

Section 3. A certificate of acknowledgment of a deed or other instrument acknowledged without the United States before any officer mentioned in Section 1, shall be valid if in the same form as now is or hereafter may be required by law for an acknowledgment within the Territory.

Same form as used within the Territory valid.

Section 4. This Act shall be interpreted and construed as to effect its general purpose to make uniform the law of those States and Territories which enact it.

Construction of act.

Section 5. This Act may be cited as the Uniform Foreign Acknowledgment Act.

Citation.

Section 6. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act or in conflict therewith are hereby repealed.

Repealing clause.

Approved, April 29, 1915.

CHAPTER 67.

AN ACT

[S. B. 38.]

Regulating the method of choosing jurors in criminal and civil causes in the District Court, and repealing all acts or parts of acts in conflict herewith.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska:

Section 1. That juries for the trial of causes, both civil and criminal, in the District Court shall be chosen in the following manner, to-wit:

Juries—How chosen.

Section 2. When a case which is to be tried by a jury is called for trial, the clerk shall draw from the trial jury box containing the names of those who have been summoned and not excused as jurors, the names of twelve (12) persons; Provided, if at the time said cause is called there are less than twelve (12) names in the jury box the Court may either order the examination "for cause" of those present to be proceeded with, or it may direct bystanders to be called, or it may issue an open venire, to complete the number of twelve (12).

Examination for cause.

These twelve (12) prospective jurors shall be examined as to their qualifications, first by the plaintiff and then by the defendant. If a challenge for cause should be sustained, the place of the person so challenged shall be filled forthwith, and the person called to fill said place shall be then examined for cause.

Peremptory challenges—
Order of. When there are twelve (12) qualified men in the jury box, the parties shall exercise peremptory challenges in the following order:

Capital cases. In capital cases: Plaintiff one, defendant two; plaintiff one, defendant two; and so on until plaintiff has exercised or waived peremptory challenge to the number of ten and the defendant has exercised or waived peremptory challenges to the number of twenty (20).

Felonies. In trials for other felonies: Plaintiff one, defendant two; plaintiff one, defendant two; and so on until plaintiff has exercised or waived peremptory challenges to the number of five and defendant has exercised or waived peremptory challenges to the number of ten.

Misdemeanors. In trials for misdemeanor: Plaintiff one, defendant one, and so on, alternately, until each side has exercised or waived peremptory challenge to the number of three.

Civil causes. In trials of civil causes: Plaintiff one, defendant one, and so on alternately, until each side has exercised or waived peremptory challenge to the number of three.

Waiver of peremptory challenges. A waiver of a peremptory challenge shall be considered as a waiver as to all the jurymen then in the box, and thereafter none of said jurymen shall be allowed to be challenged peremptorily by the party exercising the waiver, except for good cause shown; but in no event shall either party be allowed peremptory challenges in greater number than is herein provided.

Open venire. The Court may at any time issue an open venire for such number of prospective jurymen as it thinks will be necessary to secure a jury, but when this is done, the names of all those summoned on said open venire shall be placed in the box and drawn by lot whenever there is a vacancy to be filled. When said open venire is exhausted,

the Court may order another open venire to issue, or may direct bystanders to be called one at a time.

If at any time the regular panel of jurors is reduced to a number less than that which in the judgment of the Court is necessary for the orderly and speedy dispatch of the business of the court, said Judge may order the panel to be filled by adding thereto the name or names of any persons who may have been summoned on any open venire, and the person whose name is so added shall be thereafter considered as a member of said panel, the same as if his name has been drawn from the lists provided by law.

Jurymen from open venire may be added to regular panel—When.

Section 3. All laws or parts of laws in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Repealing clause.

Approved, April 29, 1915.

CHAPTER 68.

AN ACT

[S. B. 61.]

To make appropriations for the Territory of Alaska, for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1915, and for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1916, and, also for the quarter ending March 31, 1917, and declaring an emergency.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska:

Section 1. That the following sums be and are hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury of the Territory of Alaska not otherwise appropriated for the expense of the Territory, for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1915, and for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1916, and also for the quarter ending March 31, 1917.

General appropriations for Territorial expenses 1915, 1916 and quarter ending March 31, 1917.

(a) Alaska Pioneers' Home. For maintenance, furnishing and general operating expense of the Alaska Pioneers' Home, located at Sitka, to be expended under the direction of the Board of Trustees of the Alaska

Alaska Pioneers' Home.