or sell them.  
 419. Search for bottles kept in violation of law, authorized.  
 420. Defacing marks upon wrecked property.  
 421. Defacing marks upon logs or lumber.  
 422. Officer unlawfully detaining wrecked property.  
 423. Fraud in affairs of limited partnership.  
 424. Solemnizing unlawful marriages.  
 425. Unlawful confinement of idiots, insane persons, &c.  
 426. Taking usury.

Section 427. Reconfining persons discharged upon writ of deliverance.

428. Concealing persons entitled to writ of deliverance.

429. Assisting to secrete such persons.

Sec. 404. Every physician, who, being in a state of intoxication, administers any poison, drug or medicine, or does any other act as such physician, to another person, by which the life of such other is endangered, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Acts of intoxicated physicians.

Sec. 405. Every person who willfully mingles any poison with any food, drink or medicine, with intent that the same shall be taken by any human being to his injury, and every person who willfully poisons any spring, well or reservoir of water, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding ten years, or in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Willfully poisoning food.

Sec. 406. Every person navigating any vessel for gain, who willfully or negligently receives so many passengers or such a quantity of other lading on board such vessel, that by means thereof such vessel sinks or is upset or injured, and thereby the life of any human being is endangered, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Overloading passenger vessel.

Sec. 407. Every captain or other person having charge of any steamboat used for the conveyance of passengers, or of the boilers and engines thereof, who, from ignorance or gross neglect, or for the purpose of excelling any other boat in speed creates or allows to be created such an undue quantity of steam as to burst or break the boiler or other apparatus in which it shall be generated, or any apparatus or machinery connected therewith, by which bursting or breaking human life is endangered, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Mismanagement of steamboats.

Sec 408. Every engineer or other person having charge of any steam boiler, steam engine, or other apparatus for generating or employing steam, employed in any manufactory, railway or other mechanical works, who willfully or from ignorance or gross neglect, creates or allows to be created such an Of steam boilers.

undue quantity of steam as to burst or break the boiler or engine or apparatus, or cause any other accident whereby human life is endangered, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Fictitious co-  
partnership.

Sec. 409. Every person transacting business in the name of a person as a partner who is not interested in his firm, or transacting business under a firm name in which the designation "and company" or "& Co." is used without representing an actual partner, except in the cases in which the continued use of a copartnership name is authorized by law, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Counterfeiting  
trade marks.

Sec. 410. Every person who willfully forges, counterfeits or procures to be forged or counterfeited any trade mark usually affixed by any person to any goods of such person, with intent to pass off any goods to which such forged or counterfeit trade mark is affixed or intended to be affixed, as the goods of such person, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Keeping dies,  
&c.

Sec. 411. Every person who, with intent to defraud, has in his possession any die, plate or brand, or any imitation of the trade mark of any person, for the purpose of making any counterfeit or imitation of any description whatever of such trade mark, or of selling the same when made, or of affixing the same to any goods, and selling or offering the same for sale or disposal as the original goods of any other person; and every person who so uses or sells the same, or who fraudulently uses the genuine trade mark of another with intent to sell or offer for sale or disposal, any goods not the goods of the person to whom such trade mark properly belongs, as genuine and original, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Selling goods  
which bear  
counterfeit  
trade marks.

Sec. 412. Every person who sells or keeps for sale any goods upon which any counterfeited trade mark has been affixed, intended to represent such goods as the genuine goods of another, knowing the same to be counterfeited, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Colorable imi-  
tations.

Sec. 413. Every person who, with intent to defraud, affixes or causes to be affixed to any goods or to any bottle, case, box or other package containing any goods, any description of label stamp, brand, imprint, printed wrapper, label or mark, which designates such goods by any word or token which is wholly

or in part the same to the eye, or to the ear, as the word or any of the words or tokens used by any other person as his trade mark, and every person who knowingly sells, or keeps or offers for sale, any such bottle, case, box, other package, with any such label, stamp, brand, imprint, printed wrapper, ticket or mark affixed to or upon it, in case the person affixing or causing to be affixed such mark, or so selling, or exposing or offering for sale such bottle, case, box, or other package, was not the first to employ or use such words as his trade mark, is guilty of a misdemeanor; and in addition to the punishment prescribed therefor is also liable to the party aggrieved in the penal sum of one hundred dollars for each and every offense, to be recovered by him in a civil action.

Sec. 414. The word "trade mark," as used in the sections preceding, includes every description of word, letter, device, emblem, stamp, imprint, brand, printed ticket, label or wrapper, usually affixed by any mechanic, manufacturer, druggist, merchant or tradesman, to denote any goods to be goods imported, manufactured, produced, compounded or sold by him; other than any name, word or expression generally denoting any goods to be of some particular class or description. Trade marks defined.

Sec. 415. The word "goods," as used in the sections preceding, includes every kind of goods, wares, merchandise, compound or preparation, which may be lawfully kept or offered for sale. Goods defined.

Sec. 416. The offense of affixing a false trade mark to goods is equally complete within the meaning of sections 410, 412, and 415, whether such mark is affixed to the goods themselves, or to any box, bale, barrel, bottle, case, cask, wrapper, or other package or vessel, or any cover or stopper thereof, in which such goods are put up. Affixing defined.

Sec. 417. Whenever any person engaged in manufacturing, bottling, selling in bottles, soda, mineral waters, porter, ale, cider or small beer, has filed and published, in the manner authorized by law, a description of a name, mark, or label usually stamped by him in the bottles containing such beverage, every other person who, without the written consent of such manufacturer or dealer, refills with any beverage, whether genuine Refilling or selling, what.

or otherwise, with intent to sell the same, any bottles stamped with such name, mark, or label; and every person who sells, disposes of, purchases or traffics in such bottles, is liable to a penalty of fifty cents for each and every bottle so filled, sold, bought, disposed of, or trafficked in, for the first offense, and five dollars for each and every bottle so filled, bought, disposed of, or trafficked in, for every subsequent offense.

Keeping such bottles with intent to refill or sell them.

Sec. 418. Every person who keeps any bottles such as are designated in the last section, without the written consent of the manufacturer so to do, unless it appears that they were not kept with intent to refill or use or sell them in violation of the last section, is liable to the penalty therein prescribed.

Search.

Sec. 419. Whenever any manufacturer or dealer designated by section 417, or his agent, shall make oath or affirmation before any magistrate that he has reason to believe, and does believe, that any of his bottles stamped and registered as mentioned in said section are being unlawfully used by any person or persons selling or manufacturing mineral water or other beverages, or that any junk dealer, or vender of bottles, has any of such bottles secreted in any place, such magistrate shall thereupon issue a search warrant to discover and obtain the same under the provisions of the law upon search warrants, which are hereby declared to fully relate to the purposes of this chapter; and the magistrate may summarily bring or cause to be brought before him the person in whose possession the bottles are found, to examine into the circumstances of his possession, and if such magistrate on summary examination, finds that such person has been guilty of a violation of section 417, such magistrate shall proceed to impose the fine therein prescribed, and, if the same be not paid, to commit such person to prison for a term not exceeding fifteen days.

Defacing marks.

Sec. 420. Every person who defaces or obliterates the marks upon wrecked property, or in any manner disguises the appearance thereof with intent to prevent the owner from discovering its identity, or who destroys or suppresses any invoice, bill of lading or other document tending to show the ownership, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Same.

Sec. 421. Every person who cuts out, alters or defaces any

mark made upon any log or lumber, whether such mark be recorded or not, or puts a false mark upon any log or lumber floating in any of the waters of this territory or lying upon land, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 422. Every officer who, without authority of law detains <sup>Unlawful detention.</sup> any wrecked property or the proceeds thereof, after the salvage and expenses chargeable thereon have been paid or offered to him, or who is guilty of any fraud, embezzlement or extortion in the discharge of his duties, or who violates any provision of the statutes relating to salvage, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 423. Every member of a limited partnership who is <sup>Fraud.</sup> guilty of any fraud in the affairs of the partnership, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 424. Every minister or magistrate who solemnizes any <sup>Solemnizing unlawful marriages.</sup> marriage where either of the parties is known to him to be within the age of legal consent, or to be an idiot or an insane person, or any marriage to which within his knowledge any legal impediment exists, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 425. Every overseer of the poor, constable, keeper of a <sup>Unlawful confinement of certain persons.</sup> jail or other person who confines any idiot, lunatic, or insane person, in any other manner or in any other place than is authorized by law, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 426. Every person who directly or indirectly receives <sup>Taking usury</sup> any interest, discount, or consideration upon the loan or forbearance of any money, goods or things in action greater than is allowed by law, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 427. Every person who either solely or as a member of <sup>Recommitting persons.</sup> a court, in the execution of a judgment, order or process, knowingly recommits, imprisons or restrains of his liberty, for the same cause, any person who has been discharged from imprisonment upon a writ of deliverance, is guilty of a misdemeanor; and in addition to the punishment prescribed therefor, he forfeits to the party aggrieved, one thousand dollars to be recovered in a civil action.

Sec. 428. Every person having in his custody or power, or under his restraint a party who, by the provisions of the law <sup>Concealing persons.</sup> relating to habeas corpus, would be entitled to a writ of habeas corpus, or for whose relief such writ has been issued, who, with

Assisting to  
secrete such  
persons.

intent to elude the service of such writ, to avoid the effect thereof, transfers the party to the custody, or places him under the power or control of another, or conceals or changes the place of his confinement, or who without lawful excuse refuses to produce him, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 429. Every person who knowingly assists in the violation of the last section is guilty of a misdemeanor.

## TITLE XII.

### OF CRIMES AGAINST THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY.

Section 430. "Public nuisance" defined.

431. Unequal damage.

432. Maintaining a nuisance a misdemeanor.

433. Keeping gunpowder unlawfully.

434. Throwing gas tar into public waters.

435. Violations of quarantine laws, by master of vessel.

436. Giving false information relative to vessels, or permitting persons to land before visit of health officers.

437. Landing from vessel before visit of health officers.

438. Going on board a vessel at quarantine grounds or entering quarantine grounds without leave.

439. Violating quarantine regulations.

440. Obstructing health officer in performance of his duty.

441. Willful violation of health laws.

442. Unlicensed piloting.

443. Coasting steamers excepted.

444. Acting as portwarden without authority.

445. Apothecary omitting to label drugs, or labeling them wrongly.

446. Apothecary selling poison without recording the sale.

447. Refusing to exhibit record.

448. Selling poison without label.

- Section 449.** Omitting to mark name upon package of hay.
450. Putting extraneous substances in packages of goods usually sold by weight, with intent to increase weight.
451. Adulterating food, drugs, liquors, &c.
452. Disposing of tainted food.
453. Making or keeping slung shot.
454. Carrying upon the person, or using or attempting to use slung shot.
455. Carrying concealed weapons.
456. Negligence in respect to fires.
457. Refusing to assist in extinguishing fire in the woods.
458. Obstructing attempts to extinguish fires.
459. Maintaining ferry without authority of law.
460. Violating condition of recognizance to keep a ferry.
461. Engineer omitting to ring bell or sound whistle when locomotives crosses highways.
462. Intoxication of engineers, conductors, and drivers upon railroads.
463. Violation of duty by officers, agents or servants of railroad companies.
464. Duty of guarding ice cuttings.
465. How long such guarding must be maintained.
466. Violation of duty to maintain guards around ice cuttings a misdemeanor.
467. Obstructing navigation prohibited.
468. Exposing person effected with a contagious disease, in a public place.
469. Frauds practiced to effect the market price.
470. Publishing false statements in newspapers.
471. Eavesdropping.
472. Racing upon highways.

**Sec. 430.** A public nuisance is a crime against the order and economy of the territory; and consists in unlawfully doing any act or omitting to perform any duty required by the public good, which act or omission either : Public nuisance defined.

1. Annoys or injures the comfort, repose, health or safety of any considerable number of persons ; or,
2. Offends public decency ; or,

3. Unlawfully interferes with, obstructs, or tends to obstruct any lake, or any navigable river, bay, stream, canal or basin, or any public park, square, street or highway ; or,

4. In any way renders life, or the use of property uncomfortable.

**Unequal damage** Sec. 431. An act which affects a considerable number of persons, in either of the ways specified in the last section, is not less a nuisance because the extent of the damage is unequal.

**Maintaining a nuisance or misdemeanor.** Sec. 432. Every person who maintains or commits any public nuisance, the punishment for which is not otherwise prescribed, or who willfully omits to perform any legal duty relating to the removal of a public nuisance, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

**Keeping gunpowder.** Sec. 433. Every person who makes or keeps gunpowder or saltpeter within any city or village, and every person who carries gunpowder through the streets thereof, in any quantity or manner such as is prohibited by law, or by any ordinance of such city or village, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

**Throwing gas tar into public waters.** Sec. 434. Every person who throws or deposits any gas tar, or refuse of any gas house or factory, into any public waters, river or stream, or into any sewer or stream emptying into any such public waters, river or stream, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

**Violations of quarantine laws** Sec. 435. Every master of a vessel subject to quarantine or visitation by the health officer, by the provisions of any law of this territory, now in force or that hereafter may be enacted, arrives in any port or at the boat landing of any city or town in this territory, who refuses or omits, either :

1. To proceed with and anchor or land his vessel at the place assigned for quarantine, at the time of his arrival ; or,

2. To submit his vessel, cargo and passengers, to the examination of the health officer, and to furnish all necessary information to enable that officer to determine to what length of quarantine and other regulations they ought respectively to be subject ; or,

3. To remain with his vessel at quarantine during the period

assigned for her quarantine, and while at quarantine to comply with the directions and regulations prescribed by law, and with such as any of the officers of health, by virtue of the authority given them by law, shall prescribe in relation to his vessel, his cargo, himself, his passengers or crew, is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, or both.

Sec. 436. Every master of a vessel hailed by a pilot or such officer as may be specified by law, who, either : Giving false information.

1. Gives false information to such pilot or other officer, relative to the condition of his vessel, crew or passengers, or the health of the place or places from whence he came, or refuses to give such information as shall be lawfully required ; or,

2. Lands any person from his vessel, or permits any person, except a pilot or such officer specified by law, to come on board of his vessel, or unloads or tranships any portion of his cargo before his vessel has been visited and examined by the proper health officers ; or,

3. Approaches with his vessel nearer any city or town within this territory than the place of quarantine to which he may be directed, is punishable by imprisonment in the county jail of the county in which the offense was committed, not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, or both such fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 437. Every person who being on board any vessel at the time of her arrival at any port within this territory, under the provisions of section 435, lands from such vessel, or unloads, or tranships, or assists in unloading or transshipping any portion of her cargo, before such vessel has been visited and examined by the health officers, is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, or both. Landing from vessel before visit of health officers.

Sec. 438. Every person who goes on board of or has any communication, intercourse or dealing with any vessel at quarantine, or with any of the crew or passengers of such vessel, without the permission of the health officer, and every person who, without such authority enters the quarantine grounds or anchorage, is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not ex- Other restrictions.

ceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, or both ; and in addition thereto he may be detained at quarantine so long as the health officers shall direct, not exceeding twenty days. And in case such person shall be taken sick of any infectious, contagious or pestilential disease, during such twenty days he may be detained for such further time and at such place, as the health officer shall direct.

Violating quar-  
antine regula-  
tions.

Sec. 439. Every person who having been lawfully ordered by any health officer to be detained in quarantine, and not having been discharged, leaves the quarantine grounds or anchorage, or willfully violates any quarantine law or regulation, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Obstructing  
health officer.

Sec. 440. Every person who willfully opposes or obstructs any health officer or physician charged with the enforcement of the health laws, in performing any legal duty, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Willful viola-  
tion of health  
laws.

Sec. 441. Every person who willfully violates any provision of the health laws, the punishment for violating which is not otherwise prescribed by those laws, or by this Code ; and every person who willfully violates or refuses or omits to comply with any lawful order, direction, prohibition or regulation prescribed by any board of health or health officer, or any regulation lawfully made or established by any public officer under authority of the health laws, is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, or both.

Unlicensed  
piloting.

Sec. 442. Every person not holding a license as pilot under the laws of this territory, or under the laws of either the States of Missouri, Kansas or Iowa, or of the territory of Nebraska, who pilots or offers to pilot any steamboat to or from any port within this territory, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Exemptions.

Sec. 443. The last section applies only to vessels propelled by steam while engaged in conveying freight and passengers, or either, on the Missouri river.

Unlawful act.

