

2. Iowa official register, biennially.
3. Assessments by executive council relative to public utilities, annually.
4. Census, when taken and compiled.
5. Proceedings of state teachers' association, annually.
6. Proceedings of Iowa academy of science, annually.
7. Proceedings of pioneer law makers' association, biennially.

That section one hundred one-a one (101-a1) of the supplement to the compiled Code of Iowa is amended, revised, and codified to read as follows:

Sec. 7. Iowa Official Register. The superintendent of printing shall, in odd-numbered years, compile for publication the Iowa official register which shall contain historical, political and other statistics of general value, but nothing of a partisan character.

Approved March 12, 1924.

CHAPTER 169

COMMON CARRIER -- EXPULSION OF PASSENGER.

S. F. 265

AN ACT to amend, revise, and codify sections ten hundred twenty-one (1021) and ten hundred twenty-two (1022) of the compiled code of Iowa, relating to railways and to offenses thereon, and to the right to remove intoxicated persons therefrom.

Be It Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

That sections ten hundred twenty-one (1021) and ten hundred twenty-two (1022) of the compiled Code of Iowa are amended, revised, and codified to read as follows:

Section 1. Profane language on trains. Any person who shall use profane or indecent language on any passenger railway car, or on any street car, or interurban car, in service, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 2. Power to eject passenger. Any conductor of a railway train, or street car, or interurban car carrying passengers shall have the right to refuse to permit any person, not in the custody of an officer, to enter any passenger car on his train, or street car, or interurban car in his charge, who shall be in a state of intoxication; and shall have the further right to eject from his train at any station, or from his street car, or interurban car at any regular stop, any person found in a state of intoxication or drinking intoxicating liquors as a beverage, or using profane or indecent language, and for that purpose may call to his aid any employes of the railway or street car or interurban company.

Approved February 27, 1924.

CHAPTER 170

JURORS

H. F. 266

AN ACT to amend, revise, and codify chapters six (6) and seven (7) of title

twenty-eight (28) of the compiled code of Iowa, and of the supplement to said code, and sections seventy-four hundred eighty-three (7483), ninety-three hundred (9300), and ninety-four hundred twenty-one (9421) of the compiled code of Iowa, relating to jurors.

Be It Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

That chapters six (6) and seven (7) of title twenty-eight (28) of the compiled Code of Iowa and of the supplement to said Code, are amended, revised, and codified to read as follows:

CHAPTER 1

JURORS IN GENERAL

Section 1. Competency. All qualified electors of the state, of good moral character, sound judgment, and in full possession of the senses of hearing and seeing, and who can speak, write, and read the English language, are competent jurors in their respective counties.

Sec. 2. Exemption. The following persons are exempt from liability to act as jurors:

1. Persons holding office under the laws of the United States or of this state.
2. Practicing attorneys, physicians, licensed embalmers, registered nurses, chiropractors, osteopaths, veterinarians, registered pharmacists, dentists, and clergymen.
3. Acting professors or teachers of any college, school, or other institution of learning.
4. Persons disabled by bodily infirmity.
5. Persons over sixty-five (65) years of age.
6. Active members of any fire company.
7. Persons conscientiously opposed to acting as a juror because of religious faith.

Sec. 3. Jurors excused. Any person may also be excused from serving on a jury when his own interests or those of the public will be materially injured by his attendance, or when the state of his own health, or the death or sickness of a member of his family, requires his absence from court.

Sec. 4. False excuse - prohibited requests. Any person who knowingly makes any false affidavit, statement, or claim, for the purpose of relieving himself or another from serving as a juror, or any person who requests the judges of election to return his name as such juror, shall be punished by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars (\$100.00), or by imprisonment in the county jail not more than thirty days, or the court may punish such person as for contempt.

Sec. 5. Fees of jurors. Jurors shall receive the following fees:

1. For each day's service or attendance in courts of record, including jurors summoned on special venire, three dollars (\$3.00), and for each mile traveled from his residence to the place of trial, ten cents (10c).
2. For each day's service before a justice of the peace, one dollar (\$1.00).
3. No mileage shall be allowed talesmen or jurors before justices.

Sec. 5. Clerk to certify attendance. Immediately after the adjournment of each term of a court of record, the clerk thereof shall certify to the

county auditor a list of the jurors, with the number of days' attendance to which each one is entitled.

