REVISED AND ANNOTATED

CODE OF IOWA

CONTAINING

ALL THE STATUTES OF THE STATE OF IOWA

OF A GENERAL NATURE IN FORCE JULY 4, 1880, BEING THE CODE OF 1873, AS AMENDED
BY STATUTES PASSED BY THE FIFTEENTH, SIXTEENTH, SEVENTEENTH AND EIGH­
TEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLIES, AND ALL THE GENERAL AND PERMANENT
STATUTES OF THOSE SESSIONS SUITABLY ARRANGED, TOGETHER
WITH FULL

NOTES OF THE DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT

OF THE STATE UPON THE VARIOUS PROVISIONS AND
SUBJECTS OF THE STATUTE DOWN TO AND INCLUDING VOL. LI, IOWA REPORTS.
CONTAINING, ALSO, THE

RULES OF THE SUPREME COURT,

AND THE ORGANIC LAWS OF THE TERRITORY AND STATE.

AUTHORIZED AND MADE LEGAL EVIDENCE BY CHAP. 196, LAWS OF 1880.

BY WILLIAM E. MILLER,
EX-CHIEF JUSTICE OF IOWA, AND AUTHOR OF "PLEADING AND PRACTICE."

VOL. I.

DES MOINES:
MILLS & COMPANY, PUBLISHERS.
1880.
PREFACE.

The numerous amendments made to the Code of 1873, at each succeeding General Assembly, together with the many other general statutes, taken in connection with the fact that the State edition of the Code was practically exhausted, seemed to make a revision of the Code almost a necessity, at least much to be desired. In this belief the work of revision and annotation was undertaken.

It has been the object of the editor to revise the Code, so as to show wherein it has been changed in its various provisions, and to present it as it is now in force; and to embody the general and permanent statutes passed by the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth General Assemblies in connection with the appropriate matter in the Code. In doing this part of the work amendments to any section of the Code, by way of change or substitution, are included in brackets with marginal references to the chapter and section of the amending act. Statutes of a general or permanent character passed subsequent to the Code, which are not expressed to be amendatory of any specific section thereof, are included entire under subheadings in their appropriate connection with the text, except the chapter on mechanics' liens, being Chapter 100, Laws of 1876, which is substituted for Chapter 8 of Title IV of the Code, which is repealed by the former act.

In the publication of the State edition of the Code numerous errors occurred, some of which changed the sense and effect of the law. These have been corrected, so that this work will correctly embody all the general statute law of the State in force on the 4th day of July, 1880. In addition to the matter of the appendix of the Code will be found the various organic acts, the swamp land laws,
rules of the Supreme Court, and notes to the State Constitution, besides other statutes of general interest.

In the first volume following the Analysis will be found a table showing where the various general statutes passed since the Code may be found.

In the work of annotation it has been the aim of the author to give the substance of every decision of the Supreme Court construing any of the provisions of the statute, either directly or remotely, without repetition, and in doing this the opinions themselves have been carefully examined, and not simply the head-note or digests of the case adopted. The notes come down to and include the decisions of the fifty-first volume of Iowa Reports.

Hoping that the labor and care bestowed upon the preparation of the work may materially lighten the labors of the members of the legal profession, and be found useful to all who have occasion to use the book, it is respectfully submitted.

W. E. M.
CHAPTER 196, LAWS OF 1880.

AN ACT RELATING TO EVIDENCE.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa: That the revised and annotated Code of Iowa prepared by William E. Miller, and to be published by Mills & Co., of Des Moines, Iowa, when so published, and certified by the Secretary of State to embrace the Code of Iowa of 1873 as amended by subsequent statutes, and the general and permanent statutes of the fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth general assemblies, shall be receivable in evidence in all the courts of this state, with like effect as if published by the state.

Approved, March 27, 1880.

CERTIFICATE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

STATE OF IOWA,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
DES MOINES, MAY 28, 1880.

I, J. A. T. Hull, Secretary of State of the State of Iowa, hereby certify that I have examined the "Revised and Annotated Code of Iowa," prepared by Wm. E. Miller, and published by Mills & Co., of Des Moines, Iowa, and find that it embraces the Code of 1873 as amended by subsequent statutes, and the general and permanent statutes of the fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth General Assemblies.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State this twenty-eighth day of May, A. D. 1880.

J. A. T. HULL,
Secretary of State.
# ANALYSIS.

## PART FIRST.

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### EXPLANATION

**OF ABBREVIATIONS AND MARGINAL NOTES.**

- R. means Revision.
- n. means note.
- § means Section.
- ns. means notes.
- Ch. means Chapter.
- G. A. means General Assembly.
- C. means Code.
AMENDATORY STATUTES.

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PART FIRST.

PUBLIC LAW.

TITLE I.

OF THE SOVEREIGNTY AND JURISDICTION OF THE STATE; THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, AND THE STATUTES.

CHAPTER 1.

OF THE SOVEREIGNTY AND JURISDICTION OF THE STATE.

Section 1. The boundaries of the State of Iowa are defined in the preamble of the constitution.

Sec. 2. The state possesses sovereignty co-extensive with the boundaries referred to in the preceding section, subject to such rights as may at any time exist in the United States in relation to the public lands, or to any military or naval establishment.

Sec. 3. The state has concurrent jurisdiction on the waters of any river or lake which forms a common boundary between this and any other state.*

Sec. 4. Exclusive jurisdiction over all lands situate in the state now or hereafter purchased by the United States on which buildings for public uses are, or shall be erected, is hereby ceded to the United States, and the same shall be exempt from taxation so long as the same are owned by the United States. Nothing in this section shall be so con-

*The concurrent jurisdiction of the states of Illinois and Iowa over the Mississippi river attaches to cases, either civil or criminal, arising out of the commerce of such river; but does not authorize the courts of Iowa to abate a nuisance existing in the river on the Illinois side of the main channel thereof. *Gilbert v. The Moline Water Power and Manf. Co., 19 Iowa, 319.

The courts of this state will take notice that the island of Rock Island is within the state of Illinois. *Ibid.*
strued as to prevent on such lands the service of any judicial process issued from or returnable to any court of this state or judge thereof, or to prevent such courts from exercising jurisdiction of crimes committed thereon.

CHAPTER 2.

OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SECTION 5. The sessions of the general assembly shall be held at the seat of government, unless the governor shall convene them at some other place in times of pestilence or public danger.

SEC. 6. At two o'clock in the afternoon of the day on which the general assembly shall convene, and at the time of convening of the houses respectively, the president of the senate, or in his absence some person claiming to be a member, shall call the senate to order, and, if necessary, a temporary president shall be chosen from their own number by the persons claiming to be elected senators. And some person claiming to be elected a member of the house of representatives shall call the house to order, and the persons present claiming to be elected to the senate shall choose a secretary, and those of the house of representatives a clerk for the time being.

SEC. 7. Such secretary and clerk shall receive and file the certificates of election presented, each for his own house, and make a list therefrom of the persons who appear to have been elected members of the respective houses.

SEC. 8. The persons so appearing to be members shall proceed to elect such other officers for the time being as may be requisite; and when so temporarily organized, shall choose a committee of five, who shall examine and report upon the credentials of the persons claiming to be members.

SEC. 9. The members reported by the committee as holding certificates of election from the proper authority, shall proceed to the permanent organization of their respective houses by the election of officers.

SEC. 10. Any member may administer oaths necessary in the course of business of the house of which he is a member, and while acting on a committee upon the business of such committee.

SEC. 11. No member shall be questioned in any other place for any speech or debate in either house.

SEC. 12. [The compensation of the members, officers and employees of the general assembly shall be: To every member for each regular session, five hundred and fifty dollars, and for each extra session the same compensation per day while in session, to be ascertained by the rate per day of the compensation of the members of the general assembly at the preceding regular session; and for every [mile by the nearest traveled route] in going to and returning from the place where the general assembly is held, [five cents per mile]; but in no case shall the compensation for any extra session exceed six dollars per day exclusive of mileage. To the secretary of the senate and chief clerk of the house, [six] dollars per day each; to the assistant [secretaries of the senate and clerks of the house five] dollars per day each; to the [enrolling and engrossing clerks four] dollars per day each; to the clerks of committees,
[two] dollars [and fifty cents] per day each [and the necessary stationery for each of the clerks, secretaries and their assistants aforesaid]; to the sergeants-at-arms, door-keepers, janitors, postmasters and mail carriers, [three] dollars per day each; to the messengers and paper folders, [one dollar and fifty cents] per day each; and no other or greater compensation shall be allowed such members, officers and employes, nor shall there be any allowance of or for stationery, except as above provided, postage, newspapers or other perquisites in any form or manner, or under any name or designation.

[Within thirty days after the convening of the general assembly, the presiding officers of the two houses shall jointly certify to the auditor of state the names of the members, officers, and employes of their respective houses, and the amount of mileage due each member respectively, who shall thereupon draw a warrant upon the state treasurer for the amount due each member for mileage, as above certified. He shall also issue to each member of the general assembly, at the end of said thirty days, a warrant for one-half the salary due each member for the session, and the remaining one-half at the close of the session, and that at the close of any extra or adjourned session, the compensation of the members shall be paid upon the certificate of the presiding officers of each house, showing the number of days of allowance and the compensation as provided by law.

He shall also issue to each officer and employe of the general assembly, upon the certificate of the presiding officer of the house to which such officer or employe belongs, a warrant from time to time, for the amount due said officer or employe for services rendered.

He shall also issue warrants from time to time, to the postmaster, assistant-postmaster and mail carrier, upon certificates signed by the president of the senate and speaker of the house, for the amount due said officers for services rendered.

Said warrants shall be paid out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 13. The speaker of the house of representatives shall hold his office until the first day of the meeting of a regular session next after that at which he was elected. All other officers elected by either house shall hold their offices only during the session at which they were elected.

Sec. 14. Each house has authority to punish as a contempt, by fine and imprisonment, or either of them, the offense of knowingly arresting a member in violation of his privilege, of assaulting or threatening to assault a member, or threatening to do any harm to the person or property of a member for anything by him said or done in either house as a member thereof; of attempting by menace or other corrupt means to control or influence a member in giving his vote, or to prevent his giving it; of disorderly or contemptuous conduct tending to disturb its proceedings; of refusal to attend, or be sworn, or be examined as a witness before either house, or a committee when duly summoned; of assaulting or preventing any person going to either house, or its committee by order thereof, knowing the same; of rescuing or attempting to rescue any person arrested by order of either house, knowing of such arrest; or knowingly impeding any officer of either house in the discharge of his duties as such.

