

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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FOURTH REVISION.

THE
REVISED STATUTES

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE,

PASSED AUGUST 29, 1883, AND TAKING EFFECT JANUARY 1, 1884.

BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE LEGISLATURE.



PORTLAND:
PUBLISHED BY LORING, SHORT & HARMON
AND
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1884.

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ERRATA:

**The following two leaves are
inserted because one or more pages
in this chapter have errors
noticed and corrected here.**

ERRORS.

ERROR IN THE TEXT OF THE REVISED STATUTES.

Page 63, § 3, line one.—Erase the last word “may.”

ERROR IN THE TEXT OF THE REPEALING ACT.

Page 999.—Transfer “Chapter 48, Section 6, of an act to facilitate the prompt administration of justice by establishing a superior court in Kennebec County,” from the year 1879 to 1878.

ERROR IN THE COMMISSIONER'S NOTES.

Pages 177, 178.—Erase the last two lines of page 177, and the first three lines of page 178.

ERRORS IN THE MARGINAL REFERENCES.

- Page 59, § 6, ¶ xx.—Erase “*R. S.*, c. 1, ¶ xx”, and supply, at the bottom of the page, “*R. S.*, c. 1, § 4”
- “ 66, § 24.—Erase “*Resolve of 1837, c. 52.*”
- “ 69, § 44.—Supply “*Resolve of 1840, c. 107.*”
- “ 72, § 68.—Erase “*See c. 6, §§ 40-67.*”
- “ “ § 70.—Erase “*R. S.*, c. 2, § 66.”
- “ 79, § 12, (note b).—“*See c. 18, § 73*” should read “*See c. 18, § 75.*”
“*See c. 30, § 15*” should read “*See c. 30, § 16.*”
- “ “ § 14.—Supply “*See c. 18, § 75.*”
- “ 83, § 40.—“*R. S.*, c. 3, § 34” should read “*R. S.*, c. 3, § 33.”
- “ 84, § 46.—“*See c. 18, § 67*” should read “*See c. 18, § 59.*”
- “ 86, § 59, ¶ i, (note b).—“*See c. 17, §§ 25-29*” should read “*See c. 17, §§ 27, 28.*”
- “ “ “ ¶ vi, (note e).—“*See c. 18, § 15*” should read “*See c. 18, § 17.*”
- “ 92, note.—“*c. 18, §§ 39, 103*” should read “*c. 18, §§ 39, 97.*”
- “ 97, § 16.—Erase “*R. S.*, c. 4, § 16.”
- “ 108, § 86.—“*Art. ii, § 2*” should read “*Art. ii, § 1, ¶ 2.*”
- “ 117, § 28.—Erase the first reference to “1878, c. 31, § 1.” Also erase “*R. S.*, c. 5, § 26.”
- “ 176, § 27.—“*Resolve of 1883, c. 20*” should read “*Resolve of 1883, c. 86.*”
- “ 183, § 5.—“*See § 93, ¶ 6*” should read “*See § 93, ¶ v.*”
- “ 202, § 102.—“1883, c. 229” should read “*See c. 115, § 1.*”
- “ 209, § 1.—Supply “1880, c. 215.”
- “ 210, § 7.—Supply “1880, c. 215.”
- “ 249, § 44.—“1875, c. 25, § 6” should read “1875, c. 25, § 6.”
- “ 270, § 16.—Supply “1880, c. 215.”
- “ 330, § 26.—“*See c. 40, § 77*” should read “*See c. 40, § 74.*”
- “ “ § 28.—“*See c. 40, § 38*” should read “*See c. 40, §§ 33, 40.*”
- “ 374, § 23.—“*See § 17*” should read “1880, c. 234, § 1.”
- “ 384, § 74.—Add “1883, c. 138, § 3.”
“1883, c. 144, § 4.”
- “ 506, § 1.—Supply “*See 1880, c. 215.*”
- “ 642, § 80, bottom of the page.—Supply “1878, c. 48, § 6.”
- “ 709, § 105.—“*See c. 134, § 13*” should read “*See c. 134, § 19.*”
- “ 773, § 42.—Supply “1883, c. 198, § 2.”
- “ 804, § 35.—“*See c. 134, § 26*” should read “*c. 134, § 26.*”
- “ 861, § 1.—“*R. S.*, c. 2, § 20.” } should read “1883, c. 221.”
“*R. S.*, c. 115, § 1.” }
- “ 862, § 4.—“*See c. 63, §§ 32 to 39*” should read “*See c. 63, § 35.*”

ERRORS IN CITATIONS OF CASES.