Sec. 444. Every person who not being a portwarden, assumes or undertakes to act as such, under or by the provisions of any law of this territory, now in force or that may hereafter be enacted ; and every person who issues any certificate of a survey

on vessels, materials or goods damaged, with the intent to avoid the provisions of the law, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 445. Every apothecary, or druggist, and every person Apothecary, when liable. employed as clerk or salesman by an apothecary or druggist, or otherwise carrying on business as a dealer in drugs or medicines, who in putting up any drugs or medicines, willfully, negligently or ignorantly omits to label the same, or puts any untrue label, stamp or other designation of contents upon any box, bottle or other package containing any drugs or medicines or substitutes a different article for any article prescribed or ordered, or puts up a greater or less quantity of any article than that prescribed or ordered, or otherwise deviates from the terms of the prescription or order which he undertakes to follow, in consequence of which human life or health is endangered, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 446. Every apothecary or druggist, and every person employed as clerk or salesman, by any apothecary or druggist, Same. or otherwise carrying on business as a dealer in drugs or medicines, who sells or gives any poison or poisonous substance, without first recording in a book to be kept for that purpose, the name and residence of the person receiving such poison, together with the kind and quantity of such poison received excepting upon the written order or prescription of some practising physician whose name is attached to such order, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 447. Every person whose duty it is by the last section to Refusing to exhibit record. keep any book for recording the sale or gift of poisons, and who willfully refuses to permit any person to inspect said book upon reasonable demand made during ordinary business hours, is punishable by fine not exceeding fifty dollars.

Sec. 448. Every person who sells, gives or disposes of any Selling poison without label. poison or poisonous substance, except upon the order or prescription of a regularly authorized practising physician, without attaching to the vial, box or parcel containing such poisonous substance, a label with the name of such person, the word "poison" and the name of such poison all written or printed thereon in plain and legible characters, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Omitting to  
mark name.

Sec. 449. Every person, who, in putting up or pressing any bundle or bale of hay for market, omits to put the number of pounds in each bundle or bale so put up for which he sells or offers to sell it for, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Intent to in-  
crease weight of  
goods by extra-  
neous sub-  
stances.

Sec. 450. Every person, who, in putting up in any bag, bale, box, barrel or other package, any hops, cotton, hay or other goods usually sold in bags, bales, barrels or packages, by weight, puts in or conceals therein any thing whatever, for the purpose of increasing the weight of such bag, bale, box, barrel or package, is punishable by a fine of twenty-five dollars for each offense.

Adulterating  
food, &c.

Sec. 451. Every person who adulterates or dilutes any article of food, drink, drug, medicine, strong, spirituous or malt liquor, or wine, or any article useful in compounding either of them, whether one useful for mankind or for animals, with a fraudulent intent to offer the same, or cause or permit it to be offered for sale as unadulterated or undiluted; and every person who fraudulently sells, or keeps or offers for sale the same as unadulterated or undiluted, knowing it to have been adulterated or diluted, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Disposing of  
tainted food.

Sec. 452. Every person who knowingly sells, or keeps, or offers for sale or otherwise disposes of any article of food, drink, drug or medicine knowing that the same has become tainted, decayed, spoiled or otherwise unwholesome or unfit to be eaten or drank, with intent to permit the same to be eaten or drank by any person or animal, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Making or keep-  
ing slung shot.

Sec. 453. Every person who manufactures or causes to be manufactured, or sells, or offers or keeps for sale; or gives or disposes of any instrument or weapon of the kind usually known as slung shot, or of any similar kind, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Carrying or  
using slung  
slung shot.

Sec. 454. Every person who carries upon his person, whether concealed or not, or uses or attempts to use against another, any instrument or weapon of the kind usually known as slung shot or of any similar kind, is guilty of felony.

Concealed  
weapons.

Sec. 455. Every person who carries concealed about his person any description of fire-arms, being loaded or partly loaded or any sharp or dangerous weapon such as is usually employed in attack or defense of the person, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 456. Every person who negligently sets fire to his own woods, or negligently suffers any fire upon his own land to extend beyond the limits thereof, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 457. Every person who violates any provision of any law of this territory, now in force or that may hereafter be enacted, relating to prairie fires or setting fire out on the prairie, besides the penalties and damages imposed by such law, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. Negligence in respect to fires.

Sec. 458. Every person who, at any burning of a building is guilty of any disobedience to lawful orders of any public officer or fireman, or of any resistance to or interference with the lawful efforts of any fireman or company of firemen, to extinguish the same, or of any disorderly conduct calculated to prevent the same from being extinguished, or who forbids, prevents or dissuades others from assisting to extinguish the same, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Refusing to assist.

Sec. 459. Every person who maintains any ferry for profit or hire upon any waters within this territory, without authority of law, is punishable by a fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars for each time of crossing or running such ferry.— Where such ferry is upon waters dividing two counties, the offender may be prosecuted in either. Obstructing attempts.

Sec. 460. Every person, who, having entered into a bond or obligation, as provided by his ferry charter, or any general law on the subject of ferries, to keep and attend a ferry, violates the condition of such bond or obligation, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Maintaining ferry unlawful-ly.

Sec. 461. Every person in charge, as engineer, of a locomotive engine, who omits to cause a bell to ring or a steam whistle to sound at the distance of at least eighty rods from the place where the track crosses, on the same level, any traveled public way, is punishable by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding sixty days. Violating condition of recognition.

Sec. 462. Every person who, while in charge, as engineer, of a locomotive engine or while acting as conductor or driver upon a railroad train or car, whether propelled by steam or drawn by horses, is intoxicated, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Engineer failing to ring bell, &c.

**Intoxication of engineers and others.** Sec. 463. Every engineer, conductor, brakeman, switch-tender or other officer, agent, or servant of any railroad company, who is guilty of any willful violation or omission of his duty as such officer, agent or servant by which human life or safety is endangered, the punishment for which is not otherwise prescribed, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

**Duty of guarding ice cuttings.** Sec. 464. All persons and incorporated companies cutting ice in or upon any waters within the boundaries of this territory, for the purpose of removing such ice for sale, shall surround the cuttings and openings made, with fences of bushes or other guards sufficient to warn all persons of such cuttings and openings.

**How long maintained.** Sec. 465. Such fences or guards must be erected at or before the time of commencing such cuttings or openings, and must be maintained until ice has again formed in such openings to the thickness of at least six inches.

**Declared a misdemeanor.** Sec. 466. Every person who violates the provisions of the last two sections, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

**Obstrucing navigation prohibited.** Sec. 467. Every person who in any manner obstructs the free navigation of any navigable water course within this territory, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

**Exposing person affected with contagious disease.** Sec. 468. Every person who willfully exposes himself or another person, being affected with any contagious disease, in any public place or thoroughfare, except in his necessary removal in a manner not dangerous to the public health, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

**Frauds practised to effect the market price.** Sec. 469. Every person who willfully makes or publishes any false statement, spreads any false rumor, or employs any other false or fraudulent means or device, with intent to affect the market price of any kind of property, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

**Publishing false statements in newspapers.** Sec. 470. Every editor or proprietor of any newspaper who willfully publishes in such newspaper as true, any statement which he has not good reason to believe to be true, with intent to increase thereby the sales of copies of such paper, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 471. Every person guilty of secretly loitering a b

any building, with intent to overhear discourse therein, and to repeat or publish the same to vex or annoy or injure others, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Eavesdropping.

Sec. 472. Every person driving any conveyance drawn by horses upon any public road or way, who causes or suffers his horses to run, with intent to pass another conveyance or to prevent such other from passing his own, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Racing upon highways.

### TITLE XIII.

#### OF CRIMES AGAINST THE PUBLIC PEACE.

Section 473. Disturbing lawful meetings.

474. "Riot" defined.

475. Punishment of riot.

476. "Rout" defined.

477. Unlawful assembly.

478. Assembly of persons disguised.

479. Punishment of rout and unlawful assembly.

480. Allowing masquerades to be held in places of public resort.

481. Remaining present at place of riot, &c., after warning to disperse.

482. Remaining present at place of a meeting, originally lawful, after it has adopted an unlawful purpose.

483. Refusing to obey a lawful command to assist in arresting rioter.

484. Combinations to resist execution of process.

485. Prize fights.

486. Challenges to engage in prize fights.

487. What is a challenge.

488. Leaving the territory to engage in prize fights.

489. Place of trial.

490. Special duty of peace officers with respect to prize fights.

491. Neglect of duty of peace officers, a misdemeanor.

Section 492. Forcible entry and detainer.

493. Returning to take possession of lands after being removed by legal process.

494. Unlawful intrusions upon lands of another.

495. Discharging fire arms in public places.

496. Witness' privilege.

Disturbing law-  
ful meetings.

Sec. 473. Every person who, without authority of law, willfully disturbs or breaks up any assembly or meeting, not unlawful in its character, other than such as are mentioned in sections 55, 79, and 359, of this Code, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Riot defined.

Sec. 474. Any use of force or violence, or any threat to use force or violence if accompanied by immediate power of execution, by three or more persons acting together and without authority of law, is riot.

Punishment of  
riot.

Sec. 475 Every person guilty of participating in any riot is punishable as follows :

1. If any murder, maiming, robbery, rape or arson, was committed in the course of such riot, such person is punishable in the same manner as a principal in such crime.

2. If the purpose of the riotous assembly was to resist the execution of any statute of this territory or of the United States, or to obstruct any public officer of this territory or of the United States in the performance of any legal duty, or in serving or executing any legal process, such person is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding ten years and not less than two.

3. If such person carried, at the time of such riot, any species of fire-arms, or other deadly or dangerous weapon, or was disguised, he is punishable by imprisonment in a territorial prison not exceeding ten years and not less than two.

4. If such person directed, advised, encouraged, or solicited other persons, who participated in the riot, to acts of force or violence, he is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison for not less than three years.

5. In all other cases such person is punishable as for a misdemeanor.

Sec 476. Whenever three or more persons, acting together, <sup>Rout defined.</sup> make any attempt or do any act towards the commission of an act which would be riot if actually committed, such assembly is a rout.

Sec. 477. Whenever three or more persons assemble with <sup>Unlawful assembly.</sup> intent or with means and preparations to do an unlawful act which would be riot if actually committed, but do no act towards the commission thereof, ; or whenever such persons assemble without authority of law, and in such a manner as is adapted to disturb the public peace, or excite public alarm, such assembly is an unlawful assembly.

Sec. 478. Every assembly of three or more persons having <sup>Assembly of persons disguised.</sup> their faces painted, discolored, colored or concealed, or being otherwise disguised in a manner adapted to prevent them from being identified, is an unlawful assembly.

Sec. 479. Every person who participates in any rout or <sup>Punishment.</sup> unlawful assembly, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 480. Every person being a proprietor, manager or keeper of any theater, circus, or public garden, public hall or premises, or other place of public meeting, resort or amusement whatever, for admission to which any price or payment is demanded, who permits therein any masquerade, or masked ball, or any assemblage of persons masked, is guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding two years, or in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars and not less than five hundred dollars or by both such fine and imprisonment. <sup>Masquerades.</sup>

Sec. 481. Every person remaining present at the place of <sup>After warning to disperse.</sup> any riot, rout or unlawful assembly, after the same has been lawfully warned to disperse, except public officers and persons assisting them in attempting to disperse the same, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 482. Where three or more persons assemble for a lawful <sup>Remaining present after meeting has adopted unlaw-</sup> purpose, and afterwards proceed to commit an act that would amount to riot if it had been the original purpose of the meeting, every person who does not retire when the change of purpose is made known, except public officers and persons assist-

ing them in attempting to disperse the same, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Refusing to assist in arresting rioter.

Sec. 483. Every person present at any riot, and lawfully commanded to aid the magistrates or officers in arresting any rioter, who neglects or refuses to obey such command, is deemed one of the rioters, and punishable accordingly.

Combinations to resist execution of process.

Sec. 484. Every person who resists, or enters into a combination with any other person to resist the execution of any legal process, under circumstances not amounting to a riot, is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or both.

Prize fights.

Sec. 485. Every person who engages in, instigates, encourages or promotes, any ring or prize fight, or any other premeditated fight or contention, whether as principal, aid, second, umpire, surgeon, or otherwise, although no death or personal injury ensues, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Challenge to engage in prize fights.

Sec. 486. Every person who challenges another to engage in any such fight as is specified in the last section; every person who accepts any such challenge; every person who knowingly forwards, carries or delivers any such challenge; and every person who bets, stakes or wagers any money or property upon the result of any such fight, or who undertakes to hold any money or property so betted, staked or wagered, to be delivered to or for the benefit of the winner thereof, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

What is a challenge.

Sec. 487. Any words spoken or written, or any signs uttered or made to any person, expressing or implying, or intended to express or imply a desire, request, invitation or demand to engage in any fight, such as is mentioned in section 485, are deemed a challenge within the meaning of the last section.

Leaving territory to engage in prize fights.

Sec. 488. Every person who leaves this territory with intent to elude any of the provisions of the last three sections, and to commit any act out of this territory, such as is prohibited by them, and who does any act which would be punishable under these provisions if committed within this territory, is punishable in the same manner as he would have been in case such act had been committed within this territory.

Sec. 489. Such person may be indicted and tried in any <sup>Place of trial.</sup> county within this territory.

Sec. 490. It is the duty of all sheriffs, constables, police- <sup>Special duty of</sup> men, and watchmen, who have reasonable grounds to believe <sup>peace officers.</sup> that any offense specified in section 485 is about to be committed within their jurisdiction, to make complaint under the provisions of this act to some magistrate within their jurisdiction.

Sec. 491. Every sheriff, constable, policeman or watchman, <sup>Neglect of duty</sup> who willfully neglects the duty prescribed by the last section, <sup>a misdemeanor.</sup> is guilty of a misdemeanor; and in addition to the punishment prescribed therefor, he forfeits his office.

Sec. 492. Every person guilty of using, or procuring, en- <sup>Forcible entry</sup> couraging or assisting another to use, any force or violence in <sup>and detainer.</sup> entering upon or detaining any lands or other possessions of another, except in the cases and manner allowed by law, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 493. Every person who has been removed from any <sup>Returning to</sup> lands by process of law, or who has removed from any lands <sup>take possession</sup> pursuant to the lawful adjudication or direction of any court, <sup>of lands.</sup> tribunal or officer, and who afterwards, without authority of law, returns to settle or reside upon such lands, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 494. Every person who intrudes or squats upon any lot or <sup>Unlawful intru-</sup> piece of land within the bounds of any incorporated city or <sup>sions.</sup> village, without license or authority from the owner thereof, or who erects or occupies thereon any hut, hovel, shanty or other structure whatever without such license or authority; and every person who places, erects, or occupies within the bounds of any street or avenue of such city or village, any hut, hovel, shanty, or other structure whatever, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 495. Every person who willfully discharges any spe- <sup>Discharging</sup> cies of fire-arms, air-gun or other weapon, or throws any other <sup>fire arms.</sup> missile in any public place, or in any place where there is any person to be endangered thereby, although no injury to any person shall ensue, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Witnesses' privilege.

Sec. 496. No person shall be excused from giving any evidence upon any investigation or prosecution for any of the offenses specified in this chapter, upon the ground that such testimony or evidence might tend to convict him of a crime. But such answer or evidence shall not be received against him upon any criminal proceeding or prosecution.

## TITLE XIV.

### OF CRIMES AGAINST THE REVENUE AND PROPERTY OF THE TERRITORY.

- Section 497. Embezzlements and falsification of accounts by public officers.
498. Other violations of law.
499. Officer authorized to make any sale, lease or contract, becoming interested under it.
500. County clerks committing to publish statement required by law.
501. Obstructing officer in collecting revenue.
502. Selling goods by auction without filing the bond required by law.
503. Auctioneer accepting appointment as auctioneer in another territory or selling in another territory.
504. Auctioneer having two places of business.
505. Auctioneer selling goods at other than his regular place of business.
506. Punishment for violating last two sections.
507. Selling goods without due advertisement.
508. What sales must be made by day.
509. Auctioneer omitting to render account.
510. Auctioneer committing fraud or attempting to evade the provisions of law.
511. Delivering false bill of lading to canal collector.
512. Weighmaster making false entry of weight.
513. Canal officer concealing frauds upon the revenue.

- Section 514. Willful injuries to the canals.  
 515. Drawing off water from the canals.  
 516. Canal officer accepting bribe to allow water to be drawn off from canals.  
 517. Giving bribe to canal officer to obtain consent to drawing off water.  
 518. Injuries to the salt works.  
 519. Seizing military stores belonging to the territory.  
 520. Making false statement in reference to taxes.

Sec. 497. Every public officer, and every deputy, or clerk of any such officer, and every other person receiving any moneys on behalf of, or for account of the people of this Territory, or of any department of the government of this territory, or of any bureau or fund created by law, and in which the people of this territory, are directly or indirectly interested, who either :

Embezzlements and falsification of accounts by public officers.

1. Appropriates to his own use, or to the use of any person not entitled thereto, without authority of law, any money received by him as such officer, clerk or deputy, or otherwise, on behalf of the people of this territory or in which they are interested ; or,

2. Knowingly keeps any false account or makes any false entry or erasure in any account of or relating to any moneys so received by him, on behalf of the people of this territory, or in which they are interested ; or,

3. Fraudulently alters, falsifies, conceals, destroys or obliterates any such account ; or,

4. Willfully omits or refuses to pay over to the people of this territory or their officer or agent authorized by law to receive the same, any money received by him under any duty imposed by law so to pay over the same,

Is guilty of a felony.

