Laws of the Territory of Oregon.

PROBATE COURTS

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That there shall be elected, in each county in this territory, three suitable persons, who shall be American citizens,—having the qualifications of voters, having resided in this territory one year, and in the county where elected six months previous to their election,—and be styled the judges of probate; and the court hereby constituted shall be styled the probate court.

SEC. 2. That the said judges of the probate court shall be elected by the qualified electors in the several counties in this territory, and shall hold their office for three years, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

SEC. 3. That the election shall be certified, by the judges and clerks of the election, to the clerk of the probate court of the county wherein such election shall be held, and in case of a tie between two or more persons, the sheriff shall order a new election.

SEC. 4. That when any vacancy, or vacancies, shall happen in the probate court, the clerk of said court shall notify the sheriff of the proper county, whose duty it shall be to issue his proclamation to the voters of the county, by putting up three notices in each precinct in the county, setting forth the office, or offices, that are to be filled, the time and place of said election, which time shall be at least ten days from the putting up of said handbills, and the said election shall be conducted as prescribed by law for the general elections for the territory of Oregon.

SEC. 5. The clerk of the probate court shall certify the names of the persons elected under this act to the governor of the territory, who shall thereupon commission all such persons as judges of the probate court for the term for which he, or they, may have been elected.

SEC. 6. That the probate court, in their respective counties, shall have and possess the following powers—exclusive and original jurisdiction in all cases relative to the probate of last wills and testaments, the granting of letters testamentary, and of administration, and revoking the same; the appointing or displacing guardians of orphan minors, and persons of unsound mind, and the binding of apprentices in the settlement and allowance of accounts of executors, administrators, and guardians; to hear and determine all disputes and controversies respecting wills, the right of executorship, administration, or guardianship, or respecting duties of executors, administrators, or guardians, and to hear and determine all disputes and controversies between masters and their apprentices; to hear and determine all suits and other proceedings instituted against executors or administrators, upon any demand against the estate of their testators or intestate, where such demand shall not exceed one hundred dollars—concurrent jurisdiction with the district court in all such cases where the demand shall exceed that sum, subject to an appeal in all cases to the district court in such manner as may be provided by law; to award process and cause to come before them all and singular the persons and witnesses they may deem it necessary to examine touching the matters depending before them, who, as executors, administrators, guardians, or otherwise, shall be intrusted, or in anywise accountable for any land, tenements, goods or chattels belonging to any minor, orphan, or person of unsound mind, or the estate of any deceased person, and may examine any person upon oath, or affirmation touching all matters of controversy before them.

SEC. 7. That a majority of the judges of the probate court shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may order the attendance of absent judges.

SEC. 8. That the judges of the probate court, or a majority of them, shall choose one of their own number to be president of the court, and in case of his absence may appoint a president *pro tempore*.

SEC. 9. That said court shall provide and keep a seal with such emblems and devices as the court shall think proper—the impression of which shall be a sufficient sealing in all cases where sealing is required.

SEC. 10. That, where no official seal is provided, the clerk may use his private seal for the authentication of any paper requiring sealing preceding required by law to be authenticated by the seal of the court, and the attestation of the clerk shall be sufficient authentication that he has affixed his private seal, and shall be sufficient authentication without requiring any proof of such private seal, or that it was affixed by the clerk.

SEC. 11. That the court established by this act shall be a court of record, and shall keep just and faithful records of its proceedings.

SEC. 12. That full entries of the orders and proceedings of each day shall be read, in open court, on the morning of the succeeding day, except on the last day of the term, when the minutes shall be read and signed by the judges of said court, or a majority of them, at the rise of the court.

SEC. 13. That the sittings of the probate court shall be public, and the citizens may freely attend the same.

SEC. 14. That the court established by this act shall have power to issue all writs which may be necessary in the exercise of its jurisdiction, according to the principles and usages of law.

SEC. 15. That where there is no sheriff or coroner, or where they are both disqualified to act, or both interested in the matter, the judge may appoint one or more persons to execute his process, and perform any other duty of the sheriff, who shall have like fees for the same services as are allowed by law to sheriffs for the same.