- Page 10, § 8, ¶ iii, (note c).—"14 *Pet.*, 504" should read "14 *Pet.*, 540."
 " 16, § 1, (note b).—"10 *Me.*, 483" should read "10 *Me.*, 283."
 " 78, § 5, (note a).—"13 *Me.*, 472, 489" should read "13 *Me.*, 472."
 " " § 7, (note b).—"12 *Me.*, 589" should read "12 *Me.*, 489."
 " 147, § 97.—"58 *Me.*, 528" should read "58 *Me.*, 532."
 " 166, § 1.—"64 *Me.*, 549" should read "64 *Me.*, 599."
 " 200, § 93, ¶ iv.—Erase "20 *Me.*, 545."
 " 211, § 19.—"3 *Me.*, 347" should read "3 *Me.*, 249."
 " 241, § 5, (note b).—"68 *Me.*, 28" should read "63 *Me.*, 28."
 " 257, § 80, (note a), Construction of ways.—"26 *Me.*, 340" should read "26 *Me.*, 240."
 " 397, § 1, (note a).—Erase "66 *Me.*, 526."
 " 521, § 2, (note a).—Erase "60 *Me.*, 377."
 " " § 9.—Erase "60 *Me.*, 533."
 " 563, § 10.—"31 *Me.*, 286" should read "31 *Me.*, 254."
 " 597, § 23.—"4 *Me.*, 19" should read "4 *Me.*, 8."
 " 705, § 78.—"43 *Me.*, 438" should read "48 *Me.*, 438."
 " 728, § 12.—Erase "68 *Me.*, 30."
 " 750, § 5.—Erase "20 *Me.*, 325."
 " 765, § 1, (note a).—Erase "73 *Me.*, 228."
 " 814, § 19, (note c).—Erase "71 *Me.*, 543."
 " 817, § 8, (note b).—"27 *Me.*, 363" should read "27 *Me.*, 362."
 " 885, § 1.—Erase "62 *Me.*, 285."
 " 886, § 8.—"36 *Me.*, 225" should read "36 *Me.*, 227."
 " 933, § 4.—"34 *Me.*, 478" should read "39 *Me.*, 478."

OMISSION IN REFERENCE INDEX TABLE, PART I.

Page 1060.—Supply "1878, c. 48, § 6," with a reference to "R. S., c. 77, § 80."

CHAP. 67.

CHAPTER 67.

APPOINTMENT, POWERS AND DUTIES OF GUARDIANS. ADOPTION OF CHILDREN.

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 2. How nominated and appointed.
 3. Power over minor's person and property.

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 13. He may apply property of minor children to their support, in certain cases.
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 15. He may act in partition, set out dower, appoint appraisers, and convey real estate on ward's former contract.
 16. He may adjust claims by commissioners, referees, or compromise, or he may represent the estate insolvent.
 17. He may refer actions pending to a justice of the supreme court, or to any one by him appointed. Referee's decision is final.
 18. Judge of probate may authorize guardian to refer or compromise claim.
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 20. A married woman shall not be guardian, nor her husband in her right.
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CHANGE OF NAME.

- SEC. 39. Adult may petition for change of name. Guardian may petition for minor.

MINORS.

SEC. 1. The judge of probate may appoint guardians to minors residing in his county, or out of the state and having estate in his county; but no executor or administrator on an estate shall be guardian to a minor interested therein, unless he is the parent of such minor; but when any judge is interested, either in his own right, in trust, or in any other manner, or is within the sixth degree of kindred, such appointment shall be made by a judge in any adjoining county, and the record of said appointment shall show why it was so made.