Sec. 498. Every officer or other person mentioned in the last section who willfully disobeys any provisions of law regulating his official conduct, in cases other than those specified in that section, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Other violation

- Officer authorized to do what.** Sec 499. Every public officer, being authorized to sell or lease any property, or make any contract in his official capacity, who voluntarily becomes interested individually in such sale, lease or contract, directly or indirectly, is guilty of a misdemeanor.
- County clerk emitting to publish statement.** Sec. 500. Every register of deeds, judge of probate, district attorney, county commissioner, sheriff, coroner or county superintendent of public instruction, who willfully fails or refuses to perform the duties of his office according to law, is guilty of a misdemeanor.
- Obstructing officer in collecting revenue.** Sec. 501. Every person who willfully obstructs or hinders any public officer from collecting any revenue, taxes or other sums of money in which, or in any part of which the people of this territory are directly or indirectly interested, and which such officer is by law empowered to collect, is guilty of a misdemeanor.
- Selling goods by auction without filing bond.** Sec. 502. The provisions of section 500 shall also apply to county treasurers, justices of the peace and all other county and precinct officers.
- Auctioneer (accepting or selling in another territory.** Sec. 503. Every territorial auditor, territorial treasurer, superintendent of public instruction for this territory, or any other territorial officer, who willfully neglects or refuses to perform the duties of his office, as prescribed by law, is guilty of a misdemeanor.
- Auctioneer having two places of business.** Sec. 504. No auctioneer, in any town or county of this territory shall at one time have more than one place for carrying on the general business of an auctioneer.
- Selling at other than his regular place of business.** Sec. 505. No such auctioneer shall expose to sale by public auction any articles liable to auction duties at any other place than that so designated, except goods sold in original packages as imported pictures, household furniture, libraries, stationery and such bulky articles as have usually been sold in warehouses, or in the public streets or on the wharves.
- Punishment.** Sec. 507. A violation of either of the last two sections is punishable by a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars for each offense.
- Sec. 508. Every person carrying on, interested in or employ-

ed about, the business of selling property or goods by auction, <sup>Selling without due advertisement.</sup> who sells any goods or property in a damaged condition, which he offers a sound or in a good condition, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 508. All sales of goods by public auction by a licensed auctioneer shall be made in the day-time between sunrise and sunset, unless otherwise authorized by the law under which he holds his license, excepting : <sup>What sales must be made by day.</sup>

1. Books, prints, pictures or stationary.

2. Goods sold in the original packages as imported, according to a printed catalogue, of which samples shall have been opened and exposed to public view at least one day previous to the sale. Every person who violates the provisions of this section is guilty of misdemeanor; and in addition to the punishment prescribed therefor by law, is forever disqualified after his conviction therefor, from being licensed to act as an auctioneer within this territory.

Sec. 509. Every auctioneer, and every partner or clerk of an auctioneer, and every person whatever in any way connected in business with an auctioneer, who willfully omits to render any semi-annual or other account, by law required to be rendered, at the time or in the manner prescribed by law, or who willfully omits to pay over any duties legally payable by him at the time and in the manner prescribed by law, is guilty of a misdemeanor. <sup>Omitting to render account-</sup>

Sec. 510. Every auctioneer, and every partner or clerk of any auctioneer, and every person whatever in any way connected in business with an auctioneer, who commits any fraud or deceit, or by any fraudulent means whatever seeks to evade or defeat the provisions of the laws of this territory relating to auctions, now in force, or that may hereafter be enacted, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and in addition to the punishment prescribed therefor is liable in treble damages to any party injured thereby. <sup>Auctioneer committing fraud, &c.</sup>

Sec. 511. Every person whose duty it may be to deliver to any collector of tolls upon any canal that hereafter may be constructed and owned by this territory, a bill of lading of any property transported upon any such canal, who knowingly de- <sup>Canal collector</sup>

livers a false bill of lading as true, or makes or signs a false bill of lading intending to be delivered as true, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding five times the value of any property omitted in such bill, or both.

Weightmaster  
making false  
entry.

Sec. 512. Every weigh master upon any canal that may hereafter be constructed and owned by this territory, and every clerk of such weigh master, who knowingly makes a false entry of the weight of any boat, or cargo of any boat navigating such canal, or who knowingly makes a false certificate of the light weight of any boat, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Canal officer  
concealing  
fraud.

Sec. 513. Every public officer or agent employed by the people of this territory in relation to any canal that may hereafter be constructed and owned by this territory, who knows or has good reason to believe that any fraud upon the revenues of the canals has been committed or attempted, and who omits to disclose the same, and enforce the penalties therefor, if within his power, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Willful injuries  
to the canals.

Sec. 514. Every person who, without authority of law willfully inflicts any injury upon any canal that may hereafter be constructed and owned by this territory, or disturbs or injures any of the boats, locks, bridges, buildings, machinery or other works or erections connected with any such canal, and in which the people of this territory have an interest, is guilty of felony.

Drawing off wa-  
ter from canals

Sec. 515. Every person who draws water from any canal in this territory, constructed and owned as mentioned in the last section, or from any feeder or reservoir of any such canal, during the navigation season of such canal, and to the detriment or injury of the navigation thereof, without authority of law, is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not more than one year, and by fine not more than one thousand dollars.

Accepting bribe

Sec. 516. Every public officer or agent employed by the people of this territory in relation to any canal, constructed and owned as mentioned in section 514, or contractor for canal repairs, or person having any charge of any such canal, or of any part thereof or of any lock, waste, feeder or other work belonging thereto, or being employed thereon, who asks, or

accepts or promises to accept any bribe as an inducement permitting water to be drawn from any such canal, feeder or reservoir in violation of the last section, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 517. Every person who gives, or offers or promises to give to any officer or person mentioned in the last section, any bribe as an inducement to him to permit any water to be drawn from any canal, feeder or reservoir in violation of section 515, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Giving bribe.

Sec. 518. Every person who willfully burns, destroys, or injures any public building or improvement in this territory, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding five years. Injuries to salt works.

Sec. 519. Every person who enters any fort, magazine, arsenal, armory, arsenal yard or encampment, and seizes or takes away any arms, ammunition, military stores or supplies belonging to the people of this territory and every person who enters any such place with intent so to do, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding ten years. Seizing military stores.

Sec. 520. Every person, who, in making any statement, oral or written, which is required or authorized by law to be made as the basis of imposing any tax or assessment, or of an application to reduce any tax or assessment, willfully states any material matter which he knows to be false, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Making false statement in reference to taxes.

## CHAPTER I.

### ARSON.

- Section 521. Arson defined.
- 522. Building defined.
- 523. Inhabited building defined.
- 524. Night time defined.
- 525. Burning defined.
- 526. Ownership of the building.
- 527. Variance in proof of ownership.
- 528. What constitutes malice.

Section 529. Intent to destroy the building requisite.

530. Contiguous buildings.

531. Degrees of arson.

532. First degree defined.

533. Appurtenances to building.

534. Burning in daytime, when arson in second degree.

535. Burning in night time, when arson in second degree.

536. Burning in daytime, when arson in third degree.

537. Burning in the night time, when arson in third degree.

538. Fourth degree defined.

539. Punishment of arson.

**Arson defined.** Sec. 521. Arson is the willful and malicious burning of a building, with intent to destroy it.

**Building defined** Sec. 522. Any house, edifice, structure, vessel or other erection, capable of affording shelter for human beings, or appurtenant to, or connected with an erection so adapted, is a "building" within the meaning of the last section.

**Inhabited building defined.** Sec. 523. Any building is deemed an "inhabited building" within the meaning of this chapter, any part of which has usually been occupied by any person lodging therein at night.

**Night time defined.** Sec. 524. The words "night time" in this chapter include the period between sunset and sunrise.

**Burning defined** Sec. 525. To constitute a burning within the meaning of section 521, it is not necessary that the building set on fire should be destroyed. It is sufficient that fire is applied so as to take effect upon the substance of the building.

**Ownership** Sec. 526. To constitute arson it is not necessary that another person than the accused should have had ownership in the building set on fire. It is sufficient that at the time of the burning another person was rightfully in the possession of, or was actually occupying, such building, or any part thereof.

**Variance in proof.** Sec. 527. An omission to designate, or error in designating in an indictment for arson, the owner or occupant of a building, shall not prejudice the proceedings thereupon, if it appears

that upon the whole description given of the building, it is sufficiently identified to enable the prisoner to prepare his defense.

Sec. 528. Malice sufficient to constitute arson, is inferred from proof that the prisoner committed an act of burning a building, and that some other person was rightfully in possession of, or actually occupying any part thereof. It is not necessary that the accused should have had actual knowledge of such possession or occupancy or should have intended to injure any person. What constitutes malice.

Sec. 529. But the burning of a building under circumstances which shows beyond a reasonable doubt that there was no intent to destroy it, is not arson. Intent to destroy requisite.

Sec. 530. Where any appurtenance to any building is so situated with reference to such building, or where any building is so situated with reference to another building that the burning of the one will manifestly endanger the other, a burning of the one is deemed a burning of the other, within the foregoing definition of arson, and as against any person actually participating in the original setting fire, as of the moment when the fire from the one shall communicate to and burn the other. Contiguous buildings.

Sec. 531. Arson is distinguished into four degrees. Degrees of arson

Sec. 532. Maliciously burning in the night time an inhabited building, in which there is at the time some human being is arson in the first degree. First degree defined.

Sec. 533. No warehouse, barn, shed, or other outhouse, is a subject of arson in the first degree, unless it is immediately connected with, and forms part of, an inhabited building. Appurtenances to buildings.

Sec. 534. Maliciously burning in the day time an inhabited building, in which there is at the time some human being, is arson in the second degree. Burning in day time when arson in second degree.

Sec. 535. Maliciously burning in the night time a building, not an inhabited building, but adjoining to or within the curtilage of an inhabited building in which there is at the time some human being, so that such inhabited building is endangered, even though it be not in fact injured by such burning, is arson in the second degree. In night time when arson in second degree.

Sec. 536. Maliciously burning in the day time a building,

In daytime,  
when third  
degree.

the burning of which in the night time would be arson in the second degree, is arson in the third degree.

In night time,  
when arson in  
third degree.

Section 537. Maliciously burning in the night time any building, not the subject of arson in the first or second degree, including any house for public worship, school house, or public building belonging to the people of this territory, or to any county, city, town or village, any building in which have usually been deposited the papers of any public officer, and any barn, mill or manufactory, is arson in the third degree.

Fourth degree  
defined.

Sec. 538. Maliciously burning in the day time any building the burning of which in the night time would be arson in the second [third] degree, is arson in the fourth degree.

Punishment of  
arson.

Sec. 539. Arson is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison, as follows:

1. Arson in the first degree, for any term not less than ten years ;
2. Arson in the second degree, not exceeding ten years and not less than seven years ;
3. Arson in the third degree, not exceeding seven years and not less than four years ;
4. Arson in the fourth degree, not exceeding four years and not less than one year ; or by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year.

## CHAPTER II.

### BURGLARY AND HOUSE BREAKING.

Section 540. Burglary in the first degree defined.

541. Breaking into dwelling house in the day time burglary in the second degree.

542. Breaking inner door in night time, burglarly in second degree.

543. Such breaking by person lawfully in the house, burglarly in the second degree.

544. Breaking into dwelling house, when burglarly in third degree.

545. Other burglaries of the third degree.

Section 546. Breaking and entering dwelling, when burglary in fourth degree.

547. Breaking out of dwelling house, burglary in fourth degree.

548. Punishment of burglary.

549. Having possession of burglar's implements.

550. Entering building other than dwelling houses.

551. " Dwelling house " defined.

552. " Night time " defined.

Sec. 540. Every person who breaks into and enters in the night time the dwelling house of another, in which there is at the time some human being, with intent to commit some crime therein, either :

Burglary in the first degree defined.

1. By forcibly bursting or breaking the wall, or an outer door, window, or shutter of a window of such house, or the lock or bolt of such door, or the fastening of such window or shutter ; or,

2. By breaking in any other manner, being armed with any dangerous weapon, or being assisted or aided by one or more confederates, then actually present ; or,

3. By unlocking an outer door by means of false keys, or by picking the lock thereof,

Is guilty of burglary in the first degree.

Sec. 541. Every person who breaks into any dwelling house in the day time under such circumstances as would have constituted the crime of burglary in the first degree, if committed in the night time, is guilty of burglary in the second degree.

Burglary in second degree.

Sec. 542. Every person who, having entered the dwelling house of another in the night time, through an open outer door or window, or other aperture not made by such person, breaks any inner door, window, partition, or other part of such house, with intent to commit any crime, is guilty of burglary in the second degree.

Same.

Sec. 543. Every person who, being lawfully in any dwelling house, breaks in the night time any inner door of the same house, with intent to commit any crime, is guilty of burglary in the second degree.

Burglary in second degree.

When burglary  
in third degree.

Sec. 544. Every person who breaks into any dwelling house in the night time, with intent to commit a crime, but under such circumstances as do not constitute the offense of burglary in the first degree, is guilty of burglary in the third degree.

Other burglaries  
in third degree.

Sec. 545. Every person who breaks and enters, in the day or in the night time, either :

1. Any building within the curtilage of a dwelling house, but not forming a part thereof; or,

2. Any building or any part of any building, booth, tent, railroad car, vessel, or other structure or erection in which any property is kept, with intent to steal therein or to commit any felony,

Is guilty of burglary in the third degree.

When burglary  
in fourth degree

Sec. 546. Every person who breaks and enters the dwelling house of another, by day or by night, in such manner as not to constitute any burglary specified in the preceding section, with intent to commit a crime, is guilty of burglary in the fourth degree.

Same.

Sec. 547. Every person who, having committed any crime in the dwelling house of another, breaks in the night time any outer door, window shutter, or other part of such house, to get out of the same, is guilty of burglary in the fourth degree.

Punishment.

Sec. 548. Burglary is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison as follows :

1. Burglary in the first degree, for any term not less than ten years;

2. Burglary in the second degree, not exceeding ten years, and not less than five;

3. Burglary in the third degree, not exceeding five years;

4. Burglary in the fourth degree, not exceeding three years :

Burglar's im-  
plements.

Sec. 549. Every person who, under circumstances not amounting to any felony, has in his possession in the night time any dangerous, offensive weapon or instrument whatever, or any picklock, crow, key, bit, jack, jimmy, nippers, pick, betty or other implement of burglary, with intent to break and

enter any building or part of any building, booth, tent, railroad car, vessel or other structure or erection and to commit any felony therein, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 550. Every person, who, under circumstances <sup>not</sup> Entering other buildings. amounting to any burglary, enters any building or part of any building, booth, tent, warehouse, railroad car, vessel or other structure or erection with intent to commit any felony, larceny or malicious mischief, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 551. The term "dwelling house," as used in this chap- Dwelling house defined. ter, includes every house or edifice any part of which has usually been occupied by any person lodging therein at night, and any structure joined to and immediately connected with such a house or edifice.

Sec. 552. The words "night time," in this chapter, include Night time defined. the period between sunset and sunrise.

### CHAPTER III.

#### FORGERY AND COUNTERFEITING.

Section 553. Forgery of wills, conveyances, certificates of acknowledgment, &c.

554. Forgery of public securities.

555. Forgery of public and corporate seals.

556. Forgery of records and official returns.

557. Making false entries in records or returns.

558. False certificates of acknowledgment, or proof.

559. Making false bank note plates, &c.

560. What plate may be deemed an imitation of a genuine plate.

561. Uttering forged evidences of debt.

562. Having possession of certain forged evidences of debt with the intention of uttering them.

563. Having possession of other forged instruments.

564. Issuing spurious certificates of stock in corporations.

- Section 565. Re-issuing canceled certificates of stock.
566. Issuing false evidences of debt of corporation.
567. Counterfeiting coin to be circulated within this territory.
568. Counterfeiting coin to be exported.
569. Forging process of court, and other instruments.
570. Making false entries in accounts of certain public officers.
571. Forging passage tickets.
572. Forging United States stamps.
573. Making false entries in books of accounts of corporation.
574. Clerks and others making false entries in employer's books.
575. Having possession of counterfeit coin with intent to utter.
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577. Uttering forged instrument, or coin, forgery in same degree as making it.
578. Exception, when such instrument or coin was received in good faith.
579. Fraudulently signing one's own name, as that of another.
580. Fraudulently indorsing one's own name.
581. Erasures and obliterations.
582. "Writing" and "written instruments" defined.
583. Fictitious names of officers of corporations.

Forgery of wills  
&c.

Sec. 553. Every person who, with intent to defraud, forges, counterfeits or falsely alters :

1. Any will or codicil of real or personal property, or any deed or other instrument being or purporting to be the act of another, by which any right or interest in real property is or purports to be transferred, conveyed or in any way charged or affected; or,

2. Any certificate or indorsement of the acknowledgment by any person of any deed or other instrument which by law may be recorded or given in evidence, made or purporting to have

been made by any officer duly authorized to make such certificate or indorsement ; or,

3. Any certificate of the proof of any deed, will, codicil or other instrument which by law may be recorded or given in evidence, made or purporting to have been made by any court or officer duly authorized to make such certificate,

Is guilty of forgery in the first degree.