CHAPTER _____

JURY COMMISSION

Sec. 7. Appointment. In all counties the clerk of the district court, the county auditor, and the county recorder shall ex officio constitute the jury commission to draw jurors, but shall receive no extra compensation as such. In each county having situated therein a city with a population of fourteen thousand (14,000) or more, the judge or judges of the district court of the judicial district in which said county is located shall, on or before October first of each year in which the general election is held, appoint three (3) competent electors as a jury commission to select and make lists of the names of persons to serve as grand and petit jurors and talesmen for the two (2) years beginning January first after such election.

Sec. 8. Limitation on appointment. Not more than two (2) members of the appointive commission shall be residents of the city in which the courthouse of the county in which they are appointed, is located, and no person shall be appointed who has solicited such appointment; nor shall any county officer or attorney at law be appointed a member of such commission.

Sec. 9. Manner of appointment. The appointment shall be in writing, signed by the judge, or a majority of the judges if more than one, and shall be filed and made a matter of record, in the office of the clerk of the district court. If, for any reason, any judge is unable to act, the appointment shall be signed by the judge, or a majority of the judges of such district, who are able to act.

Sec. 10. Clerk to notify. The clerk of the district court shall, at once, notify each appointive commissioner of his appointment.

Sec. 11. Vacancy. If a vacancy occurs in such appointive commission through death, removal, or inability of a member thereof to act, the judge, or judges of the judicial district shall appoint some person to act during the remainder of such unexpired term.

Sec. 12. Qualification - tenure. The appointive commissioners shall qualify on or before the tenth day of October, following their appointment, by taking the oath of office required of civil officers. Said oath shall be subscribed by them and filed in the office of the district court. They shall hold office for the term of two (2) years and until their successors are duly appointed and qualified.

Sec. 13. Instructions. It shall be the duty of the judges of the district court to give instructions to appointive jury commissioners at the time of their appointment as to their duties, and to call their especial attention to the provisions of section seventeen (17) hereof. When the county auditor transmits the certificate of apportionment of jurors to the judges of the several election precincts, he shall call the attention of such judges to their duties, especially as set forth in section seventeen (17) hereof.

Sec. 14. Compensation and expenses. Each appointive commissioner shall, in addition to his actual expenses, receive a compensation of four dollars

(\$4.00) for each day employed by him in the discharge of his official duties.

Sec. 15. Assistants. The commissioners may employ such assistants in preparing the jury lists as they may deem necessary, and the board of supervisors shall allow reasonable compensation to such assistants.

CHAPTER _____

SELECTION OF JURORS.

Sec. 16. Jury lists. The appointive jury commission shall, on the second Monday after the general election is held in each even-numbered year, meet at the courthouse in rooms provided by the county, and, in accordance with the certificate of appointment furnished by the county auditor, prepare, select, and return on blanks furnished by the county, the following lists, to-wit:

1. Grand jurors. A list of names and addresses of one hundred and fifty (150) electors from which to select grand jurors.

2. Petit jurors. A list of names and addresses of electors equal to one-eighth ($1/8$) of the whole number of qualified electors in said county who voted in the last preceding general state election as shown by the poll books, from which to select petit jurors.

3. Talesmen. A list of the names and addresses of electors equal to fifteen (15) percent of the whole number of qualified electors who voted at the last preceding general election, as shown by the poll books, in the city or town in which the district court is held and in the township or townships in which such city or town is located (but in no case exceeding five hundred (500) names) from which to select talesmen.

Sec. 17. Names rejected. The appointive commission, in the preparation of said lists, shall not place thereon the name of any person:

1. Who is not an elector of the state.
2. Who is not of good moral character.
3. Who is not of sound judgment.
4. Who is not in full possession of the senses of hearing and seeing.
5. Who cannot speak, write, and read the English language.
6. Who has served in said county and in the district court as a grand or petit juror since the first day of January preceding the last general election.
7. Who by reason of the condition of his or her health, business, domestic duties, or other circumstances will probably be unable to serve as a juror.
8. Who has, directly or indirectly, requested that his or her name be placed on said lists, or on any of them.
9. Who has been exempted by law from jury service.

Sec. 18. Judicial division of county. In counties which are divided for judicial purposes, and in which courts are held at more than one place, each division shall be treated as a separate county, and the grand and petit jurors and talesmen, selected to serve in the respective courts, shall be drawn from the division of the county in which the court is held, at which they are required to serve.