SEC. 16. That said court may enforce, by attachment, the return of any writ, or process, sent out of the same, and the payment of any moneys had and received by any sheriff, coroner, collector, or any other person whose duty it is made by law to pay over, and the delivery of papers intrusted to him officially, and unlawfully withheld.

SEC. 17. That no judge of the probate court shall sit in the determination of any cause, or proceeding, in which he is interested, or related to either party, or shall have been of counsel.

SEC. 18. That if a majority of the judges of the probate court shall be interested in any cause or proceeding pending in the same, or related to either party, the same shall be certified, on the application of either party, to the district court of the county, which shall proceed to the trial, judgment and determination of the same as the probate court might have done.

SEC. 19. That if said court shall not be held on the first day of the term, such court shall stand adjourned from day to day, until the evening of the third day;—if at that time a majority of the judges shall not have appeared, said special court, the causes all stand adjourned until the next regular term. Special or current terms may be held, in continuation of the regular term, upon its being ordered by the court, in term time, and entered by the clerk on the records of the court.

SEC. 20. That each judge of the probate court shall be a conservator of the peace throughout his county.

SEC. 21. That when any issue is pending proper to be tried by a jury, the court, in its discretion, may order a jury to be summoned by the sheriff, or selected in any manner, as may be prescribed by law for selecting juries in the district courts.

SEC. 22. That trials by jury in said court shall be governed, in all cases, as similar trials in the district courts; and writs of inquiry may in like manner be awarded and executed,—the verdict of juries set aside and new trials granted.

SEC. 23. That all processes issuing out of the probate court shall be attested by the clerk and sealed with the seal of said court.

SEC. 24. That the probate court shall have the same power and authority, under like restrictions, and rules of law, to enforce and execute their orders, rules, judgments and decrees, as may be prescribed by law for the district courts of this territory.

SEC. 25. That it shall be the duty of the clerk of said probate court, to issue letters of administration to any person applying for the same, in vacation of said court, subject, however, to the approval or disapproval of said court, at its next session, and subject to all the restrictions and liabilities provided for by law, and subject at any time to the investigation of said probate court: *provided, however*, that when there is a last will and testament of any deceased person, letters of administration, or executorship shall be granted by the said probate court, when said court is in open session, and said letters of executorship, or administration, shall be signed by the said court, and certified by the clerk thereof.

SUPPLEMENTAL

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That the practice and proceeding in the probate court shall be in a summary way, and pleading thereon shall not be required to be in writing in any case, except when expressly required by law or by the direction of the court, and all writs, suits, and proceedings in said court, shall be immediately entered on the docket.

SEC. 2. The probate court shall [illegible] at the county seat, at the court house, or the usual place of holding said court, on the first Monday in September, and the second Monday in March, and [illegible] and hear the causes that may be ready for trial.

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SEC. 8. That the judges of the probate court, or a majority of them, shall choose one of their own number to be president of the court, and in case of his absence may appoint a president *pro tempore*.

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SEC. 10. That, where no official seal is provided, the clerk may use his private seal for the authentication of any paper requiring sealing preceding required by law to be authenticated by the seal of the court, and the attestation of the clerk shall be sufficient authentication that he has affixed his private seal, and shall be sufficient authentication without requiring any proof of such private seal, or that it was affixed by the clerk.

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SEC. 16. That said court may enforce, by attachment, the return of any writ, or process, sent out of the same, and the payment of any moneys had and received by any sheriff, coroner, collector, or any other person whose duty it is made by law to pay over, and the delivery of papers intrusted to him officially, and unlawfully withheld.

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SEC. 26. That the probate court shall have power to [illegible] at the court house in the usual place of holding said court in the county [illegible] shall not be required to be in writing in any case, except when expressly required by law or by the direction of the court, and all writs, suits, and proceedings in said court, shall be immediately entered on the docket.

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SEC. 92. That all processes issuing out of the probate court shall be attested by the clerk and sealed with the seal of said court.

SEC. 93. That the probate court shall have the same power and authority, under like restrictions, and rules of law, to enforce and execute their orders, rules, judgments and decrees, as may be prescribed by law for the district courts of this territory.