Sec. 554. Every person who, with intent to defraud, forges, Forgery of public securities. counterfeits or falsely alters :

1. Any certificate or other public security, issued or purporting to have been issued under the authority of this territory, by virtue of any law thereof, by which certificate or other public security, the payment of any money absolutely or upon any contingency is promised, or the receipt of any money or property acknowledged ; or,

2. Any certificate of any share, right or interest in any public stock created by virtue of any law of this territory, issued or purporting to have been issued by any public officer, or any other evidence of any debt or liability of the people of this territory, either absolute or contingent, issued or purporting to have been issued by any public officer ; or,

3. Any indorsement or other instrument transferring or purporting to transfer the right or interest of any holder of any such certificate, public security, certificate of stock, evidence of debt or liability, or of any person entitled to such right or interest,

Is guilty of forgery in the first degree.

Sec. 555. Every person who, with intent to defraud, forges Of public and corporate seals. or counterfeits the great or privy seal of this territory, the seal of any public office authorized by law, the seal of any court of record, including judge of probate seals, or the seal of any corporation created by the laws of this territory or of any state, government or country, or any other public seal authorized or recognized by the laws of this territory, or of any other state, government or country, or who falsely makes, forges or counterfeits any impression purporting to be the impression of any such seal, is guilty of forgery in the second degree.

Forgery of records and official returns.

Sec. 556. Every person who, with intent to defraud, falsely alters, destroys, corrupts or falsifies :

1. Any record of any will, codicil, conveyance or other instrument, the record of which is, by law, evidence ; or,

2. Any record of any judgment in a court of record, or any enrollment of any decree of a court of equity ; or,

3. The return of any officer, court or tribunal to any process of any court,

Is guilty of forgery in the second degree.

Making false entries.

Sec. 557. Every person who, with intent to defraud, falsely makes, forges or alters any entry in any book of records, or any instrument purporting to be any record or return, specified in the last section, is guilty of forgery in the second degree.

False certificates.

Sec. 558. If any officer authorized to take the acknowledgment or proof of any conveyance of real estate, or of any other instrument which by law may be recorded, knowingly and falsely certifies that any such conveyance or instrument was acknowledged by any party thereto, or was proved by any subscribing witness, when in truth such conveyance or instrument was not acknowledged or proved as certified, he is guilty of forgery in the second degree.

False bank note plates.

Sec. 559. Every person who makes or engraves, or causes or procures to be made or engraved, any plate in the form or similitude of any promissory note, bill of exchange, draft, check, certificate of deposit or other evidence of debt, issued by any banking corporation or association, or individual banker, incorporated or carrying on business under the laws of this territory or of any other state, government or country, without the authority of such bank ; or has or keeps in his custody or possession any such plate, without the authority of such bank, with intent to use or permit the same to be used for the purpose of taking therefrom any impression, to be passed, sold or altered ; or has or keeps in his custody or possession, without the authority of such bank, any impression taken from any such plate, with intent to have the same filled up and completed for the purpose of being passed, sold or altered ; or makes or causes to be made, or has in his custody or possession, any plate upon which are engraved any figures, or words, which may be used

for the purpose of falsely altering any evidence of debt issued by any such bank, with the intent to use the same, or to permit them to be used for such purpose, is guilty of forgery in the second degree.

Sec. 560. Every plate specified in the last section shall be deemed to be in the form and similitude of the genuine instrument imitated, in either of the following cases : <sup>Imitation of a genuine plate.</sup>

1. When the engraving on such plate resembles and conforms to such parts of the genuine instrument as are engraved ; or,

2. When such plate is partly finished, and the part so finished resembles and conforms to similar parts of the genuine instrument.

Sec. 561. Every person who sells, exchanges or delivers for any consideration any forged or counterfeited promissory note, check, bill, draft, or other evidence of debt, or engagement for the payment of money absolutely, or upon any contingency, knowing the same to be forged or counterfeited, with intent to have the same uttered or passed ; or who offers any such note or other instrument for sale, exchange or delivery, for any consideration, with the like knowledge and intent ; or who receives any such note or other instrument upon a sale, exchange or delivery for any consideration, with the like knowledge and intent, is guilty of forgery in the second degree. <sup>Forged evidences of debt.</sup>

Sec. 562. Every person who, with intent to defraud, has in his possession any forged, altered or counterfeit negotiable note, bill, draft or other evidence of debt, issued or purporting to have been issued by any corporation or company duly authorized for that purpose by the laws of this territory or of any other state, government or country, the forgery of which is hereinbefore declared to be punishable, knowing the same to be forged, altered or counterfeited, with intent to utter the same as true or as false, or to cause the same to be so uttered, is guilty of forgery in the second degree. <sup>Having them in possession.</sup>

Sec. 563. Every person who has in his possession any forged or counterfeited instrument, the forgery of which is hereinbefore declared to be punishable, other than such as are enumerated in the last section, knowing the same to be forged, counterfeited or falsely altered, with intent to injure or defraud <sup>Other forged instruments.</sup>

by uttering the same as true, or as false, or by causing the same to be so uttered, is guilty of forgery in the fourth degree.

Issuing spurious certificates.

Sec. 564. Every officer, and every agent of any corporation or joint stock association formed or existing under or by virtue of the laws of this territory, or of any other state, government or country, who, within this territory, willfully signs or procures to be signed, with intent to issue, sell or pledge, or to cause to be issued, sold or pledged, or who willfully issues, sells or pledges or causes to be issued, sold or pledged, any false or fraudulent certificate or other evidence of the ownership or transfer of any share or shares of the capital stock of such corporation or association, whether of full paid shares or otherwise, or of any interest in its property or profits, or of any certificate or other evidence of such ownership, transfer or interest or any instrument purporting to be a certificate or other evidence of such ownership, transfer or interest, the signing, issuing, selling or pledging of which has not been duly authorized by the board of directors or other managing body of such corporation or association having authority to issue the same, is guilty of forgery in the second degree.

Re-issuing cancelled certificates.

Sec. 565. Every officer, and every agent of any corporation or joint stock association formed or existing under or by virtue of the laws of this territory, or of any other state, government or country, who within this territory willfully reissues, sells or pledges, or causes to be reissued, sold or pledged, any surrendered or cancelled certificate, or other evidence of the ownership or transfer of any share or shares of the capital stock of such corporation or association, or of an interest in its property or profits, with intent to defraud, is guilty of forgery in the second degree.

False evidences of debt.

Sec. 566. Every officer, and every agent of any corporation, municipal, or otherwise, or of any joint stock association formed or existing under or by virtue of the laws of this territory, or of any other state, government or country, who within this territory willfully signs or procures to be signed with intent to issue, sell or pledge, or to cause to be issued, sold or pledged, or who willfully issues, sells or pledges, or causes to be issued,

sold or pledged any false or fraudulent bond or other evidence of debt against such corporation or association or any instrument purporting to be a bond or other evidence of debt against such corporation or association, the signing, issuing, selling or pledging of which has not been duly authorized by the board of directors or common council or other managing body or officers of such corporation having authority to issue the same, is guilty of forgery in the second degree.

Sec. 567. Every person, who counterfeits any gold or silver <sup>Counterfeiting coin.</sup> coin, whether of the United States or of any foreign government or country, with intent to sell, utter, use or circulate the same as genuine, within this territory, is guilty of forgery in the second degree.

Sec. 568. Every person who counterfeits any gold or silver <sup>Same.</sup> coin, whether of the United States or of any foreign country or government, with intent to export the same, or permit them to be exported to injure or defraud any foreign government, or the subjects thereof, is guilty of forgery in the third degree.

Sec. 569. Every person who, with intent to defraud, falsely <sup>Forging process of court.</sup> makes, alters, forges or counterfeits :

1. Any instrument in writing, being or purporting to be any process issued by any competent court, magistrate or officer; or being, or purporting to be, any pleading, proceeding, bond or undertaking filed or entered in any court; or being, or purporting to be, any certificate, order or allowance by any competent court or officer; or being, or purporting to be, any license or authority authorized by any statute; or

2. Any instrument in writing being or purporting to be, the act of another, by which any pecuniary demand or obligation is, or purports to be, created, increased, discharged or diminished, or by which any rights or property whatever, are or purport to be, transferred, conveyed, discharged, diminished, or in any manner affected, the punishment of which is not hereinbefore prescribed, by which false making, altering, forging or counterfeiting, any person may be affected, bound, or in any way injured in his person or property,

Is guilty of forgery in the third degree.

Sec. 570. Every person who, with intent to defraud, makes <sup>Making false entries.</sup>

any false entry or falsely alters any entry made in any book of accounts kept in the office of the auditor of this territory, or in the office of the treasurer of this territory, or of any county treasurer, by which any demand or obligation, claim right or interest, either against or in favor of the people of this territory, or any county or town, or any individual, is, or purports to be, discharged, diminished, increased, created, or in any manner affected, is guilty of forgery in the third degree.

Forging passage tickets.

Sec. 571. Every person who, with intent to defraud, forges, counterfeits, or falsely alters any ticket, check or other paper or writing, entitling or purporting to entitle the holder or proprietor thereof to a passage upon any railroad, or in any vessel or other public conveyance; and every person who, with like intent, sells, exchanges or delivers, or keeps or offers for sale, exchange or delivery, or receives upon any purchase, exchange or delivery, any such ticket, knowing the same to have been forged, counterfeited or falsely altered, is guilty of forgery in the third degree.

Forging United States stamps.

Sec. 572. Every person who forges, counterfeits or alters any postage or revenue stamp of the United States, or who sells, or offers, or keeps for sale, as genuine or as forged, any such stamp, knowing it to be forged, counterfeited or falsely altered, is guilty of forgery in the third degree.

Making false entries.

Sec. 573. Every person who, with intent to defraud, makes any false entry, or falsely alters any entry made in any book of accounts kept by any corporation within this territory, or in any book of accounts kept by any such corporation or its officers, and delivered, or intended to be delivered, to any person dealing with such corporation, by which any pecuniary obligation, claim or credit is, or purports to be, discharged, diminished, increased, created, or in any manner, affected, is guilty of forgery in the third degree.

Same.

Sec. 574. Every person who, being a member or officer, or in the employment of any corporation, association or partnership, falsifies, alters, erases, obliterates or destroys any account or book of accounts or records belonging to such corporation, association or partnership, or appertaining to their business, or makes any false entries in such account or book, or keeps

any false account in such business, with intent to defraud his employers, or to conceal any embezzlement of their money or property, or any defalcation, or other misconduct, committed by any person in the management of their business, is guilty of forgery in the fourth degree.

Sec. 575. Every person who has in his possession any counterfeit of any gold or silver coin, whether of the United States or of any foreign country or government, knowing the same to be counterfeited, with intent to sell, utter, use, circulate or export the same as true or as false, or by causing the same to be so uttered or passed, is guilty of forgery in the the fourth degree.

Sec. 576. Forgery is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison as follows : Punishment of forgery.

1. Forgery in the first degree, by imprisonment not less than ten years ;

2. Forgery in the second degree, not exceeding ten years, and not less than five ;

3. Forgery in the third degree, not exceeding five years ;

4. Forgery in the fourth degree, by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding two years, or by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year.

Sec. 577. Every person who, with intent to defraud, utters or publishes as true any forged, altered or counterfeited instrument, or any counterfeit gold or silver coin the forging, altering or counterfeiting of which is hereinbefore declared to be punishable, knowing such instrument or coin to be forged, altered or counterfeited, is guilty of forgery in the same degree as if he had forged, altered or counterfeited the instrument or coin so uttered, except as in the next section specified. Uttering forged instrument or coin.

Sec. 578. If it appears on the trial of the indictment, that the accused received such forged or counterfeited instrument or coin from another, in good faith, and for a good and valuable consideration, without any circumstances to justify a suspicion of its being forged or counterfeited, the jury may find the defendant guilty of forgery in the fourth degree. Exception.

Sec. 579. Every person who, with intent to defraud, makes

**Fraudulently signing one's own name.**

or subscribes any instrument in his own name, intended to create, increase, discharge, defeat or diminish any pecuniary obligation, right or interest, or to transfer or affect any property whatever, and utters or passes such instrument, under the pretense that it is the act of another who bears the same name, is guilty of forgery in the same degree as if he had forged the instrument of a person bearing a different name from his own.

**Fraudulently indorsing one's own name.**

Sec. 580. Every person who, with intent to defraud, indorses any negotiable instrument in his own name, and utters or passes such instrument, under the fraudulent pretense that it is indorsed by another person who bears the same name, is guilty of forgery in the same degree as is he had forged the indorsement of a person bearing a different name from his own.

**Erasures and obliterations.**

Sec. 581. The total or partial erasure, or obliteration of any instrument or writing, with intent to defraud, by which any pecuniary obligation, or any right, interest or claim to property is or is intended to be created, increased, discharged, diminished or in any manner affected, is forgery in the same degree as the false alteration of any part of such instrument or writing.

**Writing and written instruments defined.**

Sec. 582. Every instrument partly printed and partly written, or wholly printed with a written signature thereto, and every signature of an individual, firm or corporation, or of any officer of such body, and every writing purporting to be such signature, is a writing or a written instrument, within the meaning of the provisions of this chapter.

**Fictitious names.**

Sec. 583. The false making or forging of an evidence of debt purporting to have been issued by any corporation and bearing the pretended signature of any person as an agent or officer of such corporation, is forgery in the same degree as if such person was at the time an officer or agent of such corporation; notwithstanding such person may never have been an officer or agent of such corporation, or notwithstanding there never was any such person in existence.

## CHAPTER IV.

## LARCENY.

- Section 584. Larceny defined.
585. Larceny of lost property.
586. Grand and petit larceny.
587. Grand larceny defined.
588. Petit larceny.
589. Punishment of grand larceny.
590. Punishment of petit larceny.
591. Of grand larceny committed in dwelling house or vessel.
592. Of grand larceny committed in the night time, from the person.
593. Larceny of written instrument.
594. Value of passage ticket.
595. Securities completed, but not yet issued, declared property.
596. Severing and removing a part of the realty, declared larceny.
597. Stealing wrecked goods, &c.
598. Receiving stolen property.
599. Fraudulent consumption of illuminating gas.
600. Larceny committed out of this territory.

Sec. 584. Larceny is the taking of personal property accomplished by fraud or stealth, and with intent to deprive another thereof. Larceny defined

Sec. 585. One who finds lost property under circumstances which give him knowledge or means of inquiry as to the true owner, and who appropriates such property to his own use, or to the use of another person who is not entitled thereto, without having first made such effort to find the owner and restore the property to him as the circumstances render reasonable and just, is guilty of larceny. Larceny of lost property.

Sec. 586. Larceny is divided into two degrees; the first of which is termed grand larceny, the second petit larceny. Grand and petit larceny.

Grand larceny defined.

Sec. 587. Grand larceny is larceny committed in either of the following cases :

1. When the property taken is of value exceeding twenty-five dollars;

2. When such property, although not of value exceeding twenty-five dollars in value, is taken from the person of another.

Petit larceny.

Sec. 588. Larceny in other cases is petit larceny.

Punishment of grand larceny.

Sec. 589. Grand larceny is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding five years.

Punishment of petit larceny.

Sec. 590. Petit larceny is punishable as a misdemeanor.

Of grand larceny.

Sec. 591. When it appears upon the trial of an indictment for grand larceny that the larceny alleged was committed in any dwelling house or vessel, the offender may be punished by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding eight years.

Committed in night time from the person.

Sec. 592. When it appears upon such trial, that such larceny was committed by stealing in the night time, from the person of another, the offender may be punished by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding ten years.

Larceny of written instrument.

Sec. 593. If the thing stolen consists of any evidence of debt or other written instrument, the amount of money due thereupon, or secured to be paid thereby, and remaining unsatisfied, of which in any contingency might be collected thereon, or the value of the property, the title to which is shown thereby, or the sum which might be recovered in the absence thereof, as the case may be, shall be deemed the value of the thing stolen.

Value of passage ticket.

Sec. 594. If the thing stolen is any ticket, or other paper or writing entitling or purporting to entitle the holder or proprietor thereof to a passage upon any railroad or in any vessel or other public conveyance, the price at which tickets entitling a person to a like passage, are usually sold by the proprietors of such conveyance, shall be deemed the value of such ticket.

Securities.

Sec. 595. All the provisions of this chapter shall apply where the property taken is an instrument for the payment of money, evidence of debt, public security or passage ticket, completed and ready to be issued or delivered, though the same

has never been issued or delivered by the makers thereof to any person as a purchaser or owner.

Sec. 596. All the provisions of this chapter shall apply <sup>Declared lar-</sup> where the thing taken is any fixture or part of the realty, and <sup>cenry.</sup> is severed at the time of the taking, in the same manner as if such thing had been severed by another person at some previous time.