Guardians.
 1879, c. 102.
 See § 20.
 33 Me., 210.
 39 Me., 394.
 53 Me., 403.
 61 Me., 213.
 —when judge is interested, proceedings.
 1874, c. 156.

SEC. 2. If the minor is under fourteen years of age, the judge may nominate and appoint his guardian; but a guardian for such minor, named by the deceased father in his last will, shall be appointed, if suitable. If the minor is over that age, he may nominate his own guardian in the presence of the judge or register of probate, or in writing certified by a justice of the peace; and if approved by the judge, such nominee shall be appointed, although the minor has a guardian, appointed before he was fourteen years of age; but if not thus approved, or if the minor resides out of the state, or being cited by the judge, neglects to nominate a suitable person, who will accept the trust, the judge may nominate and appoint, as if he were under fourteen.

Guardians, how nominated and appointed.
 R.S., c. 67, § 2.
 39 Me., 394.
 53 Me., 403.
 61 Me., 213.

SEC. 3. Such guardian shall have the care and management of all his ward's estate, and continue in office until the ward is twenty-one years of age; unless sooner lawfully discharged; but the father, if alive and competent to transact his own business; if not, the mother, while unmarried and thus competent, shall have the care of the person and education of the minor; otherwise, these duties devolve on the guardian; and in any case the judge may decree them to him, if he deems it for the welfare of the minor, until his further order.

Power over minor's person and property.
 R.S., c. 67, § 3.
 31 Me., 197.
 53 Me., 550.
 61 Me., 214.

INSANE AND INCOMPETENT PERSONS, SPENDTHRIFTS, AND CONVICTS.

SEC. 4. The judge of probate may appoint guardians to the following persons belonging to his county, although over twenty-one years of age, on written application of any of their friends, relatives, or creditors, or of the municipal officers or overseers of the poor of the town where they reside:

Guardians for adults, when to be appointed.
 R.S., c. 67, § 4.
 31 Me., 553.
 49 Me., 273, 361.

I.—Persons insane, or of unsound mind, including married women, who, by reason of infirmity or mental incapacity, are incompetent to manage their own estates, or to protect their rights.

Insane or incompetent.

II.—Persons, who, by excessive drinking, gambling, idleness, or debauchery of any kind, have become incapable of managing their own affairs, or who so spend, or waste their estate, as to expose themselves or families to want or suffering, or their towns to expense.

Spendthrifts.

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Convicts.

III.—Convicts, committed to the state prison for a term less than for life.

Guardians for convicts, insane persons in the hospital, and incompetent married women, how appointed.
R.S., c. 67, § 5.
18 Me., 386.

SEC. 5. Guardians may be appointed, on application as aforesaid, for persons certified by the municipal officers of any town to have been committed by them to the insane hospital, and there remaining, upon proof of the facts, without further action of the municipal officers, or personal notice to the parties; and for insane or incompetent married women, after personal notice and a hearing upon proof of the alleged insanity or incompetency, without inquisition by the municipal officers of the town. In all cases where the municipal officers or overseers of the poor are applicants, if they have given at least fourteen days' notice to such person by serving him with a copy of their application, the judge may adjudicate thereon without further inquisition, if such person is present, or on such further notice, if any, as he thinks reasonable. Or, if such officers have not given such notice, the judge shall cause personal notice to be given to the party, before the hearing and adjudication.

—proceedings when municipal officers are applicants.

When inquisition shall be made by municipal officers.
R.S., c. 67, § 6.
18 Me., 386.

SEC. 6. In all other cases, the judge shall issue his warrant to the municipal officers of the town where such person resides, requiring them to make inquisition into the allegations made in the application; and they shall, upon such evidence as they are able to obtain, decide whether such allegations are true; and, as soon as may be, report the result to the judge; and if, on said report, after personal notice to the other party and a hearing thereon, he adjudges that such person is insane, a spendthrift, or incapable as aforesaid, he shall appoint a guardian.