SEC. 94. That it shall be the duty of the clerk of said probate court, to issue letters of administration to any person applying for the same, in vacation of said court, subject, however, to the approval or disapproval of said court, at its next session, and subject to all the restrictions and liabilities provided for by law, and subject at any time to the investigation of said probate court: *provided, however*, that when there is a last will and testament of any deceased person, letters of administration, or executorship shall be granted by the said probate court, when said court is in open session, and said letters of executorship, or administration, shall be signed by the said court, and certified by the clerk thereof.

SEC. 95. That the probate court shall have power to [illegible] at the court house in the usual place of holding said court in the county [illegible] shall not be required to be in writing in any case, except when expressly required by law or by the direction of the court, and all writs, suits, and proceedings in said court, shall be immediately entered on the docket.

SEC. 96. The probate court shall [illegible] at the county seat, at the court house, or the usual place of holding said court in the county [illegible] on the first Monday in September, and the second Monday in March, and [illegible] and hear the causes that may be ready for trial.

SEC. 97. And it shall be the duty [illegible] when the members [illegible] shall be sufficient [illegible] by order [illegible] by the most [illegible] —[illegible] out.

SEC. 98. [illegible] other Terms [illegible] during its [illegible] —[illegible] authority [illegible] and other proceedings instituted against executors or administrators, upon any demand against the estate of their testators or intestate, where such demand shall not exceed one hundred dollars—concurrent jurisdiction with the district court in all such cases where the demand shall exceed that sum, subject to an appeal in all cases to the district court in such manner as may be provided by law; to award process and cause to come before them all and singular the persons and witnesses they may deem it necessary to examine touching the matters depending before them, who, as executors, administrators, guardians, or otherwise, shall be intrusted, or in anywise accountable for any land, tenements, goods or chattels belonging to any minor, orphan, or person of unsound mind, or the estate of any deceased person, and may examine any person upon oath, or affirmation touching all matters of controversy before them.

SEC. 99. That a majority of the judges of the probate court shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may order the attendance of absent judges.

SEC. 100. That the judges of the probate court, or a majority of them, shall choose one of their own number to be president of the court, and in case of his absence may appoint a president *pro tempore*.

SEC. 101. That said court shall provide and keep a seal with such emblems and devices as the court shall think proper—the impression of which shall be a sufficient sealing in all cases where sealing is required.

SEC. 102. That, where no official seal is provided, the clerk may use his private seal for the authentication of any paper requiring sealing preceding required by law to be authenticated by the seal of the court, and the attestation of the clerk shall be sufficient authentication that he has affixed his private seal, and shall be sufficient authentication without requiring any proof of such private seal, or that it was affixed by the clerk.

SEC. 103. That the court established by this act shall be a court of record, and shall keep just and faithful records of its proceedings.

SEC. 104. That full entries of the orders and proceedings of each day shall be read, in open court, on the morning of the succeeding day, except on the last day of the term, when the minutes shall be read and signed by the judges of said court, or a majority of them, at the rise of the court.

SEC. 105. That the sittings of the probate court shall be public, and the citizens may freely attend the same.

SEC. 106. That the court established by this act shall have power to issue all writs which may be necessary in the exercise of its jurisdiction, according to the principles and usages of law.

SEC. 107. That where there is no sheriff or coroner, or where they are both disqualified to act, or both interested in the matter, the judge may appoint one or more persons to execute his process, and perform any other duty of the sheriff, who shall have like fees for the same services as are allowed by law to sheriffs for the same.

SEC. 108. That said court may enforce, by attachment, the return of any writ, or process, sent out of the same, and the payment of any moneys had and received by any sheriff, coroner, collector, or any other person whose duty it is made by law to pay over, and the delivery of papers intrusted to him officially, and unlawfully withheld.

SEC. 109. That no judge of the probate court shall sit in the determination of any cause, or proceeding, in which he is interested, or related to either party, or shall have been of counsel.

SEC. 110. That if a majority of the judges of the probate court shall be interested in any cause or proceeding pending in the same, or related to either party, the same shall be certified, on the application of either party, to the district court of the county, which shall proceed to the trial, judgment and determination of the same as the probate court might have done.