Sec. 19. Auditor to apportion and certify. On or before the date of said meeting of the appointive commission, the county auditor shall apportion the number of grand and petit jurors to be selected among the several election precincts, and the talesmen among the precincts from which the same are to be drawn, in each case as nearly as practicable in proportion to the numbers of votes polled in such precincts at the last general election, and certify said apportionment to such commission.

Sec. 20. Additional information by auditor. For the purpose of aiding the appointive commission, in making the lists aforesaid, the county auditor shall furnish said commission with the poll books of the last preceding general election, together with the names of all persons who have served as grand or petit jurors, after the first day of January, preceding the last general election.

Sec. 21. Clerk to furnish data. The clerk of the district court shall furnish the auditor with the names of the jurors called for by the preceding section.

Sec. 21-a1. Apportionment among precincts. The county auditor, in counties having no appointive jury commission, shall, prior to furnishing the election judges the poll books, apportion the number of grand and petit jurors to be selected from among the several election precincts, and the talesmen among the precincts from which the same are to be selected, in each case as nearly as practicable in proportion to the number of votes polled in each precinct at the last preceding general election. Such apportionment shall be computed on the same basis as provided in section sixteen (16) hereof.

Sec. 21-a2. Certification of apportionment to election judges. In all counties having no appointive jury commission the county auditor shall at the time of the furnishing of the poll books to the judges of election furnish them also a certified statement of the number of persons apportioned to the respective precincts to be returned for each grand and petit jury list. He shall also furnish the judges of election in the city or town in which the district court is held and in the township or townships in which the said city or town is located, with a certified statement of the number of persons to be returned as talesmen. He shall also furnish the judges of each election precinct in the county with the names of all persons who have served as grand or petit jurors since January first preceding.

Sec. 21-a3. Duties of judges of election. The judges of election of the several precincts shall make selection of the requisite number of persons to serve as grand and petit jurors, and of talesmen, if any, and return separate lists of the names so selected to the county auditor with the return of the election, but shall not place on said lists the name of any person described in section seventeen (17) hereof, or judges or clerks of the election.

Sec. 21-a4. Lists by board of supervisors. If the judges of election in any precinct fail to return any list as provided in the preceding section, the board of supervisors shall, at the meeting held to canvass the votes cast at such election, make and certify such list or lists for the delinquent precincts, and the auditor shall file such certified lists in his office and cause copies thereof to be recorded in the proper election books.

Sec. 22. Certification. When the jury lists are completed, they shall be separately certified by the appointive commissioners, or by the judges of election for each precinct, as the case may be, in substantially the following form:

We,, and
constituting the appointive jury commission for county,

Or

We, and
the judges of election for the precinct of
..... county, do hereby certify that the foregoing

(Grand jury, or
..... list does not, to our
petit jury, or talesmen, as the case may be)

knowledge and belief, contain the name of any persons:

1. Who is not an elector of the state, or
2. Who is not of good moral character, or
3. Who is not of good sound judgment, or
4. Who is not in full possession of the senses of hearing and seeing, or
5. Who cannot speak, write, and read the English language, or
6. Who has served in said county and in the district court as a grand or petit juror since the first of January preceding, or
7. Who, by reason of the condition of his or her health, business, domestic duties, or other circumstances will probably be unable to serve as a juror, or
8. Who has, directly or indirectly, requested that his or her name be placed on said list, or
9. Who has been exempted by law from jury service.
10. (In counties not having an appointive jury system). Who is a judge or clerk at this election.

Dated atthisday of.....A.D. 19.....

 Jury commissioner for county, Iowa.
 Or

 Judges of election for
 precinct,county, Iowa.

Sec. 23. Filing commissioners' lists. The appointive commissioners shall, after so certifying said lists, place the same in envelopes and on or before the first Monday of December of the year in which such lists are made, deposit the same with the county auditor, who shall file and record the same in the proper record.

Sec. 23-a1. Filing election judges' lists. The jury lists returned by the judges of election together with the lists prepared by the board of supervisors, if any, shall, on or before the day stated in the preceding section, be filed with and recorded by the county auditor.

Sec. 24. Lists made official. The names entered upon said lists and returned as herein provided shall constitute the grand and petit jury lists, and the list of talesmen from which grand and petit jurors, and talesmen shall be selected, for the biennial period commencing with the first day of January next after the general election.

