

same, shall be void, unless the same be in writing, subscribed by the parties and filed for record with the recorder of the Precinct wherein locations thereunder are made. Such contract must contain the names of the parties thereto and the duration thereof.

Such contract shall be witnessed by two witnesses but no official acknowledgment of the execution thereof shall be required. Two witnesses required.

Section 2. That Chapter 49 of the Session Laws, 1913 and Chapter 73 of the Session Laws, 1915, be, Repeal. and the same are, hereby repealed.

Approved April 22, 1933.

CHAPTER 39.

AN ACT

[S. B. 48]

To amend Section 161, Chapter 64, Session Laws of 1913.

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

Section 1. That Section 161 of Chapter 64 of the Session Laws of 1913, be, and the same is, hereby amended to read as follows:

“Section 161. Where a bill of exchange has been protested for dishonor by non-acceptance or protest for better security, and is not overdue, any person not being a party already liable thereon may, with the consent of the holder, intervene and accept the bill supra protest for the honor of any party liable thereon or for the honor of the person for whose account the bill is drawn; the acceptance for honor may be for part only of the sum for

When bill may be accepted.

which the bill is drawn; and where there has been an acceptance for honor for one party, there may be a further acceptance by a different person for the honor of another party."

Approved April 22, 1933.

CHAPTER 40.

AN ACT

[S. B. 59]

To amend Section 1299 of the Compiled Laws of Alaska, 1913, as amended by Chapter 4 of the 1929 Session Laws of Alaska, prescribing grounds for divorce.

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

Section 1. That Section 1299 of the Compiled Laws of Alaska, 1913, as amended by Chapter 4 of the 1929 Session Laws, be, and the same is, hereby amended to read as follows:

For what causes marriage contract may be dissolved.

"Section 1299. The dissolution of the marriage contract may be declared in the action of the injured party for either of the following causes:

First: Impotency existing at the time of the marriage and continuing at the commencement of the action.

Second: Adultery.

Third: Conviction of a felony.

Fourth: Wilful desertion for the period of one year.

Fifth: Cruel and inhuman treatment calculated to impair the health or endanger life