Sec. 15. Fines and imprisonment for contempt shall only be by virtue of an order of the proper house entered on its journals, stating the grounds thereof. Imprisonment shall be affected by a warrant under the hand of the presiding officer for the time being of the house order-
IMPRISONMENT FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT.

SECTION 14. When a person shall be charged with a contempt of court, the judge of the court in which the contempt is committed shall have power, on the application of the attorney general and the solicitor of the county in which the contempt is committed, or of the solicitor of any other county, or of any member of the bar of the county in which the contempt is committed, or of any public officer, to issue and cause to be served a warrant upon the person charged with the offense, directing the sheriff of the county in which the contempt is committed, or of the county in which he resides, or of the county in which he is located, or of the county in which the property of the person charged with the offense is situated, to commit and detain the person charged with the offense, until the cause shall be heard and determined by the court having jurisdiction of it. Fines, if imposed, shall be paid into the state treasury, and the warrant shall be countersigned by the judge of the court in which the contempt is committed, or of the court of record in which the same was committed, or of the county court of record in which the property of the person charged with the offense is situated.

SECTION 15. If no person shall receive the votes of a majority of the members present, a second poll may be taken, and so on from time to time until some person shall have received such majority.

SECTION 16. The joint convention of the general assembly shall proceed from time to time as the convention may determine, and shall conclude its business, and adjourn at its own pleasure.

SECTION 17. When two or more joint conventions of the general assembly shall be concurrent, the officer presiding shall be determined by the convention in which the subject matter of the convention is most important.
SEC. 25. When any person shall have received a majority of the votes as aforesaid, the president shall declare him to be elected, and shall, in the presence of the convention, sign two certificates of such election, attested by the tellers, one of which he shall transmit to the governor, and the other shall be preserved among the records of the convention and entered at length on the journals of each house. The governor shall issue a commission to the person so elected.

SEC. 26. Joint conventions for the purpose of electing a senator in the congress of the United States, and canvassing the votes for governor and lieutenant governor, shall be conducted according to the foregoing provisions so far as applicable.

SEC. 27. In the absence of other rules, those of parliamentary practice comprised in Cushing's Manual shall govern.

(CHAPTER 1, LAWS OF 1874.)

STATIONERY FOR LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES.

An Act to authorize the secretary of state to furnish stationery for the use of standing or select committees of the general assembly, or either branch thereof.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, etc., That it is hereby made the duty of the secretary of state to furnish to, and supply, the standing committees of the senate and house of representatives, and any select or special committees that are or may be raised, or appointed by the general assembly, or either branch thereof, with all the stationery necessary for the use of such committees.

SEC. 2. That in order to draw such stationery the chairman of each of said committees shall from time to time, as he may deem necessary, make out his requisition on the secretary of state for the amount and kind that is deemed necessary, and upon presentation thereof to said secretary, he shall deliver the same to said chairman and take a receipt therefor, which requisition and receipt shall be filed in the office of said secretary, and shall be a sufficient voucher to him for such stationery.

(Took effect by publication in newspapers February 7, 1874.)

CHAPTER 3.

OF THE STATUTES.

SECTION 28. When the governor approves a bill, he shall set his name thereto with the date of his approval.

SEC. 29. When a bill, having passed the general assembly, is returned by the governor with his objections, and is afterward passed as provided in the constitution, a certificate signed by the presiding officer of each house in the following form shall be indorsed thereon or attached thereto: "This bill having been returned by the governor with his objections to the house in which it originated, and after reconsideration having again passed both houses by yeas and nays by a majority of two-thirds of the members of each house, has become a law this day of ———.

Certificate of election. R. § 692.
Election of senators. R. § 686.
Rules. R. § 695.

Title.
Duty of secretary of state.
Stationery for committees.
Mode of drawing same.

Approval of bills. R. § 19.
Proceedings when bill is returned by governor. R. § 20.
SEC. 30. When a bill has passed the general assembly, and is not returned by the governor within three days as provided in the constitution, it shall be authenticated by the secretary of state indorsing thereon: "This bill having remained with the governor three days (Sunday excepted), the general assembly being in session, has become a law this — day of ———, Secretary of State."

SEC. 31. The original acts of the general assembly shall be deposited with and kept by the secretary of state.

SEC. 32. Acts of a private nature which do not prescribe the time when they take effect, shall do so on the thirtieth day next after they have been approved by the governor, or indorsed as provided in this chapter.

SEC. 33. Acts which are to take effect by publication in newspapers, shall be published in at least two papers, one at least of them at the seat of government, and if such papers are not designated in the act, the same may be designated by the secretary of state, and the act published accordingly. All such acts shall take effect on the twentieth day after the date of the last publication, and the secretary of state shall make and sign on the original roll of each of such acts a certificate, stating in what papers it was published, and the date of the last publication in each of them, which certificate and the printing thereof at the foot of the act shall be presumptive evidence of the facts therein stated.

Where a statute contains a provision that it shall take effect from and after its publication in newspapers, without the direction or authority of the general assembly, will give it no effect. Scott v. Clark et al., 1 Iowa, 70; Calkins v. The State ex rel., 1 G. Greene, 68. See also Thatcher v. O'Haun, 17 Iowa, 313; State v. Donehey, 8 Id., 386. Scott v. Clark, 1 Id., 70.

The publication of a statute without the direction of the general assembly will give it no effect. Scott v. Clark et al., 1 Iowa, 70; Calkins v. The State ex rel., 1 G. Greene, 68.

The legislature cannot delegate authority to the governor to determine when a statute shall take effect. Such delegation would be unconstitutional. Scott v. Clark, 1 Id., 70.

Where a statute, regularly passed by the general assembly, and approved by the governor, contains provisions for submitting it to a vote of the people, as to whether it shall become a law or not, such provisions are void, and a vote of the people in pursuance with such provisions has no legal effect whatever. The act becomes a law by being passed by the two houses of the general assembly, signed by the governor, and at the time fixed in the constitution. Santo v. The State of Iowa, 2 Id., 164.

A law can no more be repealed than it can be enacted by a vote of the people. Geebrick v. The State, 5 Id., 491.


The validity or taking effect of a law cannot be made to depend on a vote of the people, and a section of an act providing for such vote is unconstitutional. But if the act is complete without such invalid section it will be held valid without regard thereto. Weir v. Cram, 37 Id., 649.

Chapter 144 of the acts of 1868, restraining stock from running at large, was accordingly held to be valid and in force, regardless of the section therein providing that the adoption of the act, should be dependent on a vote of the people of the different counties. Id.

An act of the legislature of 1855 in relation to the taking effect of the general statutes, provided "that the governor of the state whenever he may deem it necessary that any law or laws of a general nature should take effect at an earlier day than by the general publication and distribution, may, in writing, direct any such law to be published in any paper published in this state, and from such publication thus directed, such law shall be in full force, was held to be unconstitutional. The power conferred upon the general assembly by the constitution, it was held, could not be constitutionally conferred upon the governor or any other person. Pilkey v. Gleason, 1 Id., 522.

So also the publication of a statute in newspapers, without the authority or direction of the general assembly, is not sufficient, under the constitution, to give it force or effect. Calkins v. The State ex rel. Hampton, 1 G. Greene, 68.

The legislative power of the state of Iowa is vested in the general assembly and can be exer-
SEC. 34. All other acts and resolutions of a public nature passed at regular sessions of the general assembly, shall take effect on the fourth day of July following their passage.

SEC. 35. [Within twenty days after the adjournment of each session of the general assembly, the secretary of state shall prepare a manuscript copy of all the laws, joint resolutions, and memorials passed thereat, arranging the same into chapters, with marginal notes and index, to which he shall attach his certificate that the acts, resolutions and memorials therein contained are truly copied from the original rolls, which shall be presumptive evidence of their correctness, and deliver them to the state printer.]

SEC. 36. [The acts of each general assembly shall be printed in pages of the same size, and as near as may be of the same style, type and appearance with the edition of this code.]

SEC. 37. The secretary of state shall superintend the printing of the laws as above directed. In the absence of any other provision, the number of copies to be printed and bound, and the time within which the same shall be completed, may be fixed by resolution of each general assembly, or, in case no such resolution is passed, shall be determined by the executive council.

SEC. 38. [Every act passed in amendment of, or in addition to, any chapter or section of this code, or in amendment of, or in addition to, any previous act of the same kind, shall contain in the title thereof a reference to the number and name of the chapter so amended or added.
Section 39. The secretary of state shall distribute the laws aforesaid as follows: To the state library, for distribution to other states and territories, and for exchange, two hundred copies. Two copies to each state institution, to each judge of a court of record, and to each state officer. One copy to each member of the general assembly. Ten copies to the library of the law department of the state university. One copy to the state historical society; all of the foregoing to be bound in law sheep. Thirteen thousand copies of the laws, bound in boards, for distribution to county auditors upon their requisition.

Section 40. Each county officer, justice of the peace, township clerk, and mayor of a city or incorporated town, shall be supplied with a copy of the laws for the use of his office, which shall be delivered to his successor in office. Distribution shall be made upon the requisition of the county auditor upon the secretary of state, which requisition shall state the number of copies required for distribution under the provisions of this section, and also the number of copies requisite for sale in the county; and said requisition shall be made before the first day of March in each year, and thereupon the secretary of state shall forward the number so certified and file with the auditor of state a certificate thereof, which shall be charged to such county by the auditor of state. The auditor of state shall credit the county with the number of copies distributed under the provisions of the act, upon the filing of the proper vouchers by the county auditors, and upon sale of such laws by the county auditors at the rate of fifty cents per copy. The said county auditor shall pay said amounts to the county treasurer of his county, for the use of the state revenue, and the treasurer shall execute duplicate receipts therefor, one of which shall be filed with the auditor of state. The county auditors shall furnish the laws in their respective counties as hereinbefore provided.

(Chapter 15, Laws of 1874.)

DISTRIBUTION OF COPIES OF THE CODE.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That it shall be the duty of the auditor of each county in the state to furnish to any state institution in his county, and to each justice of the peace and township clerk of such county, a copy of the code, and to, and if such reference be omitted, the secretary of state shall, in preparing such act for publication, supply the omission.]