Sec. 25. Preparation of ballots. Within five (5) days after such lists are deposited with the county auditor, the auditor and clerk of the court shall prepare therefrom separate ballots, which shall be uniform in size, shape, and appearance, and upon which the names and places of residence of all persons selected for grand and petit jurors and talesmen, shall be written. The names of the classes of jurors shall be kept separate, and each ballot shall be folded, so as to conceal the name written thereon.

Sec. 26. Names rejected. In preparing the said ballots the county auditor and clerk shall omit the names of all persons who have served as grand or petit jurors since January first preceding.

Sec. 27. Ballot boxes - sealing and custody. The ballots containing the names of the grand and petit jurors and talesmen, shall be deposited in separate boxes which shall be plainly marked so as to show the class of jurors whose names are contained therein, and shall have but one aperture through which a hand may be inserted. The boxes shall then be sealed by the auditor, in the presence of the clerk, and deposited with the clerk of the district court.

Sec. 28. Petit jury panel. Petit jurors, in no case less than twenty-four (24) and always in such number as the court or judge may order, shall be drawn for each term at which such jurors are required.

Sec. 29. Maximum service required. No person shall be required to attend as a petit juror more than one (1) term in the same biennial period. But this exemption shall not apply to talesmen.

Sec. 30. Time for drawing. Petit and grand jurors shall be drawn by the ex officio commission at the office of the clerk of the district court and at a time to be fixed by said clerk. Said time shall not be less than twenty (20) days nor more than thirty (30) days before the first day of each term at which a petit or grand jury is required to be drawn.

Sec. 31. Notice of drawing. The said clerk shall, at least five (5) days prior to the day of such drawing, notify in writing the other members of the ex officio commission of the time and place of such drawing.

Sec. 32. Meeting of commissioners. The members of the ex officio jury commission or a majority thereof shall meet at the time and place fixed and shall draw from the petit jury box the required number of names of persons to serve as petit jurors, and the persons whose names are so drawn shall constitute the petit jurors for the next ensuing term of the court. In the absence or inability to act of any one of the ex officio jury commissioners, his deputy shall act as such commissioner in his stead.

Sec. 34. Details of drawing. The appropriate box shall, at the time of the drawing, be first thoroughly shaken in the presence of the commissioners attending the drawing, and thereupon the seal on the opening shall be broken, likewise in the presence of the commissioners. One of said commissioners shall, then, without looking at the ballots, successively draw the required number of names from the box, and, successively pass said ballots to one of the other commissioners, who shall open said ballots as they are drawn, and read aloud the names thereon, and enter said names in writing on an appropriate list.

Sec. 35. Grand jury panel. A grand jury panel of twelve (12) persons shall be drawn by the said commissioners from the grand jury box at the time of the drawing of the petit jury panel for the January term, and shall be drawn in the same manner and under the same conditions, except as otherwise provided, as are specified for the drawing of said petit jury panel. Such grand jury panel shall constitute the panel from which to select the grand jurors for one year.

Sec. 36. Maximum service permitted. No person on the list of grand jurors shall be eligible to serve as a grand juror except for one calendar year of the biennial period for which the list is made.

Sec. 37. Number from township limited. In drawing grand jurors, not more than one person shall be drawn as grand juror from any civil township,

except when there are less than twelve civil townships in the county, in which case not more than two persons shall be drawn from any one township.

Sec. 38. Rejecting names. - If more persons shall be drawn from any civil township than is hereby authorized, or any person is drawn who has served during the preceding jury year as grand juror, it is the duty of the commissioners to reject all such names so drawn, and to proceed with the drawing until the required number of jurors shall be secured.

Sec. 39. Resealing of box. After the required number of grand or petit jurors shall have been drawn in the manner provided, and their names entered upon the list, the box or boxes shall again be sealed by the commission, and returned to the custody of the clerk.

Sec. 40. Filing list - precept. The clerk shall file said list or lists, in his office, and immediately issue his precept or precepts to the sheriff, commanding him to summon the persons so drawn to appear at the court house at ten o'clock a.m. of the second day of the term, or at such other time as the court or judge may order, to serve as petit or grand jurors, as the case may be.

Sec. 41. Sheriff to summon. The sheriff shall immediately obey such precepts, and on or before the day for the appearance of said jurors must make return thereof, and, on a failure to do so without sufficient cause, may be punished for contempt.