SEC. 111. That if said court shall not be held on the first day of the term, such court shall stand adjourned from day to day, until the evening of the third day;—if at that time a majority of the judges shall not have appeared, said special court, the causes all stand adjourned until the next regular term. Special or current terms may be held, in continuation of the regular term, upon its being ordered by the court, in term time, and entered by the clerk on the records of the court.

SEC. 112. That each judge of the probate court shall be a conservator of the peace throughout his county.

SEC. 113. That when any issue is pending proper to be tried by a jury, the court, in its discretion, may order a jury to be summoned by the sheriff, or selected in any manner, as may be prescribed by law for selecting juries in the district courts.

SEC. 114. That trials by jury in said court shall be governed, in all cases, as similar trials in the district courts; and writs of inquiry may in like manner be awarded and executed,—the verdict of juries set aside and new trials granted.

SEC. 115. That all processes issuing out of the probate court shall be attested by the clerk and sealed with the seal of said court.

SEC. 116. That the probate court shall have the same power and authority, under like restrictions, and rules of law, to enforce and execute their orders, rules, judgments and decrees, as may be prescribed by law for the district courts of this territory.

SEC. 117. That it shall be the duty of the clerk of said probate court, to issue letters of administration to any person applying for the same, in vacation of said court, subject, however, to the approval or disapproval of said court, at its next session, and subject to all the restrictions and liabilities provided for by law, and subject at any time to the investigation of said probate court: *provided, however*, that when there is a last will and testament of any deceased person, letters of administration, or executorship shall be granted by the said probate court, when said court is in open session, and said letters of executorship, or administration, shall be signed by the said court, and certified by the clerk thereof.

SEC. 118. That the probate court shall have power to [illegible] at the court house in the usual place of holding said court in the county [illegible] shall not be required to be in writing in any case, except when expressly required by law or by the direction of the court, and all writs, suits, and proceedings in said court, shall be immediately entered on the docket.

SEC. 119. The probate court shall [illegible] at the county seat, at the court house, or the usual place of holding said court in the county [illegible] on the first Monday in September, and the second Monday in March, and [illegible] and hear the causes that may be ready for trial.

SEC. 120. And it shall be the duty [illegible] when the members [illegible] shall be sufficient [illegible] by order [illegible] by the most [illegible] —[illegible] out.

SEC. 121. [illegible] other Terms [illegible] during its [illegible] —[illegible] authority [illegible] and other proceedings instituted against executors or administrators, upon any demand against the estate of their testators or intestate, where such demand shall not exceed one hundred dollars—concurrent jurisdiction with the district court in all such cases where the demand shall exceed that sum, subject to an appeal in all cases to the district court in such manner as may be provided by law; to award process and cause to come before them all and singular the persons and witnesses they may deem it necessary to examine touching the matters depending before them, who, as executors, administrators, guardians, or otherwise, shall be intrusted, or in anywise accountable for any land, tenements, goods or chattels belonging to any minor, orphan, or person of unsound mind, or the estate of any deceased person, and may examine any person upon oath, or affirmation touching all matters of controversy before them.

SEC. 122. That a majority of the judges of the probate court shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may order the attendance of absent judges.

SEC. 123. That the judges of the probate court, or a majority of them, shall choose one of their own number to be president of the court, and in case of his absence may appoint a president *pro tempore*.

SEC. 124. That said court shall provide and keep a seal with such emblems and devices as the court shall think proper—the impression of which shall be a sufficient sealing in all cases where sealing is required.

SEC. 125. That, where no official seal is provided, the clerk may use his private seal for the authentication of any paper requiring sealing preceding required by law to be authenticated by the seal of the court, and the attestation of the clerk shall be sufficient authentication that he has affixed his private seal, and shall be sufficient authentication without requiring any proof of such private seal, or that it was affixed by the clerk.

SEC. 126. That the court established by this act shall be a court of record, and shall keep just and faithful records of its proceedings.

