

election shall forward the election returns to the clerk of the board of school directors, who shall canvass the vote on the Saturday following the election, declare the result and issue certificates of election. Returns.

Passed the House February 13, 1913.

Passed the Senate March 12, 1913.

Approved by the Governor March 19, 1913.

CHAPTER 116.

[H. B. 466.]

RELATING TO APPEALS TO THE SUPREME COURT.

AN ACT relating to appeals to the supreme court of the State of Washington and amending section 1718 of Remington & Ballinger's Annotated Codes and Statutes of Washington.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

SECTION 1. The appellant shall, at or before the time when he is required by rule or statute to serve his opening brief, cause to be typewritten and served upon the opposite party an abstract of so much of the record and statement of facts as he may deem necessary to the proper hearing of his assignments of error. Said abstract, in so far as it sets out testimony, shall be condensed into narrative form, without the questions and answers except when necessary for the discussion of evidence. It shall be prepared without notice or hearing thereon, and if the opposite party be not satisfied with it, he may cause to be typewritten and served, without notice, either before or at the time of serving his answering brief, so much of the record and statement of facts, condensed as above, as he for his part may deem proper for the correction or supplementing of his opponent's abstract. Each party shall pay the cost of typewriting his abstract, and the prevailing party shall be entitled to recover his disbursements therefor as other costs. For any abuse in typewriting excessive or unnecessary matter in the abstract,

(See Rem.-Bal., §§ 388, 389, 394, 395 and 1730; Pierce's Code, 1912, § 683, 685, 695, and 1213.)

Abstract of record required in narrative form.

Cost.

Supreme
court rule.

the supreme court, without regard to which party may prevail, may impose the costs thereof upon the party committing such abuse. The supreme court shall also provide by rule the form of abstracts, the number thereof to be typewritten, and for other particulars thereof, including the time and place of filing the same.

Present
laws not
changed.

(See refer-
ence above.)

SEC. 2. Nothing in this act contained shall alter in any respect the present manner of settling and certifying statements of fact and bills of exceptions, and such statements and bills shall be transmitted to the supreme court to be referred to in any controversy concerning the accuracy of the abstracts, as well as for reference to exhibits, and for such other uses as the supreme court may find proper in consideration of all matters on appeal.

[This section makes no change in existing law. As introduced it reduced the time for taking appeals from final orders to thirty days and other reductions accordingly, but as finally passed it reduced to thirty days the time of criminal appeals only. The bill as enrolled makes no change. See *State ex rel. Atena Insurance Co. v. Schively*, 68 Wash. 503.]

SEC. 3. Section 1718 of Remington & Ballinger's Annotated Codes and Statutes of Washington is hereby amended to read as follows: Section 1718. In civil actions and proceedings, an appeal from any final judgment must be taken within ninety days after the date of the entry of such final judgment; and an appeal from any order, other than a final order, from which an appeal is allowed by this act, within fifteen days after the entry of the order, if made at the time of the hearing, and in all other cases within fifteen days after the service of a copy of such order, with written notice of the entry thereof, upon the party appealing, or his attorney. In criminal causes, an appeal must be taken within ninety days after the entry of final judgment.

Passed the House March 10, 1913.

Passed the Senate March 12, 1913.

Approved by the Governor March 19, 1913.