* A subsequent statute does not necessarily repeal a prior one on the same subject. Both 87; City of Dubuque v. Harrison, 34 Id., 163, 168. Repeals by implication are not favored. Id; Milwaukee, 14 Id., 214; Yant v. Brooks, 19 Id., 87; City of Dubuque v. Harrison, 34 Id., 163, 168.
take a receipt therefor, which receipt shall be a sufficient voucher for the county auditor in his settlement with the auditor of state: Provided, Such distribution can be made without a reprint of the code.

Sec. 2. In all cases where the county auditors have already furnished copies of the code to the justices of the peace or township clerks or any of them in their respective counties, such action by said county auditors is hereby legalized, and his sworn statement of the number of copies, so furnished, shall be a sufficient voucher therefor in his settlement with the auditor of state.

Sec. 3. Should the number of copies of the code in the possession of any county auditor at time of taking effect of this act be insufficient for the purposes hereinbefore mentioned, it shall be lawful for him to draw upon the secretary of state [for the] number required to make up the deficiency, who shall as soon as practicable thereafter transmit the same to such county auditor, and shall certify to the auditor of state the number of copies so transmitted by him. The auditor of state shall charge to such county auditor the number of copies of the code furnished him by the state, and shall credit him with such as have been or may be disposed of as provided in the first and second sections of this act.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of every justice of the peace and township clerk, upon the expiration of his term of office, or whenever his office becomes vacant, to deposit with his successor in office, or with the county auditor, such copy of the code as well as all other books and papers which have come into his hands as such justice of the peace or township clerk.

(Took effect by publication in newspapers, March 17th, 1874.)

Sec. 41. The secretary of state and county auditor shall sell the copies remaining in their hands at fifty cents a copy. The secretary of state shall report under oath to the auditor of state the number of copies remaining on hand after the distribution aforesaid, and the auditor of state shall charge him therewith and credit him with the proceeds of all that are sold, upon payment of the same into the state treasury. The county auditor shall pay the proceeds of all copies sold by him to the county treasurer, taking his duplicate receipts therefor, one of which he shall transmit to the auditor of state.

Sec. 42. The secretary of state and county auditors shall, on or before the fifteenth day of November in each year, report to the auditor of state the number of copies sold and the number remaining on hand, and the amount paid into the state or county treasury, and the auditor shall charge such state or county treasurer with such amount.

Sec. 43. When the secretary of state or county auditor goes out of office having any such copies remaining, he shall deliver them to his successor, taking his duplicate receipts therefor, one of which he shall transmit to the auditor of state, who shall thereupon give such officer the proper credit and charge his successor with the copies received by him. Every officer receiving a copy of such laws shall execute a receipt therefor, and shall deliver such copy to his successor, or to the officer from whom he received it, for the use of such successor, and upon failure to do so shall be liable on his official bond or in his individual capacity.
SEC. 44. The compensation for the publication of laws which are ordered by the general assembly to take effect by publication, unless otherwise fixed, shall be audited and paid by the state. Such compensation shall be one-third the rates of legal advertisements allowed by law.

SEC. 45. In the construction of the statutes, the following rules shall be observed, unless such construction would be inconsistent with the manifest intent of the general assembly or repugnant to the context of the statute:

1. The repeal of a statute does not revive a statute previously repealed, nor affect any right which has accrued, any duty imposed, any penalty incurred, or any proceeding commenced, under or by virtue of the statute repealed;*

2. Words and phrases shall be construed according to the context and the approved usage of the language; but technical words and phrases, and such others as may have acquired a peculiar and appropriate meaning in law, shall be construed according to such meaning;†

* Under this clause it has been held that the modification of section 779 of the Revision of 1860, by section 13, chapter 178, laws of 1862 (now section 890 of the Code), did not affect the right of the wife to redeem her homestead sold before such change, at any time within one year after the removal of the disability of coverture as provided in that section. Adams v. Beale, 19 Iowa, 61; Myers v. Copeland, 20 Id., 22.

An indictment found under a statute is not affected by a repeal of such statute. State v. Shaffer, 21 Iowa, 486; see, also, Peoria M. & F. Ins. Co. v. Dickerson, 28 Id., 274.

An amendment of the statute of limitations will not operate retrospectively and have the effect to revive a right of action that was barred under the former statute. Thompson v. Read, 41 Iowa, 48.

The defendant executed his promissory note in Iowa, and resided in Minnesota long enough for the action to be fully barred by the statutes of that state: Held, that the enactment of section 10, chapter 167, acts of the Thirteenth General Assembly, did not remove the bar. Ibid.

The continuance of a case and the time in which pleadings in actions should be filed are not "rights accrued" which cannot be affected by the repeal of a statute. And where an original notice was served before the Code took effect, and the second day of the term occurred after that time, it was held, that the Code would govern respect to the time to plead. Brotherston v. Brotherston, 41 Id., 112.

Where an action has been commenced under and prior to the repeal of a statute, it is saved by subdivision one of section 45. Inskeep v. Inskeep, 5 Iowa, 204, 221.

Nor will such repeal affect rights of dower which accrued previous to the repealing act. Burke v. Barron, 8 Id., 132.

The repeal of that part of the revenue laws imposing penalties for delinquencies will not remove penalties incurred prior to such repeal, unless the intention to do so be clearly expressed. Bartuff v. Remy, 15 Id., 207.

The repeal of a statute does not revive a statute previously repealed. City of Burlington v. Kel­lar, 18 Id., 63; Adams v. Beale et ux., 19 Id., 61.

An indictment presented under a statute which is afterward repealed is not affected thereby. The State v. Shaffer, 21 Id., 486.

On the repeal of a statute fixing the times for holding courts, and fixing different times by the repealing statute, no saving clause is necessary in order to preserve actions commenced prior to such repeal, and parties who have been served with notice will be held to appear at the term as changed by the new act without further notice: Peoria M. & F. Ins. Co. v. Dickerson, 28 Id., 274.

Where an original notice was served before the Code took effect, and the second day of the term occurred after that time, it was held, that the Code would govern in respect to the time to plead. Brotherston v. Brotherston, 41 Id., 112.

The continuance of a cause and the time in which pleadings should be filed are not "rights accrued" which cannot be affected by the repeal of existing statutes. Ibid. But a sale of real property, made after the taking effect of the Code, under a judgment rendered before that time, should conform to the statute in force at the time the judgment was rendered, and in such case the judgment debtor had the right to elect to have the property appraised or sold subject to redemption. Holland v. Dickerson, 1d., 267.

The repeale of a statute under which penalties had accrued for the non-payment of taxes, will not affect the liability of the owner for the amount of such penalties. The C. R. & M. R. Co. et al. v. Carroll County, 41 Id., 153.

The provisions of the Revision relating to a stay of execution govern where the judgments were rendered prior to the taking effect of the Code. Du Boise et al. v. Bloom, 38 Id., 612.

† See Hinds v. Hinds, 1 Iowa, 36, 39. The word "assignment" has acquired a peculiar and appropriate meaning in law. It is a technical word, and is to be construed according to its peculiar and technical meaning. Cowles & Co. v. Rickets, 1 Id., 582, 585.
3. Words importing the singular number may be extended to several persons or things, and words importing the plural number may be applied to one person or thing, and words importing the masculine gender only may be extended to females;

4. Words giving a joint authority to three or more public officers or other persons, shall be construed as giving such authority to a majority of them, unless it be otherwise expressed in the act giving the authority;

5. The words "highway" and "road" include public bridges and may be held equivalent to the words "county way," "county road," "common road," and "state road;"

6. The words "insane person" include idiots, lunatics, distracted persons, and persons of unsound mind;

7. The word "issue," as applied to descent of estates, includes all lawful lineal descendants;

8. The word "land," and the phrases "real estate" and "real property," include lands, tenements, hereditaments, and all rights thereto and interests therein, equitable as well as legal;

9. The words "personal property" include money, goods, chattels, evidences of debt, and things in action;

10. The word "property" includes personal and real property;

11. The word "month" means a calendar month, and the word "year," and the abbreviation "A.D.," are equivalent to the expression "year of our Lord;"

12. The word "oath" includes affirmation in all cases where an affirmation may be substituted for an oath, and in like cases the word "swear" includes "affirm;"

13. The word "person" may be extended to bodies corporate;

14. Where a seal of a court or public office or officer may be required to be affixed to any paper the word "seal" shall include an impression upon the paper alone as well as upon wax or a wafer affixed thereto;

15. The word "state," when applied to the different parts of the United States, includes the District of Columbia and the territories, and the words "United States" may include the said district and territories;

* The words "highway" and "road" do not include a railroad. Stobes v. Scott County, 10 Iowa, 166, 175. But the terms "county road" are not broad enough to include a highway by prescription. The State v. Snyder, 25 Id., 208.

† The terms "real property" include "all rights thereto and interest therein, equitable as well as legal." It is this interest which a minor may redeem in lands sold for taxes, after three years. He redeems the interest of a minor, and not that of an adult owner. Jacobs v. Potter, 34 Iowa, 341. See also Adams v. Beale, 19 Id., 61; Burton v. Heintzler, 18 Id., 348; Stout v. Merrill, 25 Id., on p. 58; Stockdale v. Treasurer, etc., 12 Id., 536; Pelan v. De Besard, 13 Id., 53, 56; The Bank, etc., v. Anderson, 14 Id., 557.

A leasehold in land having more than two years to run is such an interest in land as to be subject to a judgment lien. First National Bank v. Bennett, 40 Iowa, 537; Cook & Sargent v. Dillon, 19 Id., 407.

⁎ A promissory note that has been paid off is the "personal property" of the maker, and he may maintain an action of replevin therefor. Savery v. Hays, 20 Iowa, 25. See also Hatch & Thompson v. Gray, 21 Id., 29; Callanan v. Brown, 31 Id., 333, 357; The State v. Orwig, 24 Id., 102, 106.

A draft, being personal property, is the subject of larceny, and also of embezzlement under our laws. The Bank v. Orwig, 24 Iowa, 102.


When the word "person" is used in a statute, corporations as well as individuals are included. Wales & Son v. Muscatine, 4 Iowa, 302.

