

**THE GENERAL SCHOOL LAWS OF
THE STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA.
COMPILED AT THE OFFICE OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC
INSTRUCTION JUNE, 1901**

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9780649592128

The General School Laws of the State of North Dakota. Compiled at the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction June, 1901 by Various

Except for use in any review, the reproduction or utilisation of this work in whole or in part in any form by any electronic, mechanical or other means, now known or hereafter invented, including xerography, photocopying and recording, or in any information storage or retrieval system, is forbidden without the permission of the publisher, Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd, PO Box 1576 Collingwood, Victoria 3066 Australia.

All rights reserved.

Edited by Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd.
Cover @ 2017

This book is sold subject to the condition that it shall not, by way of trade or otherwise, be lent, re-sold, hired out, or otherwise circulated without the publisher's prior consent in any form or binding or cover other than that in which it is published and without a similar condition including this condition being imposed on the subsequent purchaser.

www.triestepublishing.com

VARIOUS

**THE GENERAL SCHOOL LAWS OF
THE STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA.
COMPILED AT THE OFFICE OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC
INSTRUCTION JUNE, 1901**

THE GENERAL SCHOOL LAWS



OF THE

State of North Dakota

COMPRISING ALL THE LAWS IN FORCE

*Pertaining to Public Schools, State Educational Institutions,
School Lands and Public Lands Appropriated to the
Use of the State Educational Institutions, with*

APPENDICES

COMPILED AT THE OFFICE OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

June, 1901.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

BISMARCK, N. D.:
PRESS OF THE TRIBUNE
1901.

THIS VOLUME IS STATE PROPERTY

And is for the use of.....
of..... School District No.....
County of....., State of North Dakota.

School officers on retiring from office are required by law to deliver this volume, with all other books and documents of an official character, to their successors in office.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that this is crucial for ensuring transparency and accountability in the organization's operations.

2. The second part outlines the various methods and tools used to collect and analyze data. This includes the use of surveys, interviews, and focus groups to gather qualitative information, as well as the application of statistical software for quantitative analysis.

3. The third part details the process of identifying and measuring key performance indicators (KPIs). It explains how these indicators are selected based on the organization's strategic goals and how they are used to track progress and identify areas for improvement.

4. The fourth part discusses the challenges and limitations of data collection and analysis. It highlights the potential for bias, incomplete data, and the difficulty of interpreting complex results, and offers strategies to mitigate these issues.

5. The fifth part provides a summary of the findings and conclusions drawn from the research. It reiterates the importance of a systematic and rigorous approach to data collection and analysis, and offers recommendations for future research and practice.

INTRODUCTORY.

This compilation of the General School Laws is authorized by section 631 of the Revised Codes of 1899, and is designed to include all provisions relating to education at present in force which make the laws governing the complete school system of the state. It embraces the laws pertaining to the public schools, the state educational institutions, and the lands appropriated to the use of the public schools and the state educational institutions.

The compilation contains all general laws in full as appear in the code, amended or extended by the legislative assembly of 1901. Special acts are referred to by title only.

Special laws, designated by title only, laws pertaining to speculation in office and to penalty for failure to make reports, the filing of bond of school district treasurer, bonds for labor and material for public buildings and the decisions of the supreme court of the territory of Dakota and of the state of North Dakota pertaining to school matters are to be found in the appendices.

A calendar will also be found in the appendices which may be of assistance to school officers in the timely discharge of their duties.

J. M. DEVINE,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Bismarck, N. D., June 1, 1901.



CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS.

[Adopted October 1, 1889.]

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of North Dakota, grateful to Almighty God for the blessings of civil and religious liberty, do ordain and establish this Constitution.

ARTICLE II.

THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Sec. 69. The legislative assembly shall not pass local or special laws in any of the following enumerated cases, that is to say:

12. Providing for the management of common schools.

ARTICLE III.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Sec. 82. There shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the state at the time and places of choosing members of the legislative assembly a superintendent of public instruction who shall have attained the age of twenty-five years, shall be a citizen of the United States, and shall have the qualifications of state electors. They shall severally hold their offices at the seat of government for the term of two years and until their successors are elected and duly qualified.

Sec. 83. The powers and duties of the superintendent of public instruction, shall be as prescribed by law.

Sec. 84. Until otherwise provided by law, the superintendent of public instruction shall each receive an annual salary of \$2,000; but the salary of any of said officers shall not be increased or diminished during the period for which they shall have been elected, and all fees and profits arising from any of the said offices shall be covered into the state treasury.

ARTICLE V.

ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

Sec. 121. Every male person of the age of twenty-one years or upwards belonging to either of the following classes, who shall have resided in the state one year, in the county six months and in the precinct ninety days next preceding any election, shall be deemed a qualified elector at such election.

First—Citizens of the United States.

Second—Persons of foreign birth who shall have declared their intention to become citizens one year and not more than six years prior to such election, conformably to the naturalization laws of the United States.

Third—Civilized persons of Indian descent who shall have severed their tribal relation two years next preceding such election.

Sec. 123. Electors shall in all cases except treason, felony, breach of the peace or illegal voting, be privileged from arrest on the days of election during their attendance at, going to and returning from such election, and no elector shall be obliged to perform military duty on the day of election except in time of war or public danger.

Sec. 125. No elector shall be deemed to have lost his residence in this state by reason of his absence on business of the United States or of this state, or in the military or naval service of the United States.

Sec. 126. No soldier, seaman or marine in the army or navy of the United States shall be deemed a resident of this state in consequence of his being stationed therein.

Sec. 127. No person who is under guardianship, non compos mentis or insane, shall be qualified to vote at any election, nor shall any person convicted of treason or felony, unless restored to civil rights.

Sec. 128. Any woman having qualifications enumerated in section 121 of this article as to age, residence and citizenship, and including those now qualified by the laws of the territory, may vote for all school officers, and upon all questions pertaining solely to school matters, and be eligible to any school office.

Sec. 129. All elections by the people shall be by secret ballot subject to such regulations as shall be provided by law.

ARTICLE VIII.

EDUCATION.

Sec. 147. A high degree of intelligence, patriotism, integrity and morality on the part of every voter in a government by the