

CHAPTER 12.

TERMS OF COURT.

AN ACT to Amend Section No. 165 of the Code. [Title III., Chapter H. F. 65.
5: "Of the District and Circuit Courts and Judges thereof."]

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

SECTION 1. That section No. one hundred and sixty-five (165) of the code be amended by striking out in the first line thereof the words "one term" and inserting therein in lieu thereof the words "two terms." Two terms of court in each county.

SEC. 2. That the district and circuit judges of each judicial district, wherein any county is situated for which a less number of terms of court has been appointed for the year A. D. 1875 than is provided by section No. 165 of the code as herein amended, shall on or before the first Monday in December A. D. 1874 redesignate and fix, in the manner by law provided, the times of holding said courts in the several counties thereof, for the year A. D. 1875, in accordance with said section of the code, as by act amended. Mode of applying the act to 1875.

Approved March 7th, 1874.

CHAPTER 13.

BURGLAR TOOLS OR IMPLEMENTS.

AN ACT for the Punishment of Persons having in their Possession Burglar Tools or Implements with Intent to Commit the Crime of Burglary. [Additional to Chapter 3, Title XXIV., Code, concerning "Offenses against Property."] H. F. 220.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa,* That if any person shall be found, having in his possession at any time any burglar tools or implements, with intent to commit the crime of burglary, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding thirty days, and it shall be the duty of the court before whom such conviction is had to retain possession of such burglar tools or implements, to be used in evidence in any court in which said person is tried. Possession of burglar tools or implements a misdemeanor.
Penalty.
Court to retain same.

Approved March 10th, 1874.