Where a seal may be required by law to be affixed to any paper, the word "seal" will include an impression of such seal upon the paper alone, as well as upon wax or wafer thereon. Per Baldwin, J., in Gage et al. v. The D. & P. R. Co., 11 Iowa, on p. 313.
16. The word “town” may include cities as well as incorporated villages;

17. The word “will” includes codicils;

18. The words “written,” and “in writing,” may include printing, engraving, lithography, or any other mode of representing words and letters, excepting those cases where the written signature or mark of any person is required;

19. The term “sheriff” may be extended to any person performing the duties of the sheriff either generally or in special cases;

20. The word “deed” is applied to an instrument conveying lands, but does not imply a sealed instrument; and the words “bond” and “indenture” do not necessarily imply a seal, and the word “undertaking” means a promise or security in any form;

21. The term “executor” includes administrator, where the subject matter applies to an administrator;

22. The Roman numerals and Arabic figures are to be taken as a part of the English language;

23. In computing time, the first day shall be excluded and the last included, unless the last falls on Sunday, in which case the time prescribed shall be extended so as to include the whole of the following Monday;

24. Degrees of consanguinity and affinity shall be computed according to the civil law;

25. The word “clerk” means clerk of the court in which the action or proceeding is brought or is pending; and the words “clerk’s office” mean his office.

CHAPTER 4.

OF THE CODE AND ITS OPERATION.

SECTION 46. In the citation of the statutes, this shall not be reckoned as one of the statutes of the present political year, but it may be designated as the “Code,” adding as it may be necessary the title, chapter, or section.

SEC. 47. All public and general statutes passed prior to the present session of the general assembly, and all public and special acts, the
subjects whereof are revised in this code, or which are repugnant to the provisions thereof, are hereby repealed, subject to the limitations and with the exceptions herein expressed.

Sec. 48. Local acts are not repealed unless it be herein so expressed, or unless the provisions of this code are repugnant thereto.

Sec. 49. This code shall take effect on the first day of September, A. D. 1873, until which time existing statutes continue in force, and nothing contained in this title in relation to the preparation and publication of the statutes shall be construed as including this code.

Sec. 50. This repeal of existing statutes shall not affect any act done, any right accruing or which has accrued or been established, nor any suit or proceeding had or commenced in any civil cause before the time when such repeal takes effect; but the proceedings in such cases shall be conform to the provisions of this code as far as consistent.

Sec. 51. No offense committed, and no penalty or forfeiture incurred under any statute hereby repealed and before the repeal takes effect, shall be affected by the repeal, except that when a punishment, penalty, or forfeiture is mitigated by the provisions herein contained, such provisions shall be applied to a judgment to be be pronounced after the repeal.

Sec. 52. No suit or prosecution pending when this repeal takes effect, for an offense committed, or for the recovery of a penalty or forfeiture incurred, shall be affected by the repeal, but the proceedings may be conform to the provisions of this code as far as consistent.

Sec. 53. The terms “heretofore” and “hereafter,” as used in this code, have relation to the time when this statute takes effect.

Sec. 54. Whenever an act of a general nature passed at the present session of the general assembly, separate from this code, conflicts with or contravenes any of the provisions thereof, the provisions of the code shall prevail.

* Statutes which are public and special, whose subjects are not revised in the Code, are not repealed unless their provisions are repugnant to the enactments of the Code, and in this class are included the statutes in relation to the swamp lands and swamp land funds. Gray v. Mount, 43 Iowa, 391. See also City of Burlington v. Leebrock et al., 43 Id., 259. See also The State v. Harris, 10 Id., 441; The State v. Jones, 1 Id., 395.

† The repeal of a statute under which penalties had accrued for the non-payment of taxes, will not relieve the owner of the land from the payment of such penalties. The C. R. & M. R. R. Co., and The I. R. L. Co. v. Carroll Co., 41 Iowa, 153.

An act done, a right accruing or accrued, or a suit or proceeding commenced before the repeal of a statute, is not affected thereby. Fifield v. Chick, 39 Id., 651.

The provisions of the Revision of 1860 relating to the stay of execution, govern in cases of judgments rendered before the Code took effect. DuBoise et al. v. Bloom, 38 Id., 512.

In an action for a divorce commenced before the Code took effect, and tried afterward, either party had the right to demand a jury trial in accordance with the prior law. The right to a jury trial was a right accrued under the law repealed. Wadsworth v. Wadsworth, 40 Iowa, 449.

The rights of a party injured through the negligence of a railroad company, are to be governed by the statute in force at the time of the injury received, and he can derive no advantage from a subsequent statute passed before the commencement of the action enlarging the liability of the railroad company. Payne v. The C., R. I. & P. R. Co., 44 Iowa, 296.

A sale of real property, made after the Code of 1873 took effect, under a judgment rendered prior thereto, should conform to the law in force at the time the judgment was rendered, and the judgment debtor had the right to elect to have the property appraised, or sold subject to redemption. Holland v. Dickerson, 41 Iowa, 367; Babcock v. Gurney, 42 Id., 154.
TITLE II.

OF THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

CHAPTER 1.

OF THE GOVERNOR.

Section 55. The governor shall keep his office at the seat of government, in which shall be transacted the business of the executive department of the state, and he shall keep a secretary at said office during his absence.

Sec. 56. He shall cause a journal to be kept in the executive office, in which shall be made an entry of every official act done by him at the time when done. If, in cases of emergency, acts are done elsewhere than in such office, an entry thereof shall be made in the journal as soon thereafter as possible.

Sec. 57. He shall cause a military record to be kept, in which shall be made an entry of every act done by him as commander-in-chief.

Sec. 58. Whenever the governor is satisfied that the crime of murder or arson has been committed within the state, and that the person charged therewith has not been arrested, or has escaped therefrom, he may, in his discretion, offer a reward not exceeding five hundred dollars for the arrest and delivery to the proper authorities of the person so charged, which reward shall be audited upon the certificate of the governor that the same has been earned, and paid by the state.

Sec. 59. Whenever the governor is satisfied that an action or proceeding has been commenced which may affect the rights or interests of the state, he may employ counsel to protect such rights or interests; and when any civil action or proceeding has been or is about to be commenced by the proper officer in behalf of the state, he may employ additional counsel to assist in the cause.

Sec. 60. Expenses incurred under the preceding section and in causing the laws to be executed, may be allowed by the governor and paid from the contingent fund.

CHAPTER 2.

OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Section 61. The secretary of state shall keep his office at the seat of government and perform all duties which may be required of him by law; he shall have charge of and keep all the acts and resolutions of the territorial legislature, and the general assembly of the state, the
enrolled copy of the constitutions of the state, and all bonds, books, records, maps, registers, and papers which now are or may hereafter be deposited to be kept in his office.

Sec. 62. All commissions issued by the governor shall be counter-signed by the secretary, who shall register each commission in a book to be kept for that purpose, specifying the office, name of officer, date of commission, and tenure of office.

Sec. 63. He shall report to the governor, before each regular session of the general assembly, an abstract for each year of the criminal returns received from the clerks of the several district courts, embracing all the facts contained in such returns.

Sec. 64. He shall furnish the library of congress two copies of all legislative journals and reports of state officers immediately upon the publication thereof.

Sec. 65. The secretary of state shall receive and preserve in his office all papers transmitted to him in relation to the incorporation of cities or towns, or the annexation of territory to the same, or the consolidation or the abandonment of municipal corporations, and shall keep an alphabetical list of said cities and towns in a book provided for that purpose, in which shall be entered the name of the town or city, the character of the same, whether town or city, and if a city, whether of first or second class, the county in which situated, and the date of organization.

CHAPTER 3.
OF THE AUDITOR OF STATE.

Section 66. The auditor shall keep his office at the seat of government. He is the general accountant of the state, and it is his duty:

1. To keep and state all accounts between the state and the United States or any other state, or any public officer of the state, or person indebted to the state or intrusted with the collection, disbursement, or management of funds belonging to the same, when they are payable to or from the state treasury;

2. To settle the accounts of all county treasurers and receivers of state revenues payable into the state treasury, for each of their official terms separately;

3. To keep fair, clear and separate accounts of all the revenues, funds, and incomes of the state payable into the state treasury, and of all disbursements and investments thereof, showing the particulars of the same;

4. To settle the accounts of all public debtors for debts due the state treasury, and to require such persons or their legal representatives who have not accounted, to settle their accounts;

5. To settle all claims against the treasury, and when a claim is recognized by law for which no appropriation has been made, to give the claimant a certificate thereof and report the same to the general assembly;

6. To direct and superintend the payment of all money payable into the state treasury, and cause to be instituted and prosecuted the proper actions for the recovery of debts and other moneys so payable;
7. To superintend the fiscal affairs of the state, and secure their management as required by law; to furnish proper instructions, directions, and forms to the county auditors and treasurers, in compliance with which they shall severally keep their accounts relating to the revenue of the state, and perform the duties of their several offices; also forms for the reports required to be made by said officers to such auditor, and of receipts to be given by such treasurers to the tax payers; and such officers shall conform in all respects to the form and directions thus prescribed;

8. To draw warrants on the treasurer for money directed by law to be paid out of the treasury as the same may become payable. Each warrant shall bear on the face thereof its proper number, date, amount, name of payee, and a reference to the law under which it is drawn, which particulars shall be entered in a book kept for that purpose in the order of issuance; and, as soon as practicable after issuing such warrant, he shall certify the above particulars to the treasurer;

9. To have the custody of all books, papers, records, documents, vouchers, conveyances, leases, mortgages, bonds, and other securities appertaining to the fiscal affairs and property of the state, which are not required to be kept in some other office;

10. To furnish the governor on his requisition, information in writing upon any subject connected with his office, and to suggest to the general assembly, plans for the improvement and management of the public revenue and property;

11. To report to the governor before each regular session of the general assembly, a complete statement of the revenue, funds, income, taxable property, and other resources and property of the state, and of the public revenues and expenditures since his last report, up to the first Monday of November preceding each regular session, with a detailed statement of the expenditures to be defrayed from the treasury for the ensuing two years, specifying each object of expenditure, and distinguishing between such as are provided for by appropriations and such as are not, and showing the probable deficiency of any former appropriations;

12. He shall, on the first Monday of March and September of each year, apportion the interest of the permanent school fund among the several counties in proportion to the number of persons between five and twenty-one years of age in each, as shown by the last report filed with him by the superintendent of public instruction.

SEC. 67. When the amount due from the state to any person exceeds twenty dollars, the auditor shall, if requested, divide the amount into parcels of not less than ten dollars and issue warrants therefor.

SEC. 68. The auditor may at any time require any person receiving money, securities, or property belonging to the state, or having the management, disbursement, or other disposition of the same, an account of which is kept in his office, to render statements thereof, and information in reference thereto. Any such person refusing or neglecting to render such statement or information, shall forfeit twenty-five dollars, to be recovered by civil action in the name of the state.