Sec. 597. Every person who takes away any goods from any <sup>stealing wreck-</sup> stranded or wrecked steamboat or other vessel, or any goods <sup>ed goods.</sup> floating on the water, or goods cast by the water upon the shore, or goods lodged upon drifts, snags or other obstructions in a water course, or goods found in any creek, or who knowingly becomes possessed of any such, and does not deliver the same, within forty-eight hours thereafter, to the sheriff or the coroner of the county where the same were found, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 598. Every person who buys or receives, in any man- <sup>Receiving stol-</sup> ner, upon any consideration, any personal property of any <sup>en propetry.</sup> value whatsoever, that has been stolen from any other, knowing the same to have been stolen, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding five years, or in the county jail not exceeding six months, or by a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 599. Every person who, with intent to defraud, makes <sup>Fraudulent con-</sup> or causes to be made and pipe or other instrument or contriv- <sup>sumption of il-</sup> ance, and connects the same, or causes it to be connected with <sup>luminating gas.</sup> any pipe laid for conducting illuminating gas, so as to conduct gas to a point where the same may be consumed without its passing through the meter providing for registering the quantity consumed, or in any other manner so as to evade paying therefor, and every person who with like intent injures or alters any gas meter, or obstructs its action, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 600. Every person who steals the property of another <sup>Larceny com-</sup> in any other state or country, and brings the same into this ter- <sup>mitted out of</sup> ritory may be convicted and punished in the same manner as if <sup>this territory.</sup> such larceny had been committed in this territory; and such

larceny may be charged to have been committed in any town or city into or through which such stolen property has been brought.

## CHAPTER V.

## EMBEZZLEMENT.

Section 601. Embezzlement defined.

- 602. When officer, &c., of any association, guilty of embezzlement.
- 603. When carrier, or other person, having property for transportation for hire, guilty of embezzlement.
- 604. When trustee, banker, &c., &c., guilty of embezzlement.
- 605. When bailee guilty of embezzlement.
- 606. When clerk or servant guilty of embezzlement.
- 607. Distinct act of taking not necessary to constitute embezzlement.
- 608. Evidence of debt undelivered, may be subject of embezzlement.
- 609. Claim of title a ground of defense.
- 610. Intent to restore the property is no defense.
- 611. But actual restoration is a ground for mitigation of punishment.
- 612. Punishment for embezzlement.

Embezzlement defined.

Sec. 601. Embezzlement is the fraudulent appropriation of property by a person to whom it has been entrusted.

When officer guilty of embezzlement.

Sec. 602. If any person, being an officer, director, trustee, clerk, servant or agent of any association, society or corporation (public or private,) fraudulently appropriates to any use or purpose not in the due and lawful execution of his trust, any property which he has in his possession or under his control in virtue of his trust, or secretes it with a fraudulent intent to appropriate it to such use or purpose, he is guilty of embezzlement.

Sec. 603. If any carrier or other person having under his control personal property for the purpose of transportation for hire, fraudulently appropriates it to any use or purpose inconsistent with the safekeeping of such property and its transportation according to his trust, he is guilty of embezzlement, whether he has broken the package in which such property is contained, or has otherwise separated the items thereof, or not.

When carrier or other person guilty of embezzlement.

Sec. 604. If any person, being a trustee, banker, merchant, broker, attorney, agent, assignee in trust, executor, administrator or collector, or being otherwise entrusted with or having in his control property for the use of any other person, or for any public or benevolent purpose, fraudulently appropriates it to any use or purpose not in the due and lawful execution of his trust, or secretes it with a fraudulent intent to appropriate it to such use or purpose, he is guilty of embezzlement.

When trustee, &c. guilty of embezzlement.

Sec. 605. If any person being entrusted with any property as bailee, or with any power of attorney for the sale or transfer thereof, fraudulently converts the same or the proceeds thereof to his own use, or secretes it or them with a fraudulent intent to convert to his own use, he is guilty of embezzlement, whether he has broken the package or otherwise determined the bailment or not.

When bailee guilty of embezzlement.

Sec. 606. If any clerk or servant of any private person or copartnership or corporation (except apprentices and persons within the age of eighteen years) fraudulently appropriates to his own use, or secretes with a fraudulent intent to appropriate to his own use, any property of any other person which has come into his control or care by virtue of his employment as such clerk or servant, he is guilty of embezzlement.

When clerk or servant guilty of embezzlement.

Sec. 607. A distinct act of taking is not necessary to constitute embezzlement; but any fraudulent appropriation, conversion or use of the property, coming within the above prohibitions, is sufficient.

Distinct act of taking, not necessary to constitute embezzlement.

Sec. 608. Any evidence of debt, negotiable by delivery only, and actually executed, is equally the subject of embezzlement

Evidence of debt.

whether it has been delivered or issued as a valid instrument or not.

**Claim of title.** Sec. 609. Upon any indictment for embezzlement it is a sufficient defense that the property was appropriated openly and avowedly, and under a claim of title preferred in good faith even though such claim is untenable. But this provision shall not excuse the retention of the property of another to offset or pay demand held against him.

**Intent to restore the property is no defense.**

Sec. 610. The fact that the accused intended to restore the property embezzled, is no ground of defense, or of mitigation of punishment, if it has not been restored before an information has been laid before a magistrate, charging the commission of the offense.

**Mitigation of punishment.**

Sec. 611. Whenever it is made to appear that prior to any information laid before a magistrate, charging the commission of embezzlement, the person accused voluntarily and actually restored or tendered restoration of the property alleged to have been embezzled, or any part thereof, such fact is not a ground of defense to the indictment, but it authorizes the court to mitigate punishment in its discretion.

**Punishment.**

Sec. 612. Every person guilty of embezzlement is punishable in the manner prescribed for feloniously stealing property of the value of that embezzled. And where the property embezzled is an evidence of debt or right in action, the sum due upon it, or secured to be paid by it, shall be taken as its value.

## CHAPTER VI.

### EXTORTION.

Section 613. Extortion defined.

614. What threats may constitute extortion.

615. Punishment of extortion in certain cases.

616. Punishment of extortion committed under color of official right.

617. Obtaining signature by means of threats.

618. Sending threatening letters.

Section 619. Attempts to extort money, or property, by verbal threats.

Sec. 613. Extortion is the obtaining of property from another with his consent, induced by a wrongful use of force or fear, or under color of official right. Extortion defined

Sec. 614. Fear, such as will constitute extortion, may be induced by a threat, either : What threats may constitute extortion.

1. To do an unlawful injury to the person or property of the individual threatened, or to any relative of his or member of his family ; or,

2. To accuse him or any relative of his or member of his family, of any crime ; or,

3. To expose, or impute to him, or them, any deformity or disgrace ; or,

4. To expose any secret affecting him or them.

Sec. 615. Every person who extorts any money or other property from another, under circumstances not amounting to robbery, by means of force or any threat such as is mentioned in the last section, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding five years. Punishment.

Sec. 616. Every person who commits any extortion under color of official right, in cases for which a different punishment is not prescribed by this code, or by some of the statutes which it specifies as continuing in force, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Same.

Sec. 617. Every person who, by any extortionate means, obtains from another his signature to any paper or instrument, whereby, if such signature were freely given, any property would be transferred, or any debt, demand, charge or right of action created, is punishable in the same manner as if the actual delivery of such property, or payment of the amount of such debt, demand, charge, or right of action were obtained. Obtaining signature.

Sec. 618. Every person who, with intent to extort any money or other property from another, sends to any person any letter or other writing, whether subscribed or not, expressing or implying, or adapted to imply, any threat, such as Sending threatening letters.

is specified in section 614, is punishable in the same manner as if such money or property were actually obtained by means of such threat.

Attempts to extort money.

Sec. 619. Every person who unsuccessfully attempts, by means of any verbal threat, such as is specified in section 614, to extort money or other property from another, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

## CHAPTER VII.

### FALSE PERSONATION, AND CHEATS.

Section 620. Falsely personating another.

621. Receiving property in false character.

622. Personating officers, firemen, and other persons.

623. Obtaining property by false pretenses.

624. Obtaining property for charitable purposes.

625. Obtaining negotiable evidence of debt by false pretenses.

626. Using false check or order for payment of money.

627. Mock auctions.

Falsely personating another.

Sec. 620. Every person who falsely personates another, and in such assumed character, either :

1. Marries or pretends to marry, or to sustain the marriage relation towards another, with or without the connivance of such other person ; or,

2. Becomes bail or surety for any party in any proceeding whatever, before any court or officer authorized to take such bail or surety ; or,

3. Subscribes, verifies, publishes, acknowledges or proves, in the name of another person, any written instrument, with intent that the same may be delivered or used as true ; or,

4. Does any other act, whereby if it were done by the person falsely personated, he might in any event become liable

any suit or prosecution, or to pay any sum of money, or to incur any charge, forfeiture or penalty, or whereby any benefit might accrue to the party personating, or to any other person,

Is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding ten years.

Sec. 621. Every person who falsely personates another, and <sup>Falsely personating another.</sup> in such assumed character receives any money or property, knowing that it is intended to be delivered to the individual so personated, with intent to convert the same to his own use, or to that of another person who is not entitled thereto, is punishable in the same manner and to the same extent as for larceny of the money or property so received.

Sec. 622. Every person who falsely personates any public <sup>Personating officers and others.</sup> officer, civil or military; or any fireman, or any private individual having special authority by law to perform any act affecting the rights or interests of another, or assumes, without authority, any uniform or badge by which such are usually distinguished, and in such assumed character does any act whereby another person is injured, defrauded, vexed, or annoyed, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 623. Every person who, with intent to cheat or defraud another, designedly, by color or aid of any false token or writing, or other false pretense, obtains the signature of any person to any written instrument, or obtains from any person any money or property, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding three years, or in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding three times the value of the money or property so obtained, or by both such fine and imprisonment. <sup>Obtaining property by false pretenses.</sup>

Sec. 624. Every person who designedly, by color or aid of any false token or writing, or other false pretense, obtains the signature of any person to any written instrument, or obtains from any person any money or property for any alleged charitable or benevolent purpose whatever, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding three years, or in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding the value of the money or property so obtained, or by both such fine and imprisonment. <sup>For charitable purposes.</sup>

**False pretenses**    **Sec. 625.** If the false token by which any money or property is obtained in violation of sections 623 and 624 is a promissory note or other negotiable evidence of debt purporting to issued by or under the authority of any banking company or corporation not in existence, the person guilty of such cheat is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding seven years, instead of by the punishments prescribed by those sections.

**Using false check.**        **Sec. 626.** The use of a matured check, or other order for the payment of money, as a means of obtaining any signature, money or property, such as is specified in the last two sections, by a person who knows that a drawer thereof is not entitled to draw for the sum specified therein, upon the drawee, is the use of a false token within the meaning of those sections, although no representation is made in respect thereto.

**Mock auctions.**    **Sec. 627.** Every person who obtains any money or property from another, or obtains the signature of another to any written instrument, the false making of which would be forgery, by means of any false or fraudulent sale of property or pretended property by auction, or by any of the practices known as mock auctions, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding three years, or in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment; and in addition thereto he forfeits any license he may hold to act as an auctioneer, and is forever disqualified from receiving a license to act as auctioneer within this territory.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### FRAUDULENTLY FITTING OUT AND DESTROYING VESSELS.

**Section 628.** Captain or other officer, willfully destroying vessel, &c.

629. Other persons willfully destroying vessel, &c.

630. Fitting out or lading any vessel, with intent to wreck the same.

631. Making false manifest, &c.

Sec. 628. Every captain or other officer or person in command or charge of any vessel, who within this territory willfully wrecks, sinks, or otherwise injures or destroys such vessel, or any cargo in such vessel, or willfully permits the same to be wrecked, sunk, or otherwise injured or destroyed, with intent to prejudice or defraud an insurer or any other person, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison for life. <sup>Willfully destroying vessel.</sup>

Sec. 629. Every person other than such as are embraced within the last section, who is guilty of any act therein prohibited, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding ten years and not less than three. <sup>Same</sup>

Sec. 630. Every person guilty of fitting out any vessel, or lading any cargo on board of any vessel, with intent to cause or permit the same to be wrecked, sunk or otherwise injured or destroyed, and thereby to prejudice or defraud an insurer or any other person, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding ten years, and not less than three. <sup>Intent to wreck vessel.</sup>

Sec. 631. Every person guilty of preparing, making or subscribing, any false or fraudulent manifest, invoice, bill of lading, boats register or protest, with intent to defraud another, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding three years, or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or both. <sup>Making false manifest.</sup>

## CHAPTER IX.

### FRAUDULENT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY INSURED.

Section 632. Destroying property insured.

633. Presenting false proofs of loss in support of claim upon policy of insurance.

Sec. 632. Every person who willfully burns, or in any other manner injures or destroys any property whatever which is at the time insured against loss or damage by fire, or by any other casualty, with intent to defraud or prejudice the insurer, whether the same be the property of such person or of any other, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding seven years, and not less than four. <sup>Destroying property insured.</sup>

False proofs.

Sec. 633. Every person who presents or causes to be presented any false or fraudulent claim, or any proof in support of any such claim, upon any contract of insurance, for the payment of any loss, or who prepares, makes or subscribes any account, certificate, survey, affidavit, proof of loss, or other book, paper or writing, with intent to present or use the same, or to allow it to be presented or used in support of any such claim, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding three years, or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or both.

## CHAPTER X.

## FALSE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Section 634. Using false weights or measures.

635. Selling provisions by false weight or measure.

636. Keeping false weights.

637. False weights and measures authorized to be seized.

638. May be tested by committing magistrate, and destroy or deliver to district attorney.

639. Shall be destroyed after conviction of offender.

640. Stamping false weight or tare, on casks or packages.

Using false weights or measures.

Sec. 634. Every person who uses any weight or measure, knowing it to be false, by which use another is defrauded or otherwise injured, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Selling provisions by false weight or measures.

Sec. 635. When the property sold by false weight or measure consists of any description of provisions, the offense is felony.

Keeping false weights.

Sec. 636. Every person who retains in his possession any weight or measure, knowing it to be false, unless it appears beyond a reasonable doubt that it was so retained without intent to use it, or permit it to be used in violation of the last section, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 637. Every person who is authorized or enjoined by <sup>Authorized to be seized.</sup> law to arrest another person for a violation of sections 634, 635 and 636, is equally authorized and enjoined to seize any false weights or measures found in the possession of the person so arrested, and to deliver the same to the magistrate before whom the person so arrested is required to be taken.

Sec. 638. The magistrate to whom any weight or measure <sup>May be tested by compounding magistrate, &c.</sup> is delivered pursuant to the last section, shall, upon the examination of the accused, or if the examination is delayed or prevented, without awaiting such examination, cause the same to be tested by comparison with standards conformable to law; and if he finds it to be false, he shall cause it to be destroyed, or to be delivered to the district attorney of the county in which the accused is liable to indictment or trial, as the interests of justice in his judgment require.

Sec. 639. Upon the conviction of the accused, such district <sup>Shall be destroyed, when.</sup> attorney shall cause any weight or measure in respect whereof the accused stands convicted, and which remains in the possession or under the control of such district attorney, to be destroyed.

Sec. 640. Every person who knowingly marks or stamps <sup>Stamping false weight or tare on casks, &c.</sup> false or short weight, or false tare on any cask or package, or knowingly sells or offers for sale any cask or package so marked, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

## CHAPTER XI.

### FRAUDULENT INSOLVENCIES BY INDIVIDUALS.

Section 641. Fraudulent conveyances.

642. Fraudulent removal of property to prevent levy.

643. Making assignments with preferences by insolvents prohibited.

644. Frauds in procuring discharge in insolvency.

Sec 641. Every person who, being a party to any conveyance or assignment of any real or personal property, or of any <sup>Fraudulent conveyances.</sup>

interest therein, made or created with intent to defraud prior or subsequent purchasers, or to hinder, delay or defraud creditors or other persons, and every person being privy to or knowing of such conveyance, assignment or charge, who willfully puts the same in use as having been made in good faith, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

**Fraudulent removal of property.**

Sec. 642. Every person who removes any of his property out of any county, with intent to prevent the same from being levied upon by any execution or attachment, or who secretes, assigns, conveys or otherwise disposes of any of his property, with intent to defraud any creditor, or to prevent such property being made liable for the payment of his debts, and every person who receives any such property with such intent, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

**Making assignments, when prohibited.**

Sec. 643. Every person who, knowing that his property is insufficient for the payment of all his lawful debts, assigns, transfers or delivers any property for the benefit of any creditor, or creditors, upon any trust or condition, that any creditor shall receive a preference or priority over any other, except in the cases in which such preference is expressly allowed to be given by law, or with intent to create such preference or priority, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

**Frauds.**

Sec. 644. Every person who, upon making or prosecuting any application for a discharge as an insolvent debtor, under the provisions of any law now in force, or that may hereafter be enacted, either :

1. Fraudulently presents, or authorizes to be presented on his behalf, such application, in a case in which it is not authorized by law ; or,

2. Makes or presents to any court or officer, in support of such application, any petition, schedule, book, account, voucher, or other paper or document, knowing the same to contain any false statement ; or

3. Fraudulently makes and exhibits, or alters, obliterates or destroys any account or voucher relating to the condition of his affairs, or any entry or statement in such account or voucher ; or,

4. Practices any fraud upon any creditor, with intent to induce him to petition for, or consent to such discharge; or,

5. Conspires with or induces any person fraudulently to unite as creditor in any petition for such discharge, or to practice any fraud in aid thereof,

Is guilty of a misdemeanor.