Contracts made after notice and filing copy of application, are void.
R.S., c. 67, § 7.

SEC. 7. When such application is made, and notice issued thereon by the judge, the applicants may cause a copy of their application, and the order of the court thereon, to be filed in the registry of deeds for the county; and if a guardian is appointed thereupon, all contracts, except for necessaries, and all gifts, sales, or transfers of real or personal estate made by such person after said filing and before the termination of the guardianship, are void; but this section does not add anything to the validity of any such act previous to said filing.

Allowance to ward to defend himself.
R.S., c. 67, § 8.

SEC. 8. When a guardian is thus appointed, the judge shall make an allowance, to be paid by the guardian from the ward's estate, for all his reasonable expenses in defending himself against the complaint.

Power of guardian over ward's person; his duties.
R.S., c. 67, § 9.

SEC. 9. Such guardians have the custody of the persons of their wards, if resident in the state, except so far as the court of probate may from time to time otherwise order; and every guardian appointed over any person for gambling, idleness, drinking, or debauchery, shall inculcate upon him habits of sobriety and industry, and when of sufficient health and strength, with the approbation of the judge, may bind him out to labor, not exceeding six months at any one time, or employ him in his own service; giving credit for his earnings, or such sum as he receives therefor.

Bond of guardian.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF GUARDIANS.

SEC. 10. Every guardian, appointed for a minor or other person,

shall give bond to the judge of probate in such sum and with such sureties, resident in the state, as the judge accepts, conditioned as follows: (a)

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R.S., c. 67, § 10.
—conditions.

I.—For the faithful discharge of his trust.

II.—To render a true and perfect inventory of the estate, property, and effects of his ward, within the time limited by law.

III.—To render a just and true account of his guardianship when by law required. 69 Me., 283.

IV.—At the expiration of his trust, to deliver all moneys and property, which, on a final and just settlement of his accounts, appear to remain in his hands.

SEC. 11. The judge shall appoint three disinterested persons to appraise the ward's estate; and the guardian shall return the inventory under oath, within such time as the judge in his warrant directs, if the ward is a minor, and in all other cases, within three months after his appointment, or within such further time as the judge allows. The warrant for an inventory may be revoked for cause, and a new one issued, if deemed necessary. Inventory of ward's estate to be returned. R.S., c. 67, § 11.

SEC. 12. The guardian shall manage the estate of his ward frugally and without waste; apply the income and profits thereof, so far as needed, for the comfortable and suitable maintenance of the ward and his family, and if they are insufficient for that purpose, he may use the principal; and when an exigency occurs, the guardian may apply for a license to sell the estate of his ward, and devote the proceeds to the purposes contemplated by his license. How guardians shall manage ward's estate. R.S., c. 67, § 12. 48 Me., 280. See § 13.

SEC. 13. If a minor, having a father alive, has property sufficient for his maintenance and education in a manner more expensive than his father can reasonably afford, regard being had to the situation of his father's family and to all the circumstances of the case, the expenses of his maintenance and education may be defrayed out of his own property, in whole or in part, and the charges therefor allowed accordingly in the settlement of the guardian's account. He may apply property of minor children to their support, in certain cases. R.S., c. 59, § 23.

SEC. 14. He shall settle all accounts of his ward; pay all his just debts out of his personal estate, so far as it will go without disposing of effects necessary for the use and comfort of the ward and his family, and in case of deficiency thereof, then out of the real estate; demand, sue for, and receive all his dues, compound for the same, and give discharges thereof, on such terms as the judge authorizes; appear for and represent his ward in all legal proceedings, unless another is appointed for that purpose as guardian or next friend; and may insure any estate of his ward at the expense of the estate, and do all necessary acts relating to such insurance. He shall pay ward's debts, collect dues, appear for him in court, and insure his estate. R.S., c. 67, § 13. 17 Me., 224. 26 Me., 78. 37 Me., 407. 48 Me., 281. 53 Me., 550. 68 Me., 432.