It is the duty of the auditor of state to issue a warrant for money appropriated by the general assembly whenever the appropriation is payable, regardless of the fact that there may be no money in the treasury with which to pay it. The State v. Sherman, 46 Iowa, 415.

In the construction of the clause of a statute the context is to be regarded, as well as other statutes in pari materia, and the reason and spirit of the law. Id.
SEC. 69. Every claim against the state shall be presented to the auditor for settlement within two years after it accrues, and if thereafter presented, the same shall not be audited. When a claim is presented, the auditor is authorized to examine the claimant and any other persons, under oath, touching such claim, or cause them to verify the same by affidavit or deposition.

SEC. 70. If any officer who is accountable to the treasury for any money or property, neglects to render an account to the auditor within the time prescribed by law, or if no time is so prescribed, then, within twenty days after being required so to do by the auditor, the auditor shall state an account against him from the books of the auditor's office, charging ten per cent damages on the whole sum appearing due, and interest at the rate of six per cent per annum on the aggregate from the time when the account should have been rendered; all of which may be recovered by an action brought on such account, or on the official bond of such officer.

SEC. 71. If any such officer fails to pay into the treasury the amount received by him within the time prescribed by law, or, having settled with the auditor, fails to pay the amount found due, the auditor shall charge such officer with twenty per cent damages on the amount due, with interest on the aggregate from the time the same became due at the rate of six per cent per annum, and the whole may be recovered by an action brought on such account, or on the official bond of such officer, and he shall forfeit his commission.

SEC. 72. The penal provisions in the two preceding sections are subject to any legal defense which the officer may have against the account as stated by the auditor, but judgment for costs shall be rendered against the officer in the action, whatever be its result, unless he rendered an account within the time named in the two preceding sections.

SEC. 73. When a county treasurer or other receiver of public money seeks to obtain credit on the books of the auditor's office for payment made to the treasurer, before giving such credit the auditor shall require him to take and subscribe an oath that he has not used, loaned or appropriated any of the public money for his private benefit, nor for the benefit of any other person.

SEC. 74. In those cases where the auditor is authorized to call upon persons or officers for information, or statements, or accounts, he may issue his requisition therefor in writing to the person or officer called upon, allowing reasonable time, which having been served as a notice in a civil action by the sheriff of the county in which the person or officer called upon resides, and returned to the auditor with the service indorsed thereon, shall be evidence of the making of the requisition therein expressed.

CHAPTER 4.

OF THE TREASURER OF STATE.

SECTION 75. The treasurer shall keep his office at the seat of government, and shall keep an accurate account of the receipts and disbursements at the treasury, in books kept for that purpose, in which he shall specify the names of the persons from whom money is received and on what account, and the time thereof.
Memorandum of warrants.
R. § 84.

Sec. 76. He shall enter in a book the memorandum of warrants issued as certified to him by the auditor, and receive in payment of public dues the warrants so issued in conformity with law, and redeem the same if there be money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated; and on receiving any such warrant, shall cause the person presenting it to indorse it, and shall write on the face thereof “redeemed,” and enter in the book containing the auditor’s memoranda in appropriate columns, the name of the person to whom paid, date of payment, and amount of interest paid.

Receipts when money is paid.
R. § 85.

Sec. 77. When money is paid him the treasurer shall execute receipts in duplicate therefor, stating the fund to which it belongs, one of which must be delivered to the auditor in order to obtain the proper credit, and the treasurer must be charged therewith.

Pay warrants in order of issuance: interest on.
C. 9, 10 G. A.

Sec. 78. He shall pay no money from the treasury but upon the warrants of the auditor, and only in the order of their issuance; or if there is no money in the treasury from which such warrant can be paid, he shall, upon request of the holder, indorse upon the warrant the date of its presentation, and sign it, from which time the warrant shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, until the time directed in the next section.

Record of warrants kept when not paid: publication as to such.
R. § 87.

Sec. 79. He shall keep a record of the number and amount of the warrants so presented and indorsed for non-payment, and when there are funds in the treasury for their payment to an amount sufficient to render it advisable, he shall give notice to what number of warrants the funds will extend, or the number which he will pay, by three insertions in a newspaper printed at the seat of government; at the expiration of thirty days from the date of the last publication, interest on the warrants so named as being payable, shall cease.

Certify to auditor: warrants canceled.
R. § 88.
C. 116, 17 G. A.

Sec. 80. Once in each week he shall certify to the auditor the number, date, amount, and payee of each warrant taken up by him, with the date when taken up, and the amount of interest allowed; and on the first Monday of January, April and July, on the first day of October, annually, he is directed to account with the auditor and deposit in his office all such warrants received at the treasury, and take the auditor’s receipt therefor.

Report to governor.
R. § 89.

Sec. 81. As soon as practicable after the first Monday of November preceding the regular session of the general assembly, he shall report to the governor the state of the treasury up to that date, exhibiting the amount received and paid out by the treasurer since his last report, and the balance remaining in the treasury.

Provide funds to pay interest on state bonds.
C. 66, 10 G. A.

Sec. 82. When interest on any bonds of the state becomes due, the treasurer shall provide funds for the payment thereof on the day and at the place where payable; and persons holding such bonds are required to present the same at such place within ten days from such day. At the expiration of which time, the funds remaining unexpended and vouchers for interest paid shall be returned to the treasury.

* If there is no money in the treasury with which to pay a warrant when presented, the treasurer is required to indorse the warrant the day of presentation, and therefrom it will draw interest at six per centum per annum. The State v. Sherman, 46 Iowa, 415.
CHAPTER 5.

OF THE STATE LAND OFFICE AND REGISTER THEREOF.

SECTION 83. The register of the state land office shall keep his office at the seat of government. The books and records of such office shall be so kept as to show and preserve an accurate chain of title from the general government to the purchaser of each smallest subdivision of land; to preserve a permanent record in books suitably indexed of all correspondence with any of the departments of the general government in relation to state lands; to preserve by proper records copies of the original lists furnished by the selecting agents of the state, and of all other papers in relation to such lands which are of permanent interest.

SEC. 84. Separate tract books shall be kept for the university lands, the saline lands, the half-million acre grant, the sixteen sections, the swamp lands, and such other lands as the state now owns or may hereafter own, so that each description of state lands shall be kept separate from all others, and each set of tract books shall be a complete record of all the lands to which they relate.

SEC. 85. Said tract books shall be ruled in a manner similar to those used in the United States land offices, so as to record each tract by its smallest legal subdivisions, its section, township, and range, to whom sold, and when, the price per acre, to whom patented, and when.

SEC. 86. The state land office shall be kept open during business hours, and shall have the personal supervision of the register; the documents and records therein shall be subject to inspection, in the presence of the register, by parties having an interest therein, and certified copies thereof, signed by said register with the seal of said office attached, shall be deemed presumptive evidence of the fact to which they relate, and on request they shall be furnished by the register for a reasonable compensation.

SEC. 87. Patents for lands shall issue from the state land office, shall be signed by the governor and recorded by the register; and each patent shall contain therein a marginal certificate of the book and page on which it is recorded, which certificate shall be signed by the register, and all patents shall be delivered free of charge.

SEC. 88. No patent shall be issued for any lands belonging to the state, except upon the certificate of the person or officer specially charged with the custody of the same, setting forth the appraised value per acre, name of the person to whom sold, date of sale, price per acre, amount paid, name of person making final payment, and of the person who is entitled to the patent, and if thus entitled by assignment from the original purchaser, setting forth fully such assignment, which certificate shall be filed and preserved in the land office.

SEC. 89. The register is authorized and required to correct all clerical errors of his office, in name of grantee, and description of tract of land conveyed by the state found upon the records of such office; he shall attach his official certificate to each conveyance so corrected, and the reasons therefor; record the same with the record of the original conveyance, and make the necessary correction in the tract and plat books of his office. Such corrections, when made in accordance with the foregoing provisions, shall have the force and effect of a deed originally correct, subject to prior rights accrued without notice.
SEC. 90. The register shall receive any field notes, maps, records, or other papers relating to the public survey of this state, whenever the same shall be turned over to the state in pursuance to an act of congress, entitled "an act for the discontinuance of the office of surveyor general in the several districts as soon as the surveys therein can be completed, for abolishing land offices under certain circumstances, and for other purposes," approved June 12, 1840, and any act amendatory thereof, and shall provide for their safe keeping and proper arrangement as public records; and free access to the same by the lawful authority of the United States, for the purpose of taking extracts therefrom, or making copies thereof, shall always be granted.

SEC. 91. Whenever the governor is satisfied by the commissioner of the general land office that the title to any lands which may have been certified to the state under any of the several grants, is inferior to the rights of any valid interfering preemptor or claimant, he is authorized and required to release by deed of relinquishment such color of title to the United States, to the end that the requirements of the Interior Department may be complied with, and that such tract or tracts of land may be patented by the general government to the legal claimants.

SEC. 92. Whenever the governor is satisfied by proper record evidence that any tract of land which may have been deeded by virtue of any donation or sale to the state, is not the land intended to have been described, and that an error has been committed in making out the transfers, in order that such error may be corrected, he is authorized to quit-claim the same to the proper owner thereof, and to receive a deed or deeds for the lands intended to have been deeded to the state originally.

SEC. 93. In cases where lands have been granted to the state of Iowa by act of congress, and certified lists of lands inuring under the grant have been made to the state by the commissioner of the general land office, as required by act of congress, and such lands have been granted by act of the general assembly to any person or company and such person or company shall have complied with and fulfilled the conditions of the grant, the register of the state land office is hereby authorized to prepare, on the application of the grantee, a list or lists of lands situated in each county inuring to such grantee, from the lists certified by the commissioner of the general land office, as aforesaid, which shall be signed by the governor of the state and attested by the secretary of state, with the state seal, and then be certified by the register to be true, and corrected copies of the lists made to this state, and deliver them to such grantee, who is hereby authorized to have them recorded in the proper county, and when so recorded they shall be notice to all persons the same as deeds now are, and shall be evidence of title in such grantee or his or its assigns to the lands therein described under the grant of congress by which the lands were certified to the state so far as the certified lists made by the commissioner aforesaid conferred title to the state; but where lands embraced in such lists are not of the character embraced by such acts of congress or the acts of the general assembly of the state, and are not intended to be granted thereby, the lists, so far as these lands are concerned, shall be perfectly null and void, and of no force or effect whatever; provided, that no lands now in suit shall be included in such lists.
until said suits are determined, and such lands adjudged to be the property of the company. *Provided, further, That* the register shall not include in any of the lists so certified to the state which have been adjudicated by the proper courts to belong to any other grant, or adjudicated to belong to any county or individual under the swamp land grant, or any homestead or pre-emption settlement. Nor shall said certificate so issued confer any right or title against any person or company having any vested right, either legal or equitable, to any of the lands so certified.