Sec. 42. Grand jurors summoned but once. Except when required at a special term, the twelve persons from which the grand jury is to be impaneled need not be summoned after the first term, but must appear at each succeeding term during the year without summons, under the same penalty as though they had been summoned.

Sec. 43. Contempt. If any person summoned fail to appear without sending a sufficient excuse, the court may issue an order requiring him to appear and show cause why he should not be punished for contempt, and unless he render a sufficient excuse for such failure he may be punished for contempt.

Sec. 44. Cancellation for illegality. If the court shall, for any reason, determine that the petit jurors have been illegally drawn, selected, or summoned, it may set aside the precept, under which they were summoned, and direct a sufficient number to be drawn and summoned. In such case, the jury commission shall meet at the office of the clerk of the court, at such time as the court may direct, and in the manner provided for the drawing of an original panel, draw the number of petit jurors required, under the order of the court. The jurors so drawn and summoned, shall be required to appear immediately, or at such time as the court may fix.

Sec. 45. Resummons of discharged jurors. Jurors who have been discharged for any reason may, during the term, be resummoned if the business before the court necessitates such action.

Sec. 46. Additional petit jurors. The court, during any term of court, may order as many additional jurors drawn for the term, or for the trial of any particular case, as may be deemed necessary.

Sec. 47. Discharge of panel. The court may at any time, discharge the panel of jurors, or any part of it, and order a new panel, or such number of

jurors as may be deemed necessary to be drawn.

Sec. 48. Method of drawing. The names of the jurors contemplated in the last two preceding sections shall be drawn by the commissioners in the manner provided for the drawing of an original panel.

Sec. 49. Talesmen - drawing of. If the court shall determine that it is probable talesmen will be needed to complete a jury, or if the regular panel has been exhausted, the clerk shall, in the presence of the court, draw such number of names as the court may order from the talesmen box to complete the jury.

Sec. 50. Rejection of names. The clerk, when the court directs shall reject the names of those known to be unable to serve or absent from the territory from which drawn.

Sec. 51. Talesmen summoned. The talesmen whose names have been so drawn shall, so far as possible, be immediately summoned by the sheriff to appear forthwith.

Sec. 52. Disposition of ballots. The names of talesmen so drawn, and who serve, shall be placed in a safe receptacle from time to time, until all the ballots are drawn from the talesmen's box, when such ballots shall be returned to the said box, to be drawn in like manner as before.

Sec. 53. Talesmen at large. When the parties to the cause, by agreement entered of record, waive the drawing of talesmen as above provided, the court may direct the sheriff to summon such talesmen from the body of the county.

Sec. 54. Disposition of ballots drawn. All ballots drawn, when the persons do not appear or do not serve (except when permanent ineligibility or disability is shown), shall be returned to the respective boxes from which drawn. The ballots of the petit jurors, except talesmen, so drawn, who appear and serve for any term, shall be destroyed.

Sec. 55. Special venire of talesmen. When a city or town is a party to a suit, the talesmen shall not be drawn therefrom, but in such cases the court shall order a special venire, or may order the talesmen drawn from the petit jury box.

Sec. 56. Official delinquency. Any officer whose duty it is to perform any of the services in this chapter mentioned, who shall intentionally fail to perform them as required by law, or who shall act corruptly in the discharge of such duties or any of them, shall be imprisoned in the county jail not less than six months, nor more than one year.

Sec. 57. Correcting illegality in original lists. Should the court for any reason determine that there has been such substantial failure to comply with the law relative to the selection, preparation, or return of grand, petit, or talesmen lists that lawful grand or petit jurors or talesmen cannot be drawn, said court shall order the appointive jury commissioners or ex officio jury commissioners as the case may be, to convene at the court house at a named time and to prepare lists in lieu of those lists which have been found to be illegal. If the ex officio commissioners are called upon to act they shall make up the lists in the same manner as such lists are required to be made by appointive commissioners.

Sec. 59. Notice to commissioners. Whenever the commission shall be re-

quired to meet for the purpose of drawing jurors under the order of the court, the clerk of the court shall at once notify each commissioner of such order, and the time fixed for the meeting of the commission; and, if deemed necessary, the court may order the notice to be served by the sheriff.

