

the owner or someone for him of said payment be recorded in the district wherein the land lies.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska:

Lien on real estate may not be extended by payment on existing contracts, unless.

Section 1. That where the payment of any existing contract, whether it be a bill of exchange, promissory note, bond or other evidence of indebtedness, is secured by any instrument creating a lien upon real estate, no payment upon such existing contract shall operate to extend the lien of the instrument beyond its original or extended period as against subsequent purchasers, optionees, mortgagees, creditors, or persons acquiring a lien upon real estate, unless prior to the expiration of the statutory time for the bringing of an action upon such existing contract and extensions as exhibited by the terms of the recorded instruments, a memorandum of such payment, signed and acknowledged by the owner of the existing contract, or someone for him, be recorded in the office of the recording district wherein said real estate is situated.

Provision for recording memorandum of payments.

As to heretofore past due existing contracts this act effective when.

Section 2. That as to heretofore past due existing contracts the above section shall be in full force and effect only after the expiration of one year from the date of approval of this Act.

Approved April 24, 1925.

CHAPTER 20.

AN ACT

[S. B. 11]

Denouncing as criminal certain acts having relation to the making, drawing, uttering, delivery, and payment of checks, drafts or orders, where such checks, drafts or orders are not paid upon presentation.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska:

Section 1. Any person who shall make, or draw, or utter, or deliver any check, draft or order, for payment

of money, upon any bank or other depository, knowing at the time of such making, drawing, uttering or delivering, that the maker, or drawer, has not sufficient funds in, or credit with, such bank or other depository for the payment of such check, draft, or order in full, upon its presentation, and without fully informing the payee of such check, draft or order, or the person to whom it is delivered, at the time of the making, uttering, drawing or delivery of the same, that the person so making, drawing, uttering or delivering such check, draft or order has not sufficient funds in or credit with such bank or other depository for the payment of such check, draft or order, in full, upon presentation, or, any person who, having such funds or credits at the time of making, drawing, uttering or delivering such check, draft or order sufficient for payment of the same, has knowingly drawn, made, uttered or delivered other checks, drafts or orders which, if presented in due course, would have exhausted such funds or credits, or knowing at the time of the making, uttering, issuing or delivery of such check, draft or order, that for other reasons such funds or credits would be exhausted by the time such check, draft or order would be presented, or any person who shall knowingly, after drawing, making, uttering or delivering such check, draft or order, by any means, exhaust the funds or credits upon which such check, draft or order is drawn before it is presented for payment, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not more than One Thousand Dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the Court.

Misdemeanor to make, draw, utter, deliver check or draft where it is known that such check or draft cannot be paid upon presentation.

Penalty.

Section 2. As against the maker or drawer thereof, the making, drawing, uttering, or delivering of a check, draft or order, payment of which is refused by the drawee, shall be prima facie evidence of knowledge of insufficient funds in or credit with such bank or

other depository, provided such maker or drawer shall not have paid the drawee thereof the amount due thereon, together with all cost and protest fees, within two days after receiving notice that such check, draft or order has not been paid by the drawee.

Definition.

Section 3. The word "credit" as used herein, shall be construed to mean an arrangement or understanding with the bank or depository, for the payment of such check, draft or order.

Repeal.

Section 4. All acts or parts of acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed to the extent of such conflict.

Approved April 24, 1925.

CHAPTER 21.

AN ACT

[S. B. 14]

To amend Sub-division Eighth of Section 2 of Chapter 68 of the Session Laws of Alaska, 1923, relative to the qualifications for persons serving as jurors in the courts of the Territory of Alaska.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska:

Section 1. That the Eighth Sub-division of Section 2 of Chapter 68 of the Session Laws of Alaska of the year 1923, the same being an Act entitled "An Act prescribing the qualifications for persons serving as jurors in the Courts of the Territory of Alaska, exempting certain classes of persons from such service, and repealing all Acts and parts of Acts in conflict with this Act", approved May 1, 1923, be amended to read as follows:

"Eighth. A woman.

Provided, however, that any woman so desiring may claim exemption and be excused from jury duty on ground of sex, by giving

Woman may
claim exemp-
tion by reason
of sex.