CHAPTER 6.

OF THE STATE PRINTER.

SECTION 94. The state printer shall be elected at each regular session of the general assembly by a joint vote thereof, and shall hold his office for two years from the time he enters upon the duties of such office.

SEC. 95. The person elected shall enter upon the duties of such office on the first day of May in the year following that in which he is elected.

SEC. 96. He shall keep an office at the seat of government, with sufficient material, type, presses, and workmen to print the laws, journals of the two houses of the general assembly, the incidental printing thereof, and all forms and blanks of the several state officers, together with the incidental printing of the state. A failure to keep such office at said place, and promptly perform in a workmanlike manner all the duties required shall be deemed a resignation of said office.

SEC. 97. He shall print the laws, journals, forms, and blanks aforesaid as the same may be required, in a neat and workmanlike manner, and promptly perform and deliver the same, so that the public business shall not be delayed or suffer from any failure to have the work done in a reasonable and proper time.

SEC. 98. The secretary of state, upon the completion of any printing done for the state, shall examine whether it has been properly executed according to the provisions of this chapter, and should it be thus executed, he shall give his receipt therefor, stating the same, together with the amount to which the printer is entitled for said work; and, if not so executed, he may, nevertheless, receive the same and give his receipt therefor, noting said deficiency in said receipt.

SEC. 99. The auditor of state, on the production of the aforesaid receipt of the secretary of state, shall issue his warrant on the state treasurer for the amount therein stated; and should there be a deficiency noted on said receipt, he is hereby required to order suit to be commenced immediately against the printer and his securities on his official bond, and report the proceedings therein in his next report to the governor.

SEC. 100. Whenever printing is ordered by either house of the general assembly, the secretary or chief clerk thereof shall immediately notify the secretary of state of such order, and when such printing is done, the same shall be delivered to the secretary of state for distribution. The accounts for such printing shall be audited upon the receipt of the secretary of state as provided in the two preceding sections.
SEC. 101. Within fifty days after the secretary of state shall deliver to the state printer a copy of the laws, joint resolutions, and memorials passed at any session of the general assembly, he shall print all the copies thereof that may be by law required, and the secretary of state shall, within five days after the same are printed, make out and deliver to such printer an index of the same, who shall, within ten days after receiving such index, print the same and deliver to the state binder such copies in sheets as required for binding; but this section shall not apply to this or any other revised code adopted by the general assembly.

SEC. 102. The laws, journals, and all other printing in book form shall be printed in long primer type, except the head-notes and indexes, which shall be in brevier type, the pages whereof shall contain not less than seventeen hundred and fifty ems in solid matter, and all rule and figure work shall be printed either in brevier or nonpareil type, as may be ordered by the officer ordering the work. Whenever a subject is commenced, whether it be in the name of a member or otherwise, the subject matter shall follow in the same line, unless such line is filled by such word. The report of each motion or resolution shall be embraced in one paragraph, and where the yeas and nays are given, each division list shall be in one paragraph, with the names run in alphabetically, and the result given in the last line.

SEC. 103. The secretary of state shall provide a “state paper receipt book,” and whenever he shall deliver to the state printer paper for any kind of printing, a receipt therefor shall be entered in said book, which receipt shall describe the kind and quality of paper so delivered.

SEC. 104. Whenever any work is performed by the state printer, he shall certify, under oath, the amount of paper used in said work to the secretary of state, who, when satisfied that the same is correct, shall give a receipt to the state printer, which shall be a voucher therefor, and no work shall be paid for until such certificate shall be furnished.

SEC. 105. The state printer shall have one thousand copies of each report of the state officers printed and delivered to the state binder twenty days before the meeting of the general assembly; and he shall deliver the sheets of all other work that require binding as soon as the same are printed and ready for folding; and shall take duplicate receipts therefor, one of which shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state.

CHAPTER 7.
OF THE STATE BINDER.

SEC. 106. The state binder shall be elected at each regular session of the general assembly by a joint vote thereof, and shall hold his office for two years from the time he enters upon the duties of such office.

SEC. 107. The person elected shall enter upon the duties of such office on the first day of May in the year following that in which he is elected.

SEC. 108. He shall keep his office at the seat of government, and bind the laws and journals, and perform the incidental binding of the
two houses of the general assembly, and such as may be required by
the several state officers, in a neat, substantial, and workmanlike man-
er, and promptly perform such work so that the public business may
not be delayed, and deliver the same to the secretary of state, taking
his receipt therefore; and the reports of the state officers shall be so de-
levered before the first day of the session of the general assembly.

SEC. 109. The secretary of state, upon the completion of any bind-
ing as aforesaid, shall examine whether it has been executed according
to law, and should it be thus executed, he shall give his receipt there-
for, stating the same, together with the amount to which the binder is
entitled for said work; and if not so executed, he may, nevertheless,
receive the same and give his receipt therefore, noting said deficiency in
said receipt.

SEC. 110. The auditor of state, upon the production of the afore-
said receipt, shall issue his warrant on the state treasurer for the
amount therein stated; and should there be a deficiency noted in said
receipt, he is hereby required to order suit to be commenced immedi-
ately against the binder and his sureties on his official bond, and report
the proceedings thereon in his next report to the governor.

CHAPTER 8.

OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

SECTION 111. The governor, auditor, secretary, and treasurer of
state, or any three of them, shall constitute the executive council.

SEC. 112. The executive council must prepare and cause to be
printed suitable blank forms for the purpose of taking the census,
which, together with such printed directions as will be calculated to
secure uniformity in the returns, must be furnished to the respective
county auditors, and by them to the township assessors, on or before
the first Monday in January of the year in which the census is to be
taken.

SEC. 113. The township assessor of each township shall, at the time
of assessing property in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-five,
and every ten years thereafter, take an enumeration of the inhabitants
in his township.

SEC. 114. Said assessor shall make a return on or before the first
day of June of such enumeration to the auditor of the county, who
shall make and forward to the secretary of state on or before the first
day of September in the current year, an abstract of said census re-
turn, showing:

The total number of males;
The total number of females;
The number of persons entitled to vote;
The number of militia;
The number of foreigners not naturalized;
The total number of children between five and twenty-one years of
age;
The number of families and the number of dwelling houses;
The number of acres of improved and unimproved land;
An enumeration of agriculture, mining and manufacturing statistics, including the value of the products of the farm, herd, orchard, and dairy, each, and the value of manufactured articles, and of minerals sold, the year preceding the census;

The number of miles of railway finished and unfinished;

The number of colleges and universities, with the number of pupils therein.

SEC. 115. The executive council may require such other matters to be ascertained and returned as they deem expedient.

SEC. 116. The secretary of state shall file and preserve in his office the abstracts received from the county auditors, and cause an abstract thereof to be recorded in a book to be by him prepared for that purpose, and published in such manner as the executive council may direct.

SEC. 117. When any township assessor fails to make an accurate return of the census as herein provided, the county auditor may appoint some suitable person to take the census according to the provisions of this chapter, at as early a day as practicable; which shall be done at the expense of the county in which the service is performed.

SEC. 118. The executive council may require any auditor failing to make returns as herein provided, to send up the returns as soon as practicable at the expense of the delinquent county.

SEC. 119. The secretary of state shall keep a journal in which shall be entered all acts of the executive council.

SECTION 120. [The executive council shall have the charge, care, and custody of the property of the state, when no other provision is made, and shall procure for the several offices of the governor, secretary of state, auditor and treasurer of state, register of state land office, superintendent of public instruction, attorney-general and state librarian, and clerk of the supreme court, fuel, lights, blank books, postage, furniture, and any other thing necessary to enable such officers to promptly and efficiently perform the duties of their several offices; the accounts for any expenditures under this section, including repairs of the state house and such other necessary and lawful expenses as are not otherwise provided for shall be audited upon the certificate of such council and the warrants drawn therefor paid by the treasurer of state.

The executive council shall report to each regular session of the general assembly the amounts expended, and in general terms what for and how much for each office.]

CHAPTER 9.

OF DUTIES ASSIGNED TO TWO OR MORE OFFICERS JOINTLY; AND GENERAL REGULATIONS.

SECTION 121. The executive council shall make estimates of all the paper needed for the public printing, and of all the stationery necessary for the general assembly, the public offices, and the supreme court; and the auditor shall advertise for sealed proposals of the quantity, quality, and kinds thereof which may be needed, in two newspapers at the seat of government, and in such other newspapers as they may deem expedient, requiring a delivery of the articles at least ninety days
before the same will be wanted, and bids for the same shall be opened by said executive council, at such time as may be fixed by said advertisement; and they shall award the contracts for furnishing such stationery, paper, etc., to the lowest responsible bidders therefor, who shall give security, to be approved by them, for the performance of their contracts; and upon the delivery of the articles contracted for at the office of the secretary of state, in compliance with the terms of said contracts, and presenting receipts therefor, signed by the secretary to the auditor of state, he shall issue to the contractors his warrants on the treasurer for the amount due, which shall be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 122. The secretary of state shall take charge of said articles, and furnish the public printer all the paper required for the various kinds of public printing in such quantities as may be needed for the prompt discharge of his duties; and he shall supply the governor, secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, judges of the supreme court and clerk thereof, attorney general, supreme court reporter, superintendent of public instruction, register of the state land office, general assembly and clerks or secretaries thereof, such quantities as may be required for the public use and necessary to enable them to perform their several duties as required by law, taking receipts of the proper officers therefor.

Sec. 123. Where an appropriation shall be made as a contingent fund for any office or officer, or for any other purpose to be expended for the state, the officer or person having charge of such fund shall keep an accurate account therewith, showing when, to whom, and for what, any portion of said fund has been expended, and to take and preserve receipts for all amounts expended.