That section seventy-four hundred eighty-three (7483) of the compiled Code of Iowa is amended, revised, and codified to read as follows:

Sec. 60. Challenges for cause. A challenge for cause is an objection to a juror, and may be for any of the following causes:

1. A conviction of felony.
2. A want of any of the qualifications prescribed by statute to render a person a competent juror.
3. Such defects in the faculties of mind or organs of the body as render him incapable of performing the duties of a juror.
4. Consanguinity or affinity within the ninth degree to the adverse party.
5. Standing in the relation of guardian and ward, or the client of any attorney engaged in the cause, master and servant, landlord and tenant, or being a member of the family or in the employment of the adverse party.
6. Being a party adverse to the challenging party in a civil action, or having complained against or been accused by him in a criminal prosecution.
7. Having already sat upon the trial of the same issues.
8. Having served as a grand or trial juror in a criminal case based on the same transaction.
9. When it appears the juror has formed or expressed an unqualified opinion on the merits of the controversy, or shows such a state of mind as will preclude him from rendering a just verdict.
10. Being interested in a like question with the issue to be tried.
11. Having requested, directly or indirectly, that his name be returned as a juror for the regular biennial period.
12. Having served in the district court as a grand or petit juror during the last preceding calendar year.

That section ninety-three hundred (9300) of the compiled Code of Iowa is amended, revised, and codified to read as follows:

Sec. 61. Additional drawings. If, for any reason, the number of grand jurors required is not secured from the twelve persons so constituting such panel, the clerk shall draw from the jury grand box, such number of names as the court may direct, and from the persons whose names are so drawn the panel of the grand jury for the term shall be filled, and the court shall issue a venire to secure their attendance.

That section ninety-four hundred twenty-one (9421) of the compiled Code of Iowa is amended, revised, and codified to read as follows:

Sec. 62. Challenges for cause. A challenge for cause may be made by the state or defendant, and must distinctly specify the facts constituting the causes thereof. It may be made for any of the following causes:

1. A previous conviction of the juror of a felony.
2. A want of any of the qualifications prescribed by statute to render a person a competent juror.
3. Unsoundness of mind, or such defects in the faculties of the mind or the organs of the body as render him incapable of performing the duties of a juror.

4. Affinity or consanguinity, within the ninth degree, to the person alleged to be injured by the offense charged, or on whose preliminary information, or at whose instance, the prosecution was instituted, or to the defendant, to be computed according to the rule of the civil law.

5. Standing in the relation of guardian and ward, attorney and client, master and servant, or landlord and tenant, or being a member of the family of the defendant, or of the person alleged to be injured by the offense charged, or on whose preliminary information, or at whose instance, the prosecution was instituted, or in his employ on wages.

6. Being a party adverse to the defendant in a civil action, or having been the prosecutor against or accused by him in a criminal prosecution.

7. Having served on the grand jury which found the indictment, or on a coroner's jury which inquired into the death of a person whose death is the subject of the indictment.

8. Having served on a trial jury which has tried another defendant for the offense charged in the indictment.

9. Having been on a jury formerly sworn to try the same indictment and whose verdict was set aside, or which was discharged without a verdict after the cause was submitted to it.

10. Having served as a juror, in a civil action brought against the defendant, for the act charged as an offense.

11. Having formed or expressed such an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner as would prevent him from rendering a true verdict upon the evidence submitted on the trial.

12. Because of his being bail for any defendant in the indictment.

13. Because he is defendant in a similar indictment, or complainant or private prosecutor against the defendant or any other person indicted for a similar offense.

14. Because he is, or within a year preceding has been, engaged or interested in carrying on any business, calling or employment, the carrying on of which is a violation of law, where the defendant is indicted for a like offense.

15. Because he has been a witness, either for or against the defendant, on the preliminary trial or before the grand jury.

16. Having requested, directly or indirectly, that his name be returned as a juror for the regular biennial period.

17. Having served in the district court as a grand or petit juror during the last preceding calendar year.

Approved April 1, 1924.

CHAPTER 171

CLERK OF THE DISTRICT COURT

S. F. 267

AN ACT to repeal paragraphs twenty-three (23) and twenty-four (24) of section sixty-nine hundred eighty-two (6982) of the supplement to the compiled code of Iowa, relating to the fees chargeable by the clerk of the district court, and to enact a substitute in lieu thereof.

Be It Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

That paragraphs twenty-three (23) and twenty-four (24) of section sixty-nine hundred eighty-two (6982) of the supplement to the compiled Code of Iowa are hereby repealed and the following enacted in lieu thereof.