## CHAPTER XII.

### FRAUDULENT INSOLVENCIES BY CORPORATIONS, AND OTHER FRAUDS IN THEIR MANAGEMENT.

- Section 645. Frauds in subscriptions for stock of corporations.
646. Frauds in procuring organization of corporations, or increase of capital.
647. Unauthorized use of names in prospectuses &c.
648. Misconduct of directors of stock corporations.
649. Misconduct of directors of banking corporations.
650. Loans made in violation of last section, not invalid.
651. Sale or hypothecation of bank notes by officer, &c.
652. Officer of bank putting excessive number of its notes in circulation.
653. Officer or agent of banking corporation, making guarantee or indorsement, in its behalf, in certain cases.
654. Bank officer overdrawing his account.
655. Omitting to enter receipt of property of corporation in its books.
656. Destroying or falsifying books or papers of corporation.
657. Officer of corporation publishing false reports of its condition.
658. Officer of corporation refusing to permit an inspection of its books.

Section 659. Insolvencies of corporations deemed fraudulent, when.

660. Directors participating in fraudulent insolvency, how punishable.

661. Violation of duty of directors of moneyed corporations.

662. Officer of railroad company contracting debt in its behalf, exceeding its available means.

663. Debt contracted in violation of last section, not invalid.

664. Director of corporation presumed to have knowledge of its affairs.

665. Director present at meeting, when presumed to have assented to proceedings.

666. Director absent from meeting, when presumed to have assented to proceedings.

667. Foreign corporations.

668. Director defined.

Fraud in subscriptions for stock.

Sec. 645. Every person who signs the name of a fictitious person to any subscription for, or agreement to take stock in any corporation, existing or proposed; and every person who signs, to any subscription or agreement, the name of any person, knowing that such person has not means or does not intend in good faith to comply with all the terms thereof, or under any understanding or agreement that the terms of such subscription or agreement are not to be complied with or enforced, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Frauds in procuring organization of corporation.

Sec. 646. Every officer, agent or clerk, of any corporation, or of any persons proposing to organize a corporation, or to increase the capital stock of any corporation, who knowingly exhibits any false, forged or altered book, paper, voucher, security or other instrument of evidence to any public officer or board authorized by law to examine the organization of such corporation, or to investigate its affairs, or to allow an increase of its capital, with intent to deceive such officer or board in respect thereto, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding ten years and not less than three.

Unauthorized use of names.

Sec. 647. Every person who, without being authorized so to do, subscribes the name of another to, or inserts the name of

another in any prospectus, circular or other advertisement or announcement of any corporation or joint stock association existing or intended to be formed, with intent to permit the same to be published and thereby to lead persons to believe that the person whose name is so subscribed as an officer, agent, member or promoter of such corporation or association, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 648. Every director of any stock corporation, who concurs in any vote or act of the directors of such corporation, or any of them, by which it is intended, either : <sup>Misconduct of directors.</sup>

1. To make any dividend, except from the surplus profits arising from the business of the corporation, and in the cases and manner allowed by law ; or,

2. To divide, withdraw, or in any manner pay to the stockholders, or any of them, any part of the capital stock of the corporation; or to reduce such capital stock without the consent of the legislature ; or,

3. To discount or receive any note or other evidence of debt in payment of any installment actually called in, and required to be paid, or with the intent of providing the means of making such payment ; or,

4. To receive or discount any note or other evidence of debt with the intent of enabling any stockholder to withdraw any part of the money paid in by him, or his stock ; or,

5. To apply any portion of the funds of such corporation, except surplus profits, directly or indirectly, to the purchase of shares of its own stock ; or,

6. To receive any such shares in payment or satisfaction of any debt due to such corporation ; or,

7. To receive from any other stock corporation, in exchange for the shares, notes, bonds, or other evidences of debt of their own corporation, shares of the capital stock of such other corporation, or notes, bonds or other evidences of debt issued by such other corporation.

Is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 649. Every director of any corporation having banking powers, who concurs in any vote or act of the directors of <sup>Same</sup>

such corporation, or any of them, by which it is intended, either :

1. To make any loan, or discount, by which the whole amount of the loans and discounts of the corporation is made to exceed three times its capital stock then paid in and actually possessed ; or,

2. To make any loan or discount to any director of such corporation, or upon paper upon which any such director is responsible, to an amount exceeding in the aggregate one-third of the capital stock of such corporation, then paid in and actually possessed,

Is guilty of a misdemeanor.

When loans not  
invalid.

Sec. 650. Nothing in the last section shall render any loan made by the directors of any such corporation, in violation thereof, invalid.

Sale, &c., of  
bank notes.

Sec. 651. Every officer or agent of any corporation having banking powers, who sells, or causes or permits to be sold, any bank notes of such corporation, or pledges or hypothecates, or causes or permits to be pledged or hypothecated, with any other corporation, association or individual, any such notes, as a security for a loan or for any liability of such corporation, is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both.

Circulating ex-  
cessive number  
of bank notes.

Sec. 652. Every officer or agent of any corporation having banking powers, who issues or puts in circulation, or causes or permits to be issued or put in circulation, the bank notes of such corporation, to an amount, which, together with previous issues, leaves in circulation or outstanding a greater amount of notes than such corporation is allowed by law to issue and circulate, is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both.

Officer making  
guarantee or in-  
dorsement.

Sec. 653. Every officer or agent of any banking corporation, who makes or delivers any guarantee or indorsement upon behalf of such corporation, whereby it may become liable upon any of its discounted notes, bills or obligations, in any sum be-

yond the amount of loans and discounts which such corporation may legally make, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 654. Every officer, agent, teller, clerk or servant of any bank, banking association or savings bank, who knowingly overdraws his account with such bank, and thereby wrongfully obtains the money, notes or funds of such bank, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Overdrawing account.

Sec. 655. Every director, officer or agent of any corporation or joint stock association, who knowingly receives or possesses himself of any property of such corporation or association, otherwise than in payment of a just demand, and who, with intent to defraud, omits to make, or to cause or direct to be made, a full and true entry thereof, in the books or accounts of such corporation or association, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Omitting to enter receipt.

Sec 656. Every director, officer, agent or member of any corporation or joint stock association, who with intent to defraud, destroys, alters, mutilates or falsifies any of the books, papers, writings or securities belonging to such corporation or association, or makes or concurs in making any false entry, or omits or concurs in omitting to make any material entry in any book of accounts, or other record or document kept by such corporation or association, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding ten years, and not less than three, or by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Destroying or falsifying books or papers of corporation.

Sec. 657. Every director, officer or agent of any corporation or joint stock association, who knowingly concurs in making or publishes any written report, exhibit or statement of its affairs or pecuniary condition, containing any material statement which is false, other than such as are mentioned in sections 646 and 647, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Publishing false reports.

Sec. 658. Every officer or agent of any corporation having or keeping an office within this territory, who has in his custody or control any book, paper or document of such corporation, and who refuses to give to a stockholder or member of such corporation, lawfully demanding, during office hours, to in-

Refusing to permit an inspection of books of corporation.

spect or take a copy of the same, or any part thereof, a reasonable opportunity so to do, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Insolvencies,  
deemed fraudulent  
when.

Sec. 659. Every insolvency of a moneyed corporation is deemed fraudulent unless its affairs appear, upon investigation, to have been administered fairly and legally, and generally with the same care and diligence that agents receiving a compensation for their services are bound by law to observe.

How punishable

Sec. 660. In every case of a fraudulent insolvency of a moneyed corporation, every director thereof who participated in such fraud, if no other punishment is prescribed therefor by this Code, or any of the acts which are specified as continuing in force, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Violation of  
duty.

Sec. 661. Every director of any moneyed corporation, who willfully does any act, as such director, which is expressly forbidden by law, or willfully omits to perform any duty expressly imposed upon him as such director, by law, the punishment for which act or omission is not otherwise prescribed by this Code, or by some of the acts which it specifies as continuing in force, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Contracting  
debt, exceeding  
available means

Sec. 662. Every officer, agent or stockholder of any railroad company who knowingly assents to or has any agency in contracting any debt, by or on behalf of such company, unauthorized by a special law for the purpose, the amount of which debt with other debts of the company, exceeds its available means for the payment of its debts, in its possession, under its control, and belonging to it, at the time such debt is contracted, including its bona fide and available stock subscriptions, and exclusive of its real estate, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

When not in-  
valid.

Sec. 663. The last section does not affect the validity of a debt created in violation of its provisions, as against the company.

Director pre-  
sumed to have  
knowledge of  
what.

Sec. 664. Every director of a corporation, or joint stock association, is deemed to possess such a knowledge of the affairs of his corporation, as to enable him to determine whether any act, proceeding or omission of its directors, is a violation of this chapter.

Sec. 665. Every director of a corporation, or joint stock association, who is present at a meeting of the directors at which any act, proceeding or omission of such directors, in violation of this chapter occurs, is deemed to have concurred therein, unless he at the time causes, or in writing requires, his dissent therefrom to be entered in the minutes of the directors.

When director presumed to have assented to proceedings.

Sec. 666. Every director of a corporation, or joint stock association, although not present at a meeting of the directors, at which any act, proceeding, or omission of such directors, in violation of this chapter, occurs, is deemed to have concurred therein, if the facts constituting such violation appear on the record or minutes of the proceedings of the board of directors, and he remains a director of the same company for six months thereafter, and does not, within that time, cause, or in writing require his dissent from such illegality to be entered in the minutes of the directors.

Same, when absent.

Sec. 667. It is no defense to a prosecution for a violation of the provisions of this chapter, that the corporation was one created by the laws of another state, government or country, if it was one carrying on business, or keeping an officer therefor, within this territory.

Foreign corporations.

Sec. 668. The term "director," as used in this chapter, embraces any of the persons having by law the direction or management of the affairs of a corporation, by whatever name such persons are described in its charter, or known by law.

Director defined

## CHAPTER XIII.

### FRAUDS IN THE SALE OF PASSAGE TICKETS.

Section 669. Sale of passage tickets on vessels and railroads forbidden, except by agents specially authorized.

670. Sales by authorized agents restricted.

671. Unauthorized persons forbidden to sell certificates, receipts, &c., for the purpose of procuring tickets.

672. Punishment for violation of the preceding section.

**Section 673.** Conspiring to sell passage tickets in violation of law.

674. Conspirators may be indicted, notwithstanding object of conspiracy has been accomplished.

675. Offices kept for unlawful sale of passage ticket, declared disorderly houses.

676. Pursers, station masters, conductors, &c., allowed to sell tickets.

677 Delay in departure of vessels.

678. What must be stated in passage tickets.

679. Sale of tickets not filled out as required in last section, a misdemeanor.

680. Requisites of indictment.

681. Company defined.

682. Foreign railroad companies.

Passage tickets,  
forbidden to be  
sold by whom.

Sec. 669. No person except the persons designated in section 676 shall issue or sell or offer to sell, within this territory, any passage ticket, or any instrument giving or purporting to give any right, either, absolutely or upon any condition or contingency, to any passage or conveyance upon any vessel or railroad train, unless he is an authorized agent of the owners or consignees of such vessel, or of the company running such train; and no person is deemed an authorized agent of such owners, consignees or company, within the meaning of this chapter, unless he has been by them duly appointed by an authority in writing, and which designates the name of the company, line, vessel or railroad for which such person is authorized to act as agent, together with the street and number of the street, and the city, town or village in which his office shall be kept, for the sale of passage tickets.

Restrictions.

Sec. 670. No persons except the persons designated in section 676 shall, within this territory, ask, take or receive any money or valuable thing as a consideration for any passage or conveyance upon any vessel or railroad train, or for the procurement of any ticket, or instrument giving or purporting to give any right, either absolutely or upon any condition or contingency, to any passage or conveyance upon any vessel or railroad train, unless he is an authorized agent within the pro-

visions of the last section ; nor shall any person, as such agent, sell any such ticket or instrument, or ask, take or receive any consideration for any such passage or conveyance, excepting at the office designated in his appointment, nor until he has been authorized to act as such agent according to the provisions of the preceding section, nor for a sum exceeding the price charged at the time of such sale, by the company, owners or consignees of the vessel or railroad referred to in such ticket.— Nor shall any such ticket or instrument be issued or sold, which purports to entitle a person to a passage by any mode of conveyance, or to any place of destination, or by any route, vessel or train, other than the one bargained for.

Sec. 671. No person other than an agent appointed, as provided in section 669, shall sell, or offer to sell, or in any way attempt to dispose of any order, certificate, receipt or other instrument for the purpose, or under the pretense of procuring any ticket, or instrument mentioned in section 669, upon any company or line, vessel or railroad train therein mentioned.— And every such order sold or offered for sale by any agent, must be directed to the company, owners or consignees at their office.

Unlawfully procuring tickets.

Sec. 672. Every person guilty of a violation of any of the provisions of the preceding sections of this chapter, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding two years, or by imprisonment in a county jail not less than six months.

Punishment.

Sec. 673. All persons who conspire together to sell or attempt to sell, to any person, any passage ticket, or other instrument mentioned in section 669 and 671, in violation of those sections, and all persons, who, by means of any such conspiracy obtain, or attempt to obtain any money or other property, under the pretense of procuring or securing any passage or right of passage in violation of this chapter, are punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding five years.

Conspiring to sell passage tickets,

Sec. 674. Persons guilty of violating the last section, may be indicted and convicted for a conspiracy, notwithstanding the object of such conspiracy has been executed.

Conspirators may be indicted.

Certain offices  
declared disor-  
derly houses

Sec. 675. All offices kept for the purpose of selling passage tickets in violation of any of the provisions of this chapter, and all offices where any such sale is made, are deemed disorderly houses; and all persons keeping any such office, and all persons, associating together for the purpose of violating any of the provisions of this chapter, are punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for a period not exceeding six months, and not less than three months.

Who allowed to  
sell tickets.

Sec. 676. The provisions of this chapter do not prevent the actual owners or consignees of any vessel, from selling passage tickets thereon; nor do they prevent the purser or clerk of any vessel or station master upon any railroad, or other ticket agent of any vessel or railroad, from selling in his office on board of such vessel, or in any station on such railroad, any passage tickets upon such vessel or railroad; nor do they prevent any conductor upon any railroad from selling any passage tickets upon the trains of such railroad.

Delay in depart-  
ure of vessels.

Sec. 677. Whenever the departure of any vessel, for a passage on board of which, to a port without this territory, any ticket or instrument above mentioned has been sold, is delayed more than two days after the day of departure mentioned in such ticket, the person holding such ticket is entitled to his board and lodging in such vessel without any additional charge, from the second day after the day named for departure until the actual departure of such vessel; and is also entitled to receive from the owners or consignees of such vessel fifty cents per day for each day of such detention. And in case of refusal on the part of the owners, consignees or master of the vessel so detained, to comply with this section, the person holding such ticket is entitled to recover back from the owners or consignees the amount of passage paid by him, together with his damages for such detention, not exceeding fifty dollars.

Passage tickets

Sec. 678. Every ticket or instrument issued as evidence of a right of passage upon the Missouri river, from any port in this territory, to any port of any other state or territory, and every certificate or order issued for the purpose, or under pretense of procuring any such ticket or instrument, and every receipt for money paid for any such ticket or instrument, must

state the name of the vessel on board of which the passage is to be made, the name of the owners or consignees of such vessel, the name of the company, or line, if any, to which such vessel belongs, the place from which such passage is to commence, the place where such passage is to terminate, the day of the month and year upon which the voyage is to commence, the name of the person or persons purchasing such ticket or instrument, or receiving such order, certificate or receipt, and the amount paid therefor; and such ticket or instrument, order, certificate or receipt, unless sold or issued by the owners or consignees of such vessel, must be signed by their authorized agent.

Sec. 679. Every person who issues, sells or delivers to another, any ticket, instrument, certificate, order or receipt, which is not made or filled out as prescribed in the last section is guilty of a misdemeanor. When not filled out declared a misdemeanor.

Sec. 680. No indictment or conviction under any provision of the preceding sections of this chapter, for the sale, attempted sale, issuing or delivering of any ticket, instrument, certificate, order or receipt is defective because such ticket, instrument, certificate, order or receipt is not made or filled out according to the requirements of the last section. Requisites of an indictment.

Sec. 681. The term "company," as used in this chapter, includes all corporations, whether created under the laws of this territory, or of those of any other state or nation. Company defined.

Sec. 682. The provisions of this chapter do not permit railroad companies incorporated in any other state to sell passage tickets under this chapter in this territory: nor do they permit the owners or agents of any vessel to sell tickets for or on behalf of any such railroad company, unless such agent be a resident of this territory. Foreign railroad companies.