Sec. 124. Such officer or person shall, on or before the first day of November preceding each regular session of the general assembly, report to the auditor of state, stating in detail in what manner such funds have been expended, and shall not be credited with any expenditure unless the same has been done in the manner contemplated by the law making the appropriation, nor unless he has preserved and filed with such auditor proper receipts and vouchers for each sum expended. All funds not properly accounted for may be recovered by the state from the person or officer charged therewith, with fifty per cent damages on the same. The auditor shall, in his report to the governor, state the condition in detail of each of the appropriations referred to in this and the preceding section.

Sec. 125. Repealed by § 9, Ch. 150, Acts 16 G. A.

Sec. 126. Every person appointed or elected a regent, trustee, manager, commissioner, or inspector, or a member of any board of regents, trustees, managers, commissioners, or inspectors, now or hereafter created or provided by law for the government, control, management, or inspection of any public building, improvement, or institution whatever, owned, controlled, or managed, in whole or in part, by or under the authority or direction of this state, shall, before entering upon the discharge of his duties as such regent, trustee, manager, commissioner, or inspector, take and subscribe an oath, in substance and form as follows: "I (here assert affiant's name) do solemnly swear that I will support the constitution of the United States, and of the state of Iowa; that I will honestly and faithfully discharge the duties of (here describe the nature of the office, trust, or position as regent, trustee, manager, commissioner, or inspector, as the case may be) according to the laws
that now are, or that may hereafter be in force regulating said institution, and prescribing the duties of regents, trustees, managers, commissioners, or inspectors thereof (as the case may be); that I will, in all things conform to the directions contained in said law or laws, and that I will not, directly or indirectly, as such regent, trustee, manager, commissioner, or inspector (as the case may be) make, or enter into, or consent to any contract or agreement, expressed or implied, whereby any greater sum of money shall be expended or agreed to be expended than is expressly authorized by law at the date of such contract or agreement.

SEC. 127. Any officer who shall be empowered to expend any public moneys, or to direct such expenditures, is hereby prohibited from making any contract for the erection of any building, or any other purpose which shall contemplate any excess of expenditures, beyond the terms of the law under which said officer was appointed.

SEC. 128. Oaths required by this chapter shall be filed in the office of the auditor of state, and he shall not draw any warrant on the state treasury for the purposes for which said officers are appointed, until such oaths are so filed.

SECS. 129 and 130. Repealed by § 9, Ch. 159, Acts 16 G. A.

SEC. 131. Whenever any public documents are in the hands of the secretary of state, the distribution of which is not otherwise provided for, he shall transmit one copy of each to every public library in the state which shall be regularly incorporated, and which shall also have filed with the secretary of state an affidavit of its president and secretary, stating that it is in actual operation as a public library within this state, and contains more than two hundred volumes.

SEC. 132. The books, accounts, vouchers, and funds belonging to, or kept in any state office or institution, or in the charge or under the control of any state officer or person having charge of any state funds or property, shall, at all times, be open or subject to the inspection of the governor or any committee appointed by him, or by the general assembly or either house thereof, and the governor shall see that such inspection of the office of state treasurer is made at least four times in every twelve months.

(Chapter 159, Laws of 1876.)

IN RELATION TO REPORTS OF PUBLIC OFFICERS AND INSTITUTIONS.

AN ACT in relation to the reports of public officers and institutions, and to provide for printing and distributing public documents, etc.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That the register of the state land office, the adjutant general, the boards of trustees of all the institutions, except the state agricultural college and farm, and the hospitals for the insane, the wardens of the penitentiaries, the visiting committees to the hospitals for the insane, the board of fish commissioners, and the board of curators of the state historical society, shall, on or before the first day of November preceding each regular session of the general assembly, transmit to the
governor of the state a report of the condition and needs of the offices, or institutions, severally intrusted to their care, as well as of all other matters upon which reports are now required of such officers and boards; and also a statement showing in detail the expenditures of public moneys coming or placed in the hands of said boards, with each voucher, or duplicate voucher, for all expenditures they have made.

SEC. 2. The biennial fiscal term of the state shall end on the 30th day of September, 1877, and each odd numbered year thereafter, and the succeeding term shall begin on the day following; and the reports of officers and institutions shall cover the period thus indicated, and shall show the condition of their offices and institutions respectively on that day; provided, that this section shall not apply to the state agricultural college and farm.

SEC. 3. The governor shall cause to be printed of the various public documents as follows:

Of the biennial message, ten thousand copies; of the governor's inaugural address, five thousand copies; of the report of the state auditor, seven thousand copies; of the report of the superintendent of public instruction, six thousand copies; of the report of the state agricultural college, four thousand copies, each; and of each of the other reports three thousand five hundred copies.

The secretary of state shall make distribution thereof as follows: To the members of the general assembly, six thousand copies of the message, two thousand each of the inaugural address, the report of the auditor of state, and the report of the superintendent of public instruction; and one thousand copies of each of the other reports; one thousand copies of the message and five hundred copies of each of the other documents to remain with the state for the use of future general assemblies, and special calls therefor; one thousand copies to be stitched and bound in boards in books containing a copy of each report, to be distributed as follows: one copy to each officer and member of the general assembly, one to each state officer, one to each state office to remain therein; one copy to each state institution to remain therein; one to each member of the several boards, and one to each officer of the institutions who is required by law to make report; one copy to each district judge, each circuit judge, and each district attorney; one to the office of the county auditor, in every county, to belong to said office; one copy to each newspaper in the state; eighty copies to the state historical society; a sufficient number to the secretary of state to enable that officer to make the distribution provided for in section 1898 of the Code; and the remainder to be placed under the control of the executive council; the remaining unbound copies of the documents shall be distributed to the officers and institutions respectively making report.

SEC. 4. The secretary of the senate and clerk of the house of representatives shall transcribe the journals of their respective houses, in books furnished for that purpose by the secretary of state, and after having certified to the correctness of the same shall deliver them to the secretary of state for perservation in his office.

SEC. 5. The secretary and clerk shall superintend the printing and indexing of their respective journals, and it shall be the duty of each to deliver a carefully prepared copy thereof to the state printer, written up in solid paragraphs, as nearly as practicable, within two months from the day of adjournment of the general assembly, and upon a failure to deliver within the time above prescribed, they shall be entitled to receive only one-half of the compensation hereinafter provided.
DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

SEC. 6. Within ninety days after the copy shall have been delivered to him, the state printer shall print fifteen hundred copies of the journal of each house, and the state binder shall complete the binding within sixty days after the sheets shall have been delivered to him. One thousand copies shall be bound in half-sheep, the remainder shall be in paper covers. Failure on the part of either the state printer or the state binder to complete the work required of him in this section within the time prescribed will work a forfeiture of one-half the usual compensation.

SEC. 7. The secretary and the clerk shall make distribution of the journals of their respective houses as follows: The bound copies as provided for the bound documents in section three hereof, with an additional number of twenty-five copies to the secretary and clerk respectively, of the unbound copies, two to be sent to each member of the house to which such journal pertains, and one to be sent to each member of the other house, and one to each reporter and employee of the general assembly. The undistributed number shall be placed under the control of the executive council.

SEC. 8. As a compensation for the services herein required, the secretary and clerk shall each receive six hundred dollars, to be paid out of the state treasury, one-half of which shall be allowed and paid when the copy is furnished to the state printer, and the transcribed journal filed in the office of the secretary of state, and the remainder when the secretary and clerk shall have certified under oath that they have distributed the journals according to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 9. Sections one hundred and twenty-five, one hundred and twenty-nine, one hundred and thirty, and eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, the last sentence of section sixteen hundred and ten, and all other sections and parts of sections of the code inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed, and the words “annually on or before the first day of January,” are stricken from the third subdivision of section one thousand and fifty-six of the code.

SEC. 10. Public documents, including reports of the supreme court, will be sent to the congressional library, the governments of the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland, and any other governments which shall be found willing to reciprocate.

(Took effect March 29, 1876, by publication in newspapers.)

(Chapter 67, Laws of 1878.)

AN ACT making it unlawful for officers of state institutions to contract indebtedness in excess of the appropriations, or divert funds from purposes for which the same were appropriated, and providing a punishment. Additional to Code, Chapter 9, Title II.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa: It shall be unlawful for any trustee, superintendent, warden or other officer, of any of the educational, penal or charitable institutions of this state to contract any indebtedness against said institutions, or the state, in excess of the appropriation made for said institution; provided, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the incurring of an indebt-
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edness on account of support funds for state institutions upon the prior written direction of the executive council specifying the items and amount of each indebtedness to be increased, and the necessity therefor.

SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful for any superintendent, warden, trustee, or other officer of any of the institutions mentioned in section 1, of this act, to divert any money that has been or may be appropriated for the use of said institutions to any other purpose than the specific purpose named therefor in the act appropriating the same.

SEC. 3. Any person violating any of the provisions of sections one and two of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year, or by both fine and imprisonment.

(Took effect by publication in newspapers, March 26, 1878.)
SECTION 133. The supreme court shall be held at the seat of government, at the city of Davenport in the county of Scott, the city of Dubuque in the county of Dubuque, and at the city of Council Bluffs, in the county of Pottawattamie.

SEC. 134. There shall be two terms a year held at each place; at the seat of government on the first Monday in June and December; at Davenport, on the first Monday in April and October; at Dubuque, on the third Monday in April and October; and at Council Bluffs, on the third Monday in March and September.

SEC. 135. Except otherwise provided, all appeals must be taken to the terms at the seat of government; but from the counties of Clinton, Scott, Johnson, Iowa, Cedar, Muscatine, Louisa, and Washington, appeals shall be taken to Davenport; from the counties of Allamakee, Bremer, Butler, Blackhawk, Buchanan, Clayton, Chickasaw, Delaware, Dubuque, Floyd, Winneshiek, Mitchell, Grundy, Fayette, Jones, Linn, Benton, Howard, and Jackson, to Dubuque; and from the counties of Fremont, Page, Taylor, Ringgold, Union, Adams, Montgomery, Mills, Pottawattamie, Cass, Shelby, Harrison, Monona, Crawford, Woodbury, Ida, and Plymouth, to Council Bluffs. With the consent of the appellee expressed in writing on the notice of appeal, causes may be taken from any county to either place where it is provided the court shall be held.

SEC. 136. All causes on the docket shall be heard at each term unless continued for cause, and all causes thus continued shall be heard at the next term of each court unless transferred by agreement of parties to some other place named in section one hundred and thirty-three of this chapter.

SEC. 137. The sheriff of the county where the court is held, or his deputy, must attend upon the court.

SEC. 138. All bills for contingent expenses shall contain the items thereof, and shall be certified to as correct by the chief justice before being audited.

