MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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Acts and Resolves

As Passed by the

Seventy-Eighth Legislature

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE

1917

Including Acts and Resolves of the Special Session of the Seventy-Seventh Legislature held in 1916.

Published by the Secretary of State, in accordance with the Resolves of the Legislature approved June 28, 1820, March 18, 1840, and March 16, 1842.

PUBLIC LAWS

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE

As Passed by the Seventy-Eighth Legislature

1917

[supplied from page 1 of volume]

CHAP. 40

Chapter 40.

An Act to Amend Section Two of Chapter Sixty-four of the Revised Statutes, Relating to Marriage of Feeble Minded Persons.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine, as follows:

- R. S., c. 64, § 2, relating to void marriages, amended. Section two of chapter sixty-four of the revised statutes is hereby amended by inserting after the word "insane" and before the word "person" the words 'or feeble minded', so that said section as amended shall read as follows:
- 'Sec. 2. Feeble minded person may not marry. No insane or feeble minded person or idiot is capable of contracting marriage.'

Approved March 15, 1917.

Chapter 41.

An Act to Amend Section Thirty-four of Chapter Sixty-eight of the Revised Statutes, Relating to Special Administrators.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine, as follows:

- R. S., c. 68, § 34, relating to appointment of special administrators. Section thirty-four of chapter sixty-eight of the revised statutes is hereby amended by inserting after the word "Probate" in the fourth line of said section, the following words: 'and if for any cause other than an appeal, the judge of probate decides that it is necessary or expedient, he may at any time and place, with or without notice, appoint a special administrator,' so that said section as amended shall read as follows:
- 'Sec. 34. Judge of probate may appoint, for any cause other than appeal, with or without notice. When there is a delay in granting letters testamentary or of administration, the judge of probate may appoint a special administrator, who shall, notwithstanding any pending appeal, proceed in the execution of his duties until it is otherwise ordered by the supreme court of probate, and if for any cause other than an appeal, the judge of probate decides that it is necessary or expedient, he may at any time and place, with or without notice, appoint a special administrator; and he shall give bond, like other administrators, conditioned that he will make and return into the probate court within three months, a true inventory of all the goods, chattels, rights and credits of the deceased, which come to his possession or knowledge; and that he will truly account for them under oath, and deliver them to the person authorized to receive them. When by reason of the removal or discharge of executors or administrators, and appeals from the decrees of removal or discharge, there is no executor or administrator to act, the judge may appoint a special administrator, who shall have the same powers, and perform the same duties as other special administrators, until such appeals are disposed of and some executor or administrator may legally act.'

Approved March 15, 1917.