

**THE GENERAL SCHOOL LAWS
OF THE STATE OF NORTH
DAKOTA: COMPRISING ALL
THE LAWS IN FORCE**

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The general school laws of the State of North Dakota: comprising all the laws in force by
Various

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VARIOUS

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OF THE STATE OF NORTH
DAKOTA: COMPRISING ALL
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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.

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.

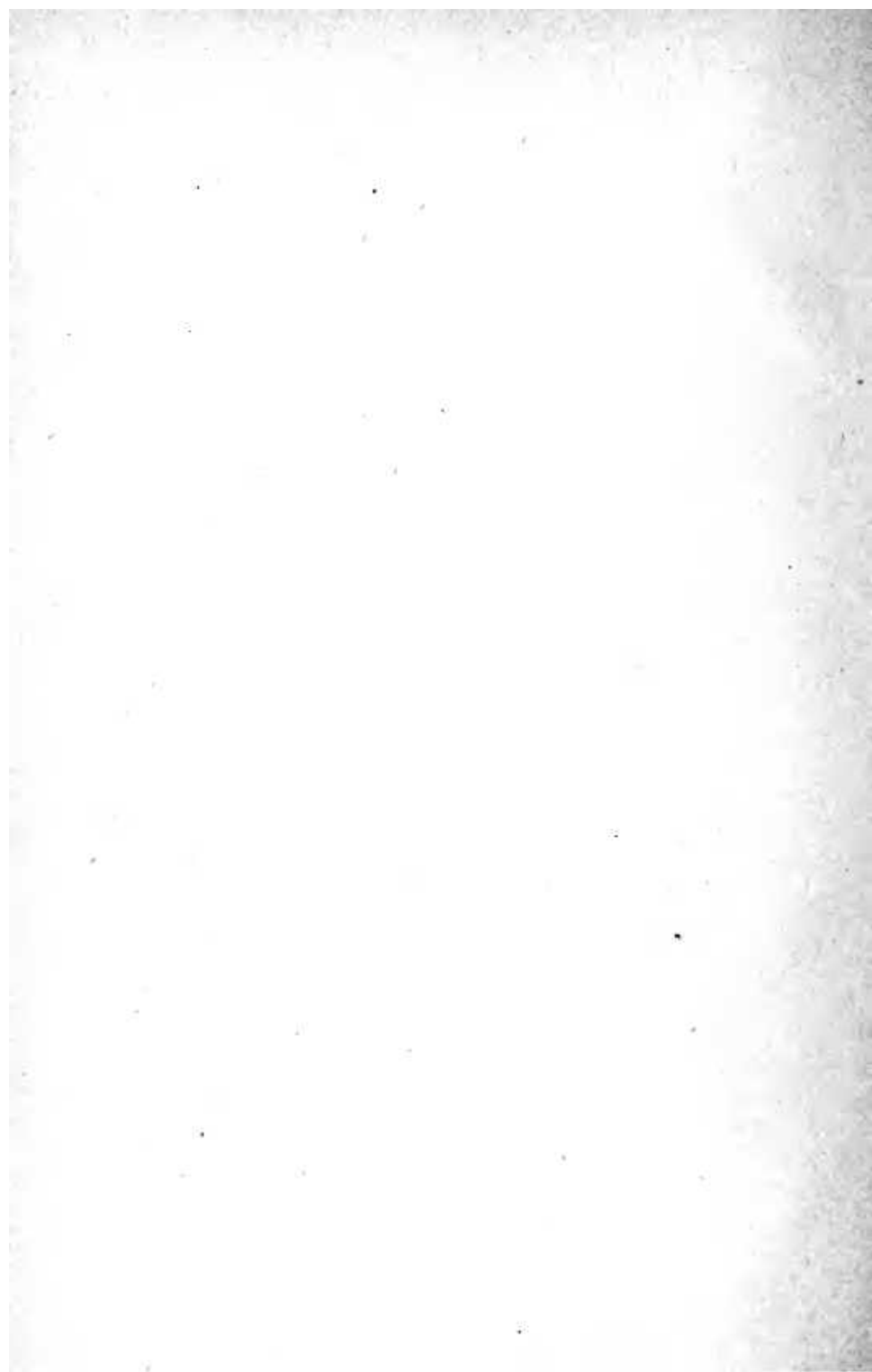
The compilation contains all general laws in full as appear in the code, amended or extended by the legislative assembly of 1901. Special acts are referred to by title only.

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

people being necessary in order to insure the continuance of that government and the prosperity and happiness of the people, the legislative assembly shall make provision for the establishment and maintenance of a system of public schools which shall be open to all children of the state of North Dakota and free from sectarian control. The legislative requirements shall be irrevocable without the consent of the United States and the people of North Dakota.

Sec. 148. The legislative assembly shall provide at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution for a uniform system of free public schools throughout the state; beginning with the primary and extending through all grades up to and including the normal and collegiate course.

Sec. 149. In all schools instruction shall be given as far as practicable in those branches of knowledge that tend to impress upon the mind the vital importance of truthfulness, temperance, purity, public spirit, and respect for honest labor of every kind.

Sec. 150. A superintendent of schools for each county shall be elected every two years, whose qualifications, duties, powers and compensation shall be fixed by law.

Sec. 151. The legislative assembly shall take such other steps as may be necessary to prevent illiteracy, secure a reasonable degree of uniformity in course of study and to promote industrial, scientific and agricultural improvement.

Sec. 152. All colleges, universities and other educational institutions, for the support of which lands have been granted to this state, or which are supported by a public tax, shall remain under the absolute and exclusive control of the state. No money raised for the support of the public schools of the state shall be appropriated to or used for the support of any sectarian school.

ARTICLE IX.

SCHOOL AND PUBLIC LANDS.

Sec. 153. All proceeds of the public lands that have heretofore been or may hereafter be granted by the United States for the support of the common schools in this state; all such per centum as may be granted by the United States on the sale of public lands; the proceeds of property that shall fall to the state by escheat; the proceeds of all gifts and donations to the state for common schools, or not otherwise appropriated by the terms of the gift, and all other property otherwise acquired for common schools, shall be and remain a perpetual fund for the maintenance of the common schools of the state. It shall be deemed a trust fund, the principal of which shall forever remain inviolate,