SEC. 15. He may join in and assent to a partition of his ward's real estate on a petition or other legal process therefor; assign and set out dower in such estate to any widow entitled thereto; appoint an appraiser of real estate taken on execution against or in favor of his ward; and when his ward, prior to the guardianship, had lawfully contracted to convey real estate on conditions, and had failed to do so, he may convey it He shall act in partition, set out dower, appoint appraisers, and convey on ward's contract. R.S., c. 67, § 14. 41 Me., 232.

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May adjust claim by commission, reference or compromise, or insolvency. R.S., c. 67, § 15. See c. 66, § 23. 68 Me., 431.

May refer action to justice of supreme court, or his appointee. 1877, c. 180, § 1.—decision final.

Adjustment by arbitration or compromise. 1877, c. 180, § 2.

Sale of ward's stocks, chattels and pews. R.S., c. 67, § 16.

—investment of funds.

A married woman shall not be guardian. R.S., c. 67, § 17.

Judge may dismiss guardian, or remove him after notice. R.S., c. 67, § 18.

—marriage of female ward annuls guardianship.

Settlement of guardian's accounts. R.S., c. 67, § 19. 1 Me., 190. 29 Me., 507. 31 Me., 260. 34 Me., 340. 54 Me., 343. 64 Me., 210. 69 Me., 283.

His bond to be examined; proceedings, if insufficient.

SEC. 16. The guardian of an insane or incapacitated adult may apply for commissioners to be appointed to decide upon claims against his ward's estate, deemed exorbitant, unjust or illegal; or may, if necessary, represent said estate insolvent, with like proceedings, rights and liabilities, as in case of estates of deceased persons.

SEC. 17. Guardians of minors, insane, and incompetent persons, spendthrifts, and convicts, may, under agreement of parties, refer, by rule of court, any action pending in the supreme judicial or superior court, in favor of or against their ward, on any claim or demand for money or other property in which said ward is interested, to any justice of such court, or any person appointed by said justice, whose decision, when accepted by said court, is final.

SEC. 18. The judge of probate may authorize any such guardian to adjust, by arbitration or compromise, any claim for money or other property, in favor of or against any ward represented by him.

SEC. 19. On petition of the guardian or any party interested, the judge, with or without notice to other persons interested, as he deems necessary, may authorize or require the guardian to sell or transfer any stock in the public funds, or other personal property held by him as guardian, or any pews or interest in pews, belonging to such estate, as goods and chattels, and to invest the proceeds of such sale, and also all other moneys in his hands, in real estate, or in any other manner most for the interest of all concerned; and may make such further order, and give such directions, as the case requires, for managing, investing, and disposing of the effects in the hands of the guardian, or for buying in any particular estate, remainder, reversion, mortgage, or other incumbrance upon real estate belonging to the ward.

SEC. 20. No married woman, during her coverture, shall be appointed guardian; and if a female guardian is married, her authority, as such, ceases; nor shall her husband be guardian in her right.

SEC. 21. The judge may dismiss any guardian, when it appears necessary, or at his own request, and if the case requires it, may appoint another in his place; but previous to such removal, except at his own request, personal notice shall be given to the guardian, or public notice if his residence is out of the state or unknown, to appear and show cause to the contrary; and on the marriage of any female ward under twenty-one years of age, the authority of her guardian ceases.

SEC. 22. Every guardian shall settle his account with the judge at least once in three years, and as much oftener as the judge cites him for that purpose; and neglect or refusal to do so, is a breach of his bond; he may be removed therefor, although the ward may be indebted to him; and he forfeits all allowance for his personal services, unless it appears to the judge that such neglect arose from sickness, or other unavoidable accident.

SEC. 23. On the settlement of every account of the guardian, except when intended as a final one, the judge shall examine his bond, and if then or at any time it is found insufficient in amount or responsibility of

sureties, he shall require a new and sufficient one; and if the guardian does not give it, he shall be removed, and another appointed.

SEC. 24. When an account is rendered by two or more joint guardians, the judge may allow it upon the oath of either.