SEC. 127. That full entries of the orders and proceedings of each day shall be read, in open court, on the morning of the succeeding day, except on the last day of the term, when the minutes shall be read and signed by the judges of said court, or a majority of them, at the rise of the court.

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SEC. 130. That where there is no sheriff or coroner, or where they are both disqualified to act, or both interested in the matter, the judge may appoint one or more persons to execute his process, and perform any other duty of the sheriff, who shall have like fees for the same services as are allowed by law to sheriffs for the same.

SEC. 131. That said court may enforce, by attachment, the return of any writ, or process, sent out of the same, and the payment of any moneys had and received by any sheriff, coroner, collector, or any other person whose duty it is made by law to pay over, and the delivery of papers intrusted to him officially, and unlawfully withheld.

SEC. 132. That no judge of the probate court shall sit in the determination of any cause, or proceeding, in which he is interested, or related to either party, or shall have been of counsel.

SEC. 133. That if a majority of the judges of the probate court shall be interested in any cause or proceeding pending in the same, or related to either party, the same shall be certified, on the application of either party, to the district court of the county, which shall proceed to the trial, judgment and determination of the same as the probate court might have done.

SEC. 134. That if said court shall not be held on the first day of the term, such court shall stand adjourned from day to day, until the evening of the third day;—if at that time a majority of the judges shall not have appeared, said special court, the causes all stand adjourned until the next regular term. Special or current terms may be held, in continuation of the regular term, upon its being ordered by the court, in term time, and entered by the clerk on the records of the court.

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SEC. 136. That when any issue is pending proper to be tried by a jury, the court, in its discretion, may order a jury to be summoned by the sheriff, or selected in any manner, as may be prescribed by law for selecting juries in the district courts.

SEC. 137. That trials by jury in said court shall be governed, in all cases, as similar trials in the district courts; and writs of inquiry may in like manner be awarded and executed,—the verdict of juries set aside and new trials granted.

SEC. 138. That all processes issuing out of the probate court shall be attested by the clerk and sealed with the seal of said court.

SEC. 139. That the probate court shall have the same power and authority, under like restrictions, and rules of law, to enforce and execute their orders, rules, judgments and decrees, as may be prescribed by law for the district courts of this territory.

SEC. 140. That it shall be the duty of the clerk of said probate court, to issue letters of administration to any person applying for the same, in vacation of said court, subject, however, to the approval or disapproval of said court, at its next session, and subject to all the restrictions and liabilities provided for by law, and subject at any time to the investigation of said probate court: *provided, however*, that when there is a last will and testament of any deceased person, letters of administration, or executorship shall be granted by the said probate court, when said court is in open session, and said letters of executorship, or administration, shall be signed by the said court, and certified by the clerk thereof.

SEC. 141. That the probate court shall have power to [illegible] at the court house in the usual place of holding said court in the county [illegible] shall not be required to be in writing in any case, except when expressly required by law or by the direction of the court, and all writs, suits, and proceedings in said court, shall be immediately entered on the docket.

SEC. 142. The probate court shall [illegible] at the county seat, at the court house, or the usual place of holding said court in the county [illegible] on the first Monday in September, and the second Monday in March, and [illegible] and hear the causes that may be ready for trial.

SEC. 143. And it shall be the duty [illegible] when the members [illegible] shall be sufficient [illegible] by order [illegible] by the most [illegible] —[illegible] out.

SEC. 144. [illegible] other Terms [illegible] during its [illegible] —[illegible] authority [illegible] and other proceedings instituted against executors or administrators, upon any demand against the estate of their testators or intestate, where such demand shall not exceed one hundred dollars—concurrent jurisdiction with the district court in all such cases where the demand shall exceed that sum, subject to an appeal in all cases to the district court in such manner as may be provided by law; to award process and cause to come before them all and singular the persons and witnesses they may deem it necessary to examine touching the matters depending before them, who, as executors, administrators, guardians, or otherwise, shall be intrusted, or in anywise accountable for any land, tenements, goods or chattels belonging to any minor, orphan, or person of unsound mind, or the estate of any deceased person, and may examine any person upon oath, or affirmation touching all matters of controversy before them.