## CHAPTER XIV.

### FRAUDULENT ISSUE OF DOCUMENTS OF TITLES TO MERCHANDISE.

Section 683. Issuing fictitious bills of lading, &c.

684. Issuing fictitious warehouse receipts.

685. Erroneous bills of lading or receipts, issued in good faith, excepted.
686. Duplicate receipts must be marked "Duplicate."
687. Selling, hypothecating or pledging property received for transportation or storage.
688. Bill of lading or receipt issued by warehouseman, must be canceled on the delivery of the property.
689. Property demanded by process of law.

**Bills of lading.** Sec. 683. Every person being the master, owner or agent of any vessel, or officer or agent of any railroad, express or transportation company, or otherwise being or representing any carrier who delivers any bill of lading, receipt or other voucher, or by which it appears that any merchandise of any description has been shipped on board any vessel, or delivered to any railroad, express or transportation company, or other carrier, unless the same has been so shipped or delivered and is at the time actually under the control of such carrier, or the master, owner or agent of such vessel, or of some officer or agent of such company, to be forwarded as express in such bill of lading, receipt or voucher, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding five years, or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or both.

**Warehouse receipts.** Sec. 684. Every person carrying on the business of a warehouseman, wharfinger, or other depositary of property, who issues any receipt, bill of lading or other voucher for any merchandise of any description which has not been actually received upon the premises of such person, and is not under his actual control at the time of issuing such instrument, whether such instrument is issued to a person as being the owner of such merchandise, or as security for any indebtedness, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding five years, or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or both.

**Exceptions.** Sec. 685. No person can be convicted of any offense under the last two sections by reason that the contents of any barrel, box, case, cask or other vessel or package mentioned in the

bill of lading, receipt or other voucher did not correspond with the description given in such instrument of the merchandise received, if such description corresponded substantially with the marks, labels or brands upon the outside of such vessel or package, unless it appears that the accused knew that such marks, labels or brands were untrue.

Sec. 686. Every person mentioned in sections 683 and 684, <sup>Duplicate receipts.</sup> who issues any second or duplicate receipt or voucher, of a kind specified in those sections, at a time while any former receipt or voucher for the merchandise specified in such second receipt is outstanding and uncanceled, without writing across the face of the same the word "duplicate," in a plain and legible manner, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding five years, or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or both.

Sec. 687. Every person mentioned in sections 683 and 684, <sup>Selling goods received for transportation or storage.</sup> who sells, hypothecates or pledges any merchandise for which any bill of lading, receipt or voucher has been issued by him, without the consent in writing thereto of the person holding such bill, receipt or voucher, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding five years, or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or both.

Sec. 688. Every person, such as mentioned in section 684, <sup>Bill of lading or receipt must be canceled, when.</sup> who delivers to another any merchandise for which any bill of lading, receipt or voucher has been issued, unless such receipt or voucher bore upon its face the words "not negotiable," plainly written or stamped, or unless such receipt is surrendered to be canceled at the time of such delivery, or unless, in the case of a partial delivery, a memorandum thereof is indorsed upon such receipt or voucher, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding five years, or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or both.

Sec. 689. The last two sections do not apply where property <sup>Property demanded by process of law.</sup> is demanded by virtue of process of law.

## CHAPTER XV.

MALICIOUS INJURIES TO RAILROADS, HIGHWAYS, BRIDGES AND  
TELEGRAPHS.

Section 690. Injuries to railroads.

691. Cases where death ensues.

692. Injuries to highways, private ways and  
bridges.

693. Injuries to toll houses and turnpike gates.

694. Injuries to guide posts and mile boards.

695. Injuring telegraph line, or intercepting a  
message, a misdemeanor.

Injuries to rail-  
roads.

Sec. 690. Every person who maliciously, either :

1. Removes, displaces, injures or destroys any part of any railroad, whether for steam or horse cars, or any track of any railroad, or any branch or branchway, switch, turnout, bridge, viaduct, culvert, embankment, station house, or other structure or fixture, or any part thereof, attached to or connected with any railroad ; or,

2. Places any obstruction upon the rails or track of any railroad, or of any branch, branchway or turnout connected with any railroad.

Is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding four years, or in a county jail not less than six months.

Cases where  
death ensues.

Sec. 691. Whenever any offense specified in the last section results in the death of any human being, the offender is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison for not less than four years.

Injuries to  
highways, &c

Sec. 692. Every person who maliciously digs up, removes, displaces, breaks or otherwise injures or destroys any public highway or bridge, or any private way laid out by authority of law, or bridge upon such way, is guilty of felony.

Toll houses and  
turnpike gates.

Sec. 693. Every person who maliciously injures or destroys any toll house or turnpike gate, is guilty of felony.

Sec. 694. Every person who removes or injures any mile board, mile stone or guide post, or any inscription on such, <sup>Mile boards and guide posts.</sup> erected upon any highway, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 695. Every person who maliciously takes down, removes, <sup>Declared a misdemeanor.</sup> injures or obstructs any line of telegraph or any part thereof, or appurtenance or apparatus therewith connected, or severs any wire thereof, or fraudulently intercepts any message in its passage over such wire, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

## TITLE XVI.

### OF MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.

Section 696 Malicious mischief, in general, defined.

697. Specifications in following section, not restrictive of last section.

698. Poisoning cattle.

699. Killing, maiming or torturing animals.

700. Instigating fights between animals.

701. Keeping houses, pits, &c., for fights between animals.

702. Wounding or trapping birds, or destroying bird's nests in cemeteries.

703. Burning buildings and other property not the subject of arson.

704. Breaking or injuring property in houses of worship.

705. Using gunpowder, &c., in destroying or injuring any building.

706. Endangering human life by placing gunpowder, &c., near building.

707. Malicious injuries to freeholds.

708. Injuries to standing crops, &c.

709. Removing, defacing or altering land marks.

710. Interfering with piers, dams, &c.

711. Destroying or injuring dams, &c.

712. Removing or injuring piles used in river embankments, &c.

713. Removing any water gage.

- Section 714. Masking or removing signal lights.
715. Injuring or destroying written instruments.
716. Destroying or delaying election returns.
717. Opening or publishing sealed letters.
718. Disclosing contents of telegraph dispatch.
719. Concealing telegraph dispatch.
720. Injuring works of art or improvement in any city or village.
721. Destroying works of literature or art, or objects of curiosity in public libraries, museums, &c.
722. Breaking or obstructing gas or water pipes, or appurtenances.

Malicious mischief defined.

Sec. 696. Every person who, maliciously injures, defaces or destroys any real or personal property not his own, in cases other than such as are specified in the following sections, is guilty of a misdemeanor; and in addition to the punishment prescribed therefor, he is liable in treble damages for the injury done, to be recovered in a civil action by the owner of such property or public officer having charge thereof.

Following section not restrictive of last section.

Sec. 697. The specification of the acts enumerated in the following sections of this chapter, is not intended to restrict or qualify the interpretation of the last section.

Poisoning cattle.

Sec. 698. Every person who willfully administers poison to any animal, the property of another, and every person who maliciously exposes any poisonous substance with intent that the same shall be taken by any such animal, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding three years, or in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Killing, maiming or torturing animals.

Sec. 699. Every person who maliciously kills, maims or wounds any animal, the property of another, or who maliciously and cruelly beats, tortures or injures any animal, whether belonging to himself or another, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 700. Every person who maliciously, or for any bet, stake or reward, instigates, encourages or promotes any fight between animals, or instigates or encourages any animal to

attack, bite, wound or worry another, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 701. Every person who keeps any house, pit or other place to be used in permitting any fight between animals or in any other violation of the last section, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Keeping houses pits, &c, for fights between animals.

Sec. 702. Every person who, within any public cemetery or burying ground, wounds or traps any bird or destroys any bird's nest or removes any eggs or young birds from any nest; and every person who buys or sells, or offers or keeps for sale, any bird which has been killed or trapped in violation of this section, is punishable by a fine of five dollars for each offense, recoverable by a civil action in any justices court within the county where the offense is committed, brought in the name of any person making a complaint. Such fine shall be applied to the support of common schools of such county.

Wounding or trapping birds, &c.

Sec. 703. Every person who willfully burns any building not the subject of arson, any stack of grain of any kind, or of hay, any growing or standing grain, grass, trees or fence, not the property of such person, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding four years and not less than one year, or by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year.

Burning buildings &c not the subject of arson

Sec. 704. Every person who willfully breaks, defaces or otherwise injures any house of worship, or any part thereof, or any appurtenance thereto, or any book, furniture, ornament, musical instrument, article of silver or plated ware, or other chattel kept therein for use in connection with religious worship, is guilty of felony.

Breaking or injuring property in houses of worship.

Sec. 705. Every person who maliciously, by the explosion of gunpowder or other explosive substance, destroys, throws down or injures the whole or any part of any building, by means of which the life or safety of any human being is endangered, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding ten years, and not less than three.

Using gunpowder, &c.

Sec. 706. Every person who places in, upon, under, against or near to any building, any gunpowder or other explosive substance, with intent to destroy, throw down or injure the

Endangering human life.

whole or any part thereof, under circumstances, that if such intent were accomplished, human life or safety would be endangered thereby, although no damage is done, is guilty of felony.

Malicious injuries to freeholds

Sec. 707. Every person who willfully commits any trespass, by, either:

1. Cutting down or destroying any kind of wood or timber, standing or growing upon the lands of another; or,
2. Carrying away any kind of wood or timber that has been cut down, and is lying on such lands; or,
3. Maliciously severing from the freehold any produce thereof, or anything attached thereto; or,
4. Digging, taking or carrying away from any lot situated within the bounds of any incorporated city, without the license of the owner, or legal occupant thereof, any earth, soil or stone, being a part of the freehold, or severed therefrom at some previous time, under such circumstances as would render the trespass a larceny, if the thing so severed or carried away were personal property; or,
5. Digging, taking or carrying away from any land in any incorporated city or town of this territory, laid down on the map or plan of said city or town as a street or avenue, or otherwise established or recognized as a street or avenue, without the license of the mayor and common council, or other governing body of such city or town, or owner of the fee thereof, any earth, soil, or stone, under such circumstances as would render the trespass a larceny, if the thing so severed or carried away were personal property,

Is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Standing crops, &c.

Sec. 708. Every person who maliciously injures or destroys any standing crops, grain, cultivated fruits or vegetables, the property of another, in any case for which a punishment is not otherwise prescribed by this Code, or by some of the statutes which it specifies as continuing in force, is guilty of a misdemeanor

Removing, defacing or altering landmarks.

Sec. 709. Every person who either:

1. Maliciously removes any monuments of stone, wood or

other material, erected for the purpose of designating any point in the boundary of any lot or tract of land ; or,

2. Maliciously defaces or alters the marks upon any tree, post or other monument, made for the purpose of designating any point, course or line in any such boundary ; or,

3. Maliciously cuts down or removes any tree upon which any such marks have been made for such purpose, with intent to destroy such marks,

Is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 710. Every person who, without authority of law, in-<sup>Interfering with piers, &c.</sup>terferes with any pier, booms or dams, lawfully erected or maintained upon any waters within this territory, or hoists any gate in or about said dams, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 711. Every person who maliciously destroys any dam<sup>Destroying dam.</sup> or structure erected to create hydraulic power, or any embankment necessary for the support thereof, or maliciously makes, or causes to be made, any aperture in such dam or embankment, with intent to destroy the same, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 712. Every person who maliciously draws up or re-<sup>Removing or injuring piles.</sup>moves, or cuts or otherwise injures, any piles fixed in the ground and used for securing any bank or dam of any river, canal, drain, aqueduct, marsh, reservoir, pool, port, dock, quay, jetty or lock, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding five years and not less than two, or by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 713. Every person who willfully removes any buoy<sup>Removing water gage.</sup> placed in the Missouri river by any lawful authority, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 714. Every person who unlawfully masks, alters or re-<sup>Masking or removing signal light.</sup>moves any light or signal, or willfully exhibits any false light or signal, with intent to bring any locomotive or any railway car or train of cars into danger, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding ten years, and not less than three years.

**Written instru-  
ments.** Sec. 715. Every person who maliciously mutilates, tears, defaces, obliterates or destroys any written instrument being the property of another, the false making of which would be forgery, is punishable in the same manner as the forgery of such instrument is made punishable.

**Election re-  
turns.** Sec. 716. Every messenger appointed by authority of law to receive and carry any report, certificate or certified copy of any statement relating to the result of any election, who willfully mutilates, tears, defaces, obliterates or destroys the same, or does any other act which prevents the delivery of it as required by law; and every person who takes away from such messenger any such report, certificate or certified copy, with intent to prevent its delivery, or who willfully does any injury or other act such as is above specified, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding five years, and not less than two.

**Scaled letters.** Sec. 717. Every person who willfully opens or reads, or causes to be read any sealed letter not addressed to himself, without being authorized so to do, either by the writer of such letter, or by the person to whom it is addressed; and every person who without the like authority publishes any letter, knowing it to have been opened in violation of this section or any part, thereof, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

**Telegraph dis-  
patch.** Sec. 718. Every person who discloses the contents of any telegraphic dispatch, or any part thereof, addressed to another person, without the permission of such person, to his loss, injury or disgrace, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

**Same.** Sec. 719. Every person having in his possession any telegraphic dispatch addressed to another, maliciously secretes, conceals or suppresses the same, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

**Injuring works  
of art or im-  
provement.** Sec. 720. Every person who willfully injures, disfigures or destroys, not being the owner thereof, any monument, work of art, or useful or ornamental improvement, within the limits of any village, town or city, or any shade tree or ornamental plant growing therein, whether situated upon private ground, or on any street, sidewalk or public park or place, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 721. Every person who maliciously cuts, tears, disfigures, soils, obliterates, breaks or destroys any book, map, chart, picture, engraving, statue, coin, model, apparatus, specimen or other work of literature or art, or object of curiosity deposited in any public library, gallery, museum, collection, fair or exhibition, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison for not exceeding three years, or in a county jail not exceeding one year.

Destroying  
works of litera-  
ture or art, &c.

Sec. 722. Every person who willfully breaks, digs up or obstructs, any pipe or main for conducting gas or water, any works erected for supplying buildings with gas or water, or any appurtenances or appendages therewith connected, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding three years, or in a county jail not exceeding one year.

Breaking or ob-  
structing gas or  
water pipes.

## TITLE XVII.

### OF MISCELLANEOUS CRIMES.

Section 723. Commissioner of excise granting license wrongfully.

724. Selling liquor to Indians.

725. Being intoxicated in public places.

726. Selling liquor to habitual drunkards.

727. Selling liquor to paupers.

728. Selling liquor upon Sunday.

729. Violation of laws relative to navigation.

730. Attorneys forbidden to defend criminal prosecutions carried on by their partners.

731. Public prosecutors forbidden to aid in defense of prosecution, after leaving his office.

732. Attorneys may defend themselves.

733. Intimidating laborers.

734. Intimidating employers.

735. Voting unlawfully at an annual town meeting.

736. Acts not expressly forbidden.

Granting li-  
cense unlawfully.

Sec. 723. Every officer or other person whose duty it is made by law to grant license to sell strong or spirituous liquors or wine, who grants any such license contrary to the provisions of chapter 23, of the laws of 1863-4, entitled An act concerning licenses, approved January 11, 1864, or any person who sells or gives away strong or spirituous liquors, or wine, in violation of the provisions of the act mentioned in this section in addition to the punishment provided by said act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Selling liquor  
to Indians.

Sec. 724. Every person who sells or gives away strong or spirituous liquors, or wine, to any Indian in this territory, in violation of the provisions of the act mentioned in the last section, in addition to the punishment provided by said act, is guilty of misdemeanor.

Being intoxicated in public places.

Sec. 725. Every person being found intoxicated in any public place, is punishable, upon conviction before a justice of the peace, by a fine of ten dollars and costs of the proceedings, said fine when collected shall be for the use of common schools of the county in which the offense was committed.

Selling liquor  
to habitual  
drunkards.

Sec. 726. Every person found guilty of selling any strong or spirituous liquor, or wine to any person guilty of habitual drunkenness, or to a child under the age of eighteen years, after the seller has been requested by the parent, guardian, husband or wife of such person not to sell any strong or spirituous liquor, or wine, is punishable by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars and not less than twenty for each offense, which fine shall be for the benefit of common schools of the county in which the offense was committed.

Selling liquor to  
paupers.

Sec. 727. Every person who sells or gives to any person, knowing him to be a pauper, or inmate of any poorhouse, or almshouse, any strong or spirituous liquor, or wine, without authority from the superintendent or physician of such poorhouse or almshouse, is punishable by a fine of twenty-five dollars.

Selling liquor  
upon Sunday.

Sec. 728. Every innkeeper, or person licensed to sell liquors, who sells or gives away any strong or spirituous liquor, or wine upon Sunday, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Relative to navigation.