SEC. 25. The guardianship first lawfully granted, of any person residing without the state, extends to all his estate within the same, and excludes the jurisdiction of the probate court in every other county.

SEC. 26. If a guardian and his ward are both residents of any other state or territory of the United States, and such ward is entitled to property of any description in this state, and such guardian produces to the probate court, or other court of competent jurisdiction of the county in which such property or the principal part thereof is situated, a full and complete transcript from the records of a court of competent jurisdiction in the state or territory in which he and his ward reside, duly exemplified or authenticated, showing that he has been appointed guardian of such ward, and that he has given a bond and security in the state or territory in which he and his ward reside, in double the value of the property of such ward, and also showing to such court that a removal of the property of such ward will not conflict with the terms or limitations attending the right by which the ward owns the same, then such transcript may be recorded in such court, and such guardian shall be entitled to receive letters of guardianship of the estate of such ward from such court, which shall authorize him to demand, sue for and recover any such property, and remove the same to the place of residence of himself and his ward. And such court may order any resident guardian, executor or administrator, having any of the estate of such ward, to deliver the same to such non-resident guardian: *provided*, that all known debts of such estate have been paid.

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R.S., c. 67, § 20.
See c. 72, § 2.Oath to the account.
R.S., c. 67, § 21.Guardian of minor out of the state.
R.S., c. 67, § 22.When guardian and ward are both residents of other states, but entitled to property in this state, proceedings.
1876, c. 75.—resident guardian to deliver estate to non-resident guardian.
—proviso.

DISABILITY OF ADULTS UNDER GUARDIANSHIP.

SEC. 27. When a person over twenty-one years of age is under guardianship, he is incapable of disposing of his property otherwise than by his last will, or of making any contract, notwithstanding the death, resignation, or removal of the guardian; and in such case a new guardian may be appointed without further intervention from the municipal officers. When on application of any such person or otherwise, the judge finds that a guardian is no longer necessary, he shall order the remaining property of the ward to be restored to him, except a legal compensation to the guardian for his services.

Adults under guardianship may make will; cannot dispose of estate, or make contracts.
R.S., c. 67, § 23.
56 Me., 310.

GUARDIANS AD LITEM.

SEC. 28. Nothing in this chapter affects the power of any court of common law, probate court, or justice of the peace, to appoint a guardian to defend the interests of any minor or other incapacitated person in any suit pending in such court, nor their power to allow or appoint any one, as next friend of such person, to commence, prosecute, or defend, any suit in his behalf.

Guardian ad litem may be appointed.
R.S., c. 67, § 24.
41 Me., 460.

—next friend.

SEC. 29. Pending any proceedings in the probate court in which any

Special

CHAP. 67. married woman is interested, when, after personal notice and a hearing, the judge is satisfied that, by reason of age or mental infirmity, she is incompetent to manage her affairs or protect her rights, he may appoint her husband or other suitable person her guardian for the special purpose, with power to institute or defend proceedings in law or equity necessary for the interests of his ward, and no proceeding thus instituted shall be delayed or disposed of without the consent of such guardian.

guardians for married women in certain cases. R.S., c. 67, § 25.

EMBEZZLEMENT OF THE WARD'S ESTATE.

Persons suspected of embezzlement, may be cited and examined. R.S., c. 67, § 26.

SEC. 30. Upon complaint made to the judge of probate by any guardian, ward, creditor, or other person interested in the estate, or having claims thereto in expectancy as heir or otherwise, against any one suspected of having concealed, embezzled, or conveyed away any of the money, goods, or effects of the ward, the judge may cite and examine such suspected person, and proceed with him in the manner provided in relation to those suspected of embezzling the estates of deceased persons.

Penalty for embezzlement by guardian. R.S., c. 67, § 27.

SEC. 31. If a guardian, having the charge and custody of property belonging to his ward, embezzles the same in violation of his trust, or fraudulently converts it to his own use, he shall be punished by fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or confinement to hard labor not exceeding ten years, or both.

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN.

Who may adopt a child. R.S., c. 67, § 28.

SEC. 32. Any unmarried inhabitant of the state, or any husband and wife jointly, may petition the judge of probate for their county, for leave to adopt a child not theirs by birth, and for a change of his name.

Whose consent is required. R.S., c. 67, § 29.

SEC. 33. Before such petition is granted, written consent to such adoption must be given by the child, if of the age of fourteen years, and by each of his living parents, if not hopelessly insane or intemperate; or, when a divorce has been decreed to either parent, written consent by the parent entitled to the custody of the child; or such consent by one parent, when, after such notice to the other parent as the judge deems proper and practicable, such other parent is considered by the judge unfit to have custody of the child. If there are no such parents, or if the parents have abandoned the child and ceased to provide for its support, consent may be given by the legal guardian; if no such guardian, then by the next of kin in the state; if no such kin, then by some person appointed by the judge to act in the proceedings as the next friend of such child.

Proceedings to be had in the probate court. R.S., c. 67, § 30.

SEC. 34. Thereupon, if the judge is satisfied of the identity and relations of the parties; of the ability of the petitioners to bring up and educate the child properly, having reference to the degree and condition of his parents, and of the fitness and propriety of such adoption, he shall make a decree, setting forth the facts, and declaring that from that date such child is the child of the petitioners, and that his name is thereby changed, without requiring public notice thereof.

Legal effect of adoption of child.

SEC. 35. By such decree the natural parents are divested of all legal rights in respect to such child, and he is freed from all legal obligations

of obedience and maintenance in respect to them; and, for the custody of the person and all rights of inheritance, obedience and maintenance, he becomes to all intents and purposes, the child of his adopters, the same as if born to them in lawful wedlock, except that he shall not inherit property expressly limited to the heirs of the body of the adopters, nor property from their lineal or collateral kindred by right of representation, and *provided*, that the right of inheritance only applies to adoptions made since February twenty-four, eighteen hundred and eighty, and where not otherwise expressly provided in the decree of adoption; and the adoption of a child, made in any other state before or since said date, according to the laws of that state, shall have the same force and effect in this state, as to inheritance and all other rights and duties, as it had in the state where made, in case the person adopting thereafter dies domiciled in this state.

CHAP. 67.
1880, c. 133.

SEC. 36. Any petitioner, or any such child by his next friend, may appeal from such decree to the supreme court of probate, in the same manner and with the same effect, as in other cases, but no bond to prosecute his appeal shall be required of such child or next friend, nor costs be awarded against either.

Appeal to the supreme court of probate.
R.S., c. 67, § 32.

SEC. 37. The judge of probate, on the death of either of said adopters may make a reasonable allowance to such child from the personal estate of the deceased, if the circumstances of the case demand it.

Allowance to child from estate of adopters.
R.S., c. 67, § 33.

SEC. 38. Any judge of probate may, on petition of two or more inhabitants of his county, after notice and hearing, and for good cause shown, reverse and annul any decree of the probate court in his county, whereby any child has been adopted under this chapter.

Adoption, any decree of, may be annulled.
1874, c. 242.

CHANGE OF NAME.

SEC. 39. If a person desires to have his name changed, he may petition the judge of probate in the county where he resides; or, if he is a minor, his legal custodian may petition in his behalf, and the judge after such notice, if any, as he deems expedient, may change the name of such person, and shall make and preserve a record thereof.

Name, how changed.
1876, c. 59.

—minors must petition by guardian.
1873, c. 97, § 2.

CHAPTER 68.

TESTAMENTARY TRUSTEES AND VOLUNTARY TRUSTS.

TESTAMENTARY TRUSTEES.

- SEC. 1. Bonds of trustees. Conditions.
2. When bonds may not be required.
3. Trustee neglecting to give bond, considered as declining the trust.
4. Trustee may resign or be removed, after notice.
5. Judge may fill vacancies, after notice. New trustee to give bond.
6. Court may order proper conveyance to be made to him by former trustee, or his representatives, or by remaining trustees.
7. Powers of trustee thus appointed.