Sec. 729. Every master or other person engaged in navigating any steamboat, who allows any liquors mentioned in the

last section, to be sold on his boat, on Sunday, while stopping at any wharf, landing, city or town in this territory, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 730. Every attorney who directly or indirectly advises in relation to, or aids or promotes the defense of any action or proceeding in any court, the prosecution of which is carried on, aided or promoted by any person as district attorney or other public prosecutor, with whom such person is directly or indirectly, connected as a partner ; or who takes or receives, directly or indirectly, from or on behalf of any defendant therein, any valuable consideration, upon any understanding or agreement whatever, express or implied, having relation to the defense thereof, is guilty of a misdemeanor ; and in addition to the punishment prescribed therefor, he forfeits his license to practice.

Attorneys and their partners.

Sec. 731. Every attorney who, having prosecuted or in any manner aided or promoted any action or proceeding in any court, as district attorney or other public prosecutor, afterwards directly or indirectly advises in relation to, or takes any part in, the defense thereof, as attorney or otherwise, or takes or receives any valuable consideration from or on behalf of any defendant therein, upon any understanding or agreement whatever, express or implied, having relation to the defense thereof, is guilty of a misdemeanor ; and in addition to the punishment prescribed therefor, he forfeits his license to practice.

Public prosecutors.

Sec. 732. The two last sections do not prohibit an attorney from defending himself in person, as attorney or as counsel, when prosecuted either civilly or criminally.

Attorneys may define themselves.

Sec. 733. Every person who, by any use of force, threats or intimidation, prevents or endeavors to prevent any hired foreman, journeyman, apprentice, workman, laborer, servant or other person employed by another, from continuing or performing his work, or from accepting any new work or employment, or to induce such hired person to relinquish his work or employment, or to return any work he has in hand, before it is finished, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Intimidating laborers.

Sec. 734. Every person who, by any use of force, threats or intimidation, prevents or endeavors to prevent another from

Intimidating employers.

employing any person, or to compel another to employ any person, or to force or induce another to alter his mode of carrying on business, or to limit or increase the number of his hired foremen, journeymen, apprentices, workmen, laborers, servants or other persons employed by him, or their rate of wages or time of service, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Voting unlawfully at town meeting.

Sec. 735. Every person who votes at any annual town meeting, in a town in which he does not reside, or who offers to vote at any annual town meeting after having voted at an annual town meeting held in another town, within the same year, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Acts not expressly forbidden.

Sec. 736. Every person who willfully and wrongfully commits any act which grossly injures the person or property of another or which grossly disturbs the public peace or health, or which openly outrages public decency and is injurious to public morals, although no punishment is expressly prescribed therefor by this code, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

## TITLE XVIII.

### GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Section 737. Acts made punishable by different provisions of this code.

738. Acts punishable under foreign law.

739. Foreign conviction or acquittal

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746. Attempts to commit crimes, how punishable.

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748. Second offenses, how punished, after conviction of former offense.

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- Section 750. Second offenses, how punished, after conviction of petit larceny, or of attempting to commit a state prison offense.
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762. Certain terms defined, in the senses in which they are used in this code.
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764. "Neglect," "negligence," &c., defined.
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766. "Malice" and "maliciously" defined.
767. "Knowingly" defined.
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783. Civil remedies preserved.

Section 784. Proceedings to impeach or remove officers and others preserved.

785. Military punishments and punishment for contempt, and certain special proceedings preserved.

786. Laws continuing in force.

787. Conflicting acts repealed.

788. When to take effect.

Acts made punishable.

Sec. 737. An act or omission which is made punishable in different ways by different provisions of this Code, may be punished under either of such provisions (except that in the cases specified in sections 748 to 751, inclusive, the punishment therein prescribed are substituted for those prescribed for a first offense,) but in no case can it be punished under more than one; and an acquittal or conviction and sentence under either one, bars a prosecution for the same act or omission under any other.

Acts punishable under foreign law.

Sec. 738. An act or omission declared punishable by this Code, is not less so because it is also punishable under the laws of another state, government or country, unless the contrary is expressly declared in this Code.

Foreign conviction or acquittal.

Sec. 739. But whenever it appears upon the trial of an indictment that the accused has already been acquitted or convicted upon any criminal prosecution under the laws of another state, government or country, founded upon the act or omission in respect to which he is upon trial, this is a sufficient defense.

Contempts, how punishable.

Sec. 740. A criminal act is not the less punishable as a crime, because it is also declared to be punishable as a contempt.

Mitigation of punishment.

Sec. 741. But where it is made to appear at the time of passing sentence upon a person convicted upon indictment, that such person has already paid a fine or suffered an imprisonment for the act of which he stands convicted, under an order adjudging it a contempt, the court authorized to pass sentence may mitigate the punishment to be imposed, in its discretion.

Aiding in misdemeanor.

Sec. 742. Whenever an act is declared a misdemeanor, and no punishment for counseling or aiding in the commission of such act is expressly prescribed by law, every person who coun-

sels or aids another in the commission of such act, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 743. In the various cases in which the sending of a letter is made criminal by this Code, the offense is deemed complete from the time when such letter is deposited in any post office or any other place, or delivered to any person with intent that it shall be forwarded. And the party may be indicted and tried in any county wherein such letter is so deposited or delivered, or in which it shall be received by the person to whom it is addressed.

Sec. 744. No person is punishable for an omission to perform an act, where such act has been performed by another person acting in his behalf, and competent by law to perform it.

Sec. 745. No person can be convicted of an attempt to commit a crime when it appears that the crime intended or attempted was perpetrated by such person in pursuance of such attempt.

Sec. 746. Every person who attempts to commit any crime, and in such attempt does any act towards the commission of such crime, but fails, or is prevented or intercepted in the perpetration thereof, is punishable, where no provisions is made by law for the punishment of such attempt, as follows :

1. If the offense so attempted be punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison for four years or more, or by imprisonment in a county jail, the person guilty of such attempt is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison, or in a county jail, as the case may be, for a term not exceeding one-half the longest term of imprisonment prescribed upon a conviction for the offense so attempted.

2. If the offense so attempted be punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison for any time less than four years, the person guilty of such attempt is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year.

3. If the offense so attempted be punishable by a fine, the offender convicted of such attempt is punishable by a fine not exceeding one-half the largest fine which may be imposed upon a conviction of the offense so attempted.

4. If the offense so attempted be punishable by imprisonment

and by a fine, the offender convicted of such attempt may be punished by both imprisonment and fine, not exceeding one-half the longest term of imprisonment, and one-half the largest fine which may be imposed upon a conviction for the offense so attempted.

Restriction.

Sec. 747. The last two sections do not protect a person who, in attempting unsuccessfully to commit a crime, accomplishes the commission of another and different crime, whether greater or less in guilt, from suffering the punishment prescribed by law for the crime committed.

Second offenses.

Sec. 748. Every person who, having been convicted of any offense punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison, commits any crime after such conviction, is punishable therefor as follows :

1. If the offense of which such person is subsequently convicted is such that, upon a first conviction an offender would be punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison for any term exceeding five years, such person is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison for a term not less than ten years.

2. If such subsequent offense is such that, upon a first conviction, the offender would be punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison for five years, or any less term, then the person convicted of such subsequent offense is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison for a term not exceeding ten years.

3. If such subsequent conviction is for petit larceny, or for any attempt to commit an offense which, if committed, would be punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison, then the person convicted of such subsequent offense is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison for a term not exceeding five years.

Attempts to  
conceal death of  
child.

Sec. 749. Every woman who, having been convicted of endeavoring to conceal the birth of any issue of her body which, if born alive, would be a bastard, or the death of any such issue under the age of two years, subsequently to such conviction endeavors to conceal any such birth or death of issue

of her body, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding five years, and not less than two.

Sec. 750. Every person who having been convicted of petit larceny, or of any attempt to commit an offense which, if perpetrated, would be punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison, commits any crime after such conviction, is punishable as follows:

1. If such subsequent offense is such that upon a first conviction, the offender would be punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison for life, at the discretion of the court, such person is punishable by imprisonment in such prison during life;

2. If such subsequent offense is such that upon a first conviction the offender would be punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison for any term less than for life, such person is punishable by imprisonment in such prison for the longest term prescribed upon a conviction for such first offense.

3. If such subsequent conviction is for petit larceny or for any attempt to commit an offense which, if perpetrated, would be punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison, then such person is punishable by imprisonment in such prison for a term not exceeding five years.

Sec. 751. Every person who has been convicted in any other state, government or country of an offense which, if committed within this territory, would be punishable by the laws of this territory by imprisonment in the territorial prison, is punishable for any subsequent crime committed within this territory, in the manner prescribed in the last three sections, and to the same extent as if such first conviction had taken place in a court of this territory.

Sec. 752. When any person is convicted of two or more crimes before sentence has been pronounced upon him for either, the imprisonment to which he is sentenced upon the second or other subsequent conviction, must commence at the termination of the first term of imprisonment to which he shall be adjudged, or at the termination of the second or other subsequent term of imprisonment, as the case may be.

Sec. 753. Whenever any person is declared punishable for a

crime by imprisonment in the territorial prison for a term not less than any specified number of years, and no limit to the duration of such imprisonment is declared, the court authorized to pronounce judgment upon such conviction may, in its discretion, sentence such offender to imprisonment during his natural life, or for any number of years, not less than such as are prescribed. But no person can in any case be sentenced to imprisonment in the territorial prison for any term less than one year.

Sentence, how to be limited.

Sec. 754. In cases where convicts sentenced to be imprisoned in the territorial prison for a longer period than one year, it is the duty of the court before which the conviction is had to limit the time of the sentence so that it will expire between the month of March and the month of November, unless the exact period of the sentence is fixed by law.

Juvenile offenders.

Sec. 755. Whenever any person under the age of sixteen years is convicted of an offense punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison, the court before whom such conviction was had, may, in its discretion, sentence the person so convicted to imprisonment in the county jail of the county in which such conviction was had.

Fine may be added to imprisonment.

Sec. 756. Upon a conviction for any crime punishable by imprisonment in any jail or prison, in relation to which no fine is herein prescribed, the court may impose a fine on the offender not exceeding two hundred dollars in addition to the imprisonment prescribed.

Civil rights of convict suspended.

Sec. 757. A sentence of imprisonment in the territorial prison for any term less than for life, suspends all the civil rights of the person so sentenced, and forfeits all public offices, and all private trusts, authority or power during the term of such imprisonment.

Civil death.

Sec. 758. A person sentenced to imprisonment in the territorial prison for life, is thereafter deemed civilly dead.

Person of convict protected.

Sec. 759. The person of a convict sentenced to imprisonment in the territorial prison is under the protection of the law, and any injury to his person, not authorized by law, is punishable in the same manner as if he was not convicted or sentenced.

Sec. 760. No conviction of any person for crime works any forfeiture of any property, except in the cases of any outlawry for treason, and other cases in which a forfeiture is expressly imposed by law. <sup>Forfeiture.</sup>

Sec. 761. The various sections of this code which declare that evidence obtained upon the examination of a person as a witness shall not be received against him in any criminal proceeding, do not forbid such evidence being proved against such person upon any proceedings founded upon a charge of perjury committed in such examination. <sup>Witnesses testimony.</sup>

Sec. 762. Wherever the terms mentioned in the following sections are employed in this code, they are deemed to be employed in the senses hereafter affixed to them, except where a different sense plainly appears. <sup>Certain terms defined.</sup>

Sec. 763. The term, "willfully," when applied to the intent which an act is done or omitted, implies simply a purpose or willingness to commit the act or the omission referred to. It does not require any intent to violate law, or to injure another, or to acquire any advantage. <sup>Willfully defined.</sup>

Sec. 764. The terms "neglect," "negligence," "negligent" and "negligently," when so employed, import a want of such attention to the nature or probable consequences of the act or omission as a prudent man ordinarily bestows in acting in his own concerns. <sup>Neglect, negligence, &c.</sup>

Sec. 765. The term "corruptly," when so employed, imports a wrongful design to acquire some pecuniary or other advantage to the person guilty of the act or omission referred to. <sup>Corruptly defined.</sup>

Sec. 766. The terms "malice" and "maliciously" when so employed, import a wish to vex, annoy or injure another person; established either by proof or presumption of law. <sup>Malice and maliciously defined.</sup>

Sec. 767. The term "knowingly," when so applied, imports only a knowledge that the facts exist which bring the act or omission within the provisions of this Code. It does not require any knowledge of the unlawfulness of such act or omission. <sup>Knowingly defined.</sup>

Sec. 768. The term "bribe" signifies any money, goods, right in action, property, thing of value or advantage, present or <sup>Bribe defined.</sup>

prospective, or any promise or undertaking to give any, asked, given or accepted with a corrupt intent to influence, unlawfully the person to whom it is given, in his action, vote or opinion in any public or official capacity.

**Vessel defined.** Sec. 769. The word "vessel" when used with reference to shipping, includes ships of all kinds, steamboats, and steamships, canal boats, and every structure adapted to be navigated from place to place.

**Peace officer defined.** Sec. 770. The term "peace officer" signifies any sheriff, coroner, constable, policeman, watchman of an incorporation, city or town, and such other officer or officers whose duty it is made to enforce and preserve the public peace.

**Magistrate defined.** Sec. 771. The term "magistrate" signifies any justice of the peace, judge of probate, mayor of an incorporated city or town, and such other officer or officers whose duty it is made by law to examine and punish violation of the public peace.

**Signature defined.** Sec. 772. The term "signature" includes any name, mark or sign, written with intent to authenticate any instrument or writing.

**Writing defined.** Sec. 773. The term "writing" includes printing.

**Real property defined.** Sec. 774. The term "real property" includes every estate, interest and right in lands, tenements and hereditaments.

**Personal property defined.** Sec. 775. The term "personal property" includes every description of money, goods, chattels, effects, evidences of right in action, and written instruments by which any pecuniary obligation, right or title to property, real or personal, is created, or acknowledged, transferred, increased, defeated, discharged or diminished.

**Property defined.** Sec. 776. The term "property" includes both real and personal property.

**Person defined.** Sec. 777. The word "person" includes corporations, as well as natural persons.

**Same.** Sec. 778. Where the term "person" is used in this Code to designate the party whose property may be the subject of any offense, it includes this territory, any other state, government or country which may lawfully own any property within this

territory and all public and private corporations, or joint associations, as well as individuals.

Sec. 779. The singular number includes the plural, and the plural the singular. Singular includes plural.

Sec. 780. Words used in the masculine gender, comprehend as well the feminine and neuter. Masculine word includes feminine.

Sec. 781. Words used in the present tense include the future, but exclude the past. Present tense

Sec. 782. Whenever, by any of the provisions of this Code an intent to defraud is required, in order to constitute any offense, it is sufficient if an intent appears to defraud any person, association, or body politic or corporate whatever. What intent to defraud is sufficient.

Sec. 783. The omission to specify or affirm in this Code any liability to any damages, penalty, forfeiture or other remedy, imposed by law, and allowed to be recovered or enforced in any civil action or proceeding, for any act or omission declared punishable herein does not effect any right to recover or enforce the same. Civil remedies.

Sec. 784. The omission to specify or affirm in this Code any ground of forfeiture of a public office or other trust or special authority conferred by law, to impeach, remove, depose or suspend any public officer or other person holding any trust, appointment or other special authority conferred by law, does not affect such forfeiture or power, or any proceeding authorized by law to carry into effect such impeachment, removal, deposition or suspension. Proceedings to impeach.

Sec. 785. This Code does not affect any power conferred by law upon any court martial or other military authority or officer to impose or inflict punishment upon offenders ; nor any power conferred by law upon any public body, tribunal or officer, to impose or inflict punishment for a contempt ; nor any provisions of the laws relating to apprentices, bastards, disorderly persons, Indians and vagrants. Military punishments.

Sec. 786. The practice and procedure as established by chapter 1, of the laws of 1862-63, entitled "An act to provide for a criminal code for the territory of Dakota," approved January 9th, 1863, so far as applicable to this code, shall remain in full force and effect. Laws continuing in force.

**Conflicting acts repealed.** Sec. 787. All acts and parts of acts, so far as they conflict with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

**When to take effect.** Sec. 788. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

APPROVED, January 11, 1865.

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## PROBATE COURTS.

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### CHAPTER XVIII.

#### AN ACT ESTABLISHING PROBATE COURTS, DEFINING THE JURISDICTION THEREOF, AND PRESCRIBING THE PROCEEDINGS THEREIN.

*Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Dakota:*

**Probate courts established.** Section 1. That there is hereby established in each organized county in this territory, a probate court, with the jurisdiction conferred by this chapter.

**To have exclusive jurisdiction, when.** Sec. 2. The said probate courts have exclusive jurisdiction, in the first instance, in the county to take the proof of wills:

1. When the testator at or immediately before his death, was an inhabitant of the county, in whatever place he may have died.

2. When the testator, not being an inhabitant of the territory, shall have died in the county, having assets therein.