SEC. 139. The presence of three judges is necessary for the transaction of business, but one alone may adjourn from day to day, or to a particular day, or until the next term.

SEC. 140. When the court is equally divided in opinion, the judgment of the court below shall stand affirmed, but the decision is of no further force or authority.*

* Prior to the Revision it was held that where by reason of the sickness, consanguinity or other cause, one of the judges was unable to sit and the decision of the court below stood affirmed by a division of opinion of the other judges, the judgment had the same force and effect as judgments in other cases. Zeigler v. Vance, 3 Iowa, 528.
SEC. 141. If all the judges fail to attend on the first day of the term, the clerk must enter the fact on record, and the court shall stand adjourned until the next day, and so on until the fourth day; then, if none of the judges appear, the court shall stand adjourned until the next term.

SEC. 142. No process or proceeding shall in any manner be affected by an adjournment or failure to hold court, but all shall stand continued to the next term, without any special order to that effect.

SEC. 143. The opinions of the court, and those of any judge dissenting therefrom, on all questions reviewed on appeal, as well as such motions, collateral questions, and points of practice as such court may think of sufficient importance, shall be reduced to writing and filed with the clerk.

SEC. 144. The records and reports must in all cases show whether a decision was made by a full bench, and whether either, and if so which, of the judges dissented from the decision.

SEC. 145. If the decision, in the judgment of the court, is not of sufficient general importance to be published, it shall be so designated, in which case it shall not be included in the reports, and no case shall be reported except by order of the full bench.

CHAPTER 2.

OF THE CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT.

SECTION 146. The office of the clerk of the supreme court shall be kept at the seat of government, and he shall keep a complete record of all proceedings of the court.

SEC. 147. He must not allow any written opinion of the court to be removed from his office except by the reporter, but shall permit anyone to examine or copy the same, and shall, when required, make a copy and certify to the same.

SEC. 148. He shall promptly announce by letter any decision rendered to one of the attorneys of each side, when such attorneys are not in attendance at the place of court.

SEC. 149. He shall record every opinion rendered by the court as soon as filed, and shall perform all the duties pertaining to his office.

In Baker v. Kerr, 13 Iowa, 384, the Supreme Court after recognizing the requirements of the statute, uses this language: "And, therefore, in view of the great press of business, in our anxiety to pass upon and adjudicate the causes submitted with as little delay as possible, we have felt at liberty, and that indeed it was our duty, to announce that a case was affirmed, without filing a written opinion, when it was unimportant, involved no new question, and when an opinion would be but repetition and tend to unnecessarily encumber our published reports."
CHAPTER 3.

OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Section 150. The attorney-general shall attend in person at the seat of government during the session of the general assembly and supreme court, and appear for the state, prosecute and defend all actions and proceedings, civil and criminal, in which the state shall be a party or interested, when requested to do so by the governor, executive council, or general assembly, and shall prosecute and defend for the state all causes in the supreme court in which the state is a party or interested.  

Section 151. When requested, he shall give his opinion in writing upon all questions of law submitted to him by the general assembly or either house thereof, governor, lieutenant-governor, auditor, secretary of state, treasurer, superintendent of public instruction, register of the state land office, executive council, and district attorneys. He shall, when required, prepare drafts for contracts, forms, and other writings, which may be required for the use of the state, and shall report to the general assembly, when requested, upon any business pertaining to his office.

Section 152. All moneys received by him belonging to the people of the state, or received in his official capacity, shall be paid into the state treasury.

Section 153. The executive council shall furnish him a suitable office at the seat of government. He shall keep in proper books a record of all official opinions, and a register of all actions prosecuted and defended by him, and of all proceedings had in relation thereto, which books shall be delivered to his successor.

CHAPTER 4.

OF THE SUPREME COURT REPORTER.

Section 154. When the opinions filed at any term of the supreme court are recorded by the clerk, the reporter may take and retain the same for a period not exceeding four months to prepare a report therefrom, but within such time they shall be returned to and remain in the office of such clerk.

[Sections 155, 156, 157, and 160, repealed by chapter 60, laws of 1880.]

(Chapter 60, Laws of 1880.)

Title. An Act to provide for the stereotyping, publishing and sale of the supreme court reports, and to repeal sections 155, 156, 157 and

* A criminal case is under the control of the proper district attorney until the supreme court acquires jurisdiction thereof on appeal, after which it is under the sole control of the attorney-general; and an appeal taken with the consent of the district attorney after the time for taking an appeal by law has expired, will be dismissed. The State v. Fleming, 13 Iowa, 443.
160, chapter 4, title 3, of the Code, and to fix the salary of the supreme court reporter.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That within sixty days after sufficient opinions are announced to make a volume, as herein provided, the supreme court reporter shall furnish and deliver at his office in Des Moines, Iowa, to the person, persons or corporation having the contract with the state for publishing the same, copies of such opinions, and with each opinion a syllabus, a brief statement of the facts involved, and the legal propositions made by counsel in the arguments, with the authorities cited. But the argument shall not be reported at length; and within twenty days after the proof-sheets for a volume are furnished to him by the publishers, at his office in Des Moines, Iowa, he shall furnish to said publishers an index and table of cases to such volume. The publishers shall furnish to the reporter, without delay, as soon as they shall be issued, two copies of the revised proof-sheets of the opinions, head notes, indexes, and table of cases of each volume, for correction and approval by the judges of the supreme court, and shall cause such corrections to be made as shall be indicated therein by said judges. Each of said volumes shall contain not less than seven hundred and fifty, nor more than eight hundred pages, exclusive of table of cases and index, and the workmanship and quality of material shall in every particular be equal to the first issue of volume forty of the Iowa supreme court reports, and shall be approved and accepted by a majority of the judges of the supreme court.

SEC. 2. The copyrights of all the supreme court reports hereafter published shall vest in the secretary of state for the benefit of the people of this state, but this shall not be construed to prevent the contractor, by whom any volume is published, his representative or assignees, from continuing the exclusive publication and sale of such volume so long as he or they shall, in all respects, comply with the requirements of this act in respect to the character, sale and price of such volume.

SEC. 3. The supreme court reporter shall have no pecuniary interest in such reports, but the same shall be published under the contract, to be entered into by the executive council with the person, persons or corporation, who shall agree to publish and sell the same on the terms most advantageous to the people of this state, at a price not to exceed two dollars per volume, of the size and quality as provided for in this act. And if any such volume shall, in any way, or from any cause, contain more than eight hundred pages, no increased or additional price shall be charged therefor.

SEC. 4. The executive council shall, commencing in the first week in April, A. D. 1880, and every eight years thereafter, advertise weekly in six different newspapers in different localities in this state, for the term of six weeks, that sealed proposals will be received at the office of the secretary of state for printing, publishing and selling the said reports for the term of eight years next after the first day of June of said year, at a certain rate per volume, to be stated in said proposal, not exceeding the maximum price fixed by this act, and in accordance with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 5. Each bidder shall deposit with the state treasurer the sum of one thousand dollars before making his proposal, to be forfeited to the state in case he shall not make a contract according to his pro-
posai if accepted, and according to the requirements of this act, and shall take a receipt from said treasurer and deposit the same with his proposal, and upon entering into the contract herein provided, or upon the proposal being rejected, the said sum shall be returned.

Sec. 6. The successful bidder shall enter into a contract that he will publish the supreme court reports of the state of the quality, style and character in all respects as set out in section one of this act, that he will publish and deliver to the secretary of state, at the capitol in Des Moines, two hundred and fifty copies free of cost for publication and delivery at the earliest practicable time, and within sixty days after the delivery of the manuscripts for any one copy of such reports to the publishers; that he will stereotype the same, and all times keep the same on sale in the state of Iowa, to residents of this state for actual use at the contract price, in suitable quantities, in the city of Des Moines; that he will furnish the state any number of additional copies that may be required for its own use at the contract price, and procure new stereotype plates whenever the original plates shall become defaced or destroyed; and the said contract shall fully provide for the carrying into effect of all the provisions of this act, and shall be made within thirty days after he is notified of the acceptance of his proposal.

Sec. 7. The successful bidder shall, at the time of making his contract, execute and file with the treasurer of state a bond, in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, conditioned to fulfil such contract in all particulars, with at least two sufficient sureties, residents of this state, to be approved by the executive council of the state. Such bond shall, by its terms, be the joint and several obligations of the persons executing it. If the successful bidder shall fail to complete his contract, or shall forfeit the same for any cause, the executive council shall relet the contract as soon thereafter as practicable in the manner provided in this act; provided, however, that such bidder, in lieu of sureties for such bond, may deposit therewith bonds of the United States, payable to the bearer, amounting to not less than ten thousand dollars.

Sec. 8. The contract of the successful bidder required by this act shall contain, among others, the following covenants on his part:

First. That he will not take out in his own name, nor procure to be taken out in the name of any person other than the secretary of state of this state, a copyright upon any volume of the supreme court reports published under such contract; and that upon any breach of this covenant he will pay to the treasurer of this state the sum of two thousand dollars as liquidated damages.

Second. That in case it shall be determined in any action upon the bond of such contractor that he has failed in any respect to comply with the provisions of this act or his contract, the executive council may declare the contract forfeited; and that, upon such forfeiture so declared, such contract will, upon demand, transfer to the secretary of state of this state, for the use of the state, the stereotyped plates of each volume of such reports published under such contract, or in default thereof will pay to the treasurer of this state two thousand dollars for each such volume as liquidated damages for a failure to make such transfer, and such failure shall be deemed a breach of the conditions of such bond, and such liquidated damages may be recovered by action on such bond.
Sec. 9. The supreme court reporter shall receive as his compensation for all services up to the first day of July, 1880, such sums as shall be paid to him by the state under existing laws for the publication of the supreme court reports, up to and including volume fifty-one. After the first day of July, 1880, the supreme court reporter shall receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars, payable quarterly upon the certificate of the judges of said court that he has properly performed the duties of reporter as required by this act.

Sec. 10. Sections 155, 156, 157 and 160, of chapter 4, title III, of the code, and all acts and parts of acts conflicting with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed: Provided, That the passage of this act shall not be construed to affect the publication of the supreme court reports up to and including volume fifty-one; but in all other respects the provisions of this act shall be in force from the time it takes effect as hereinafter provided.

[Took effect by publication in newspapers March 24, 1880.]

Sec. 158. The copyright of all reports prepared or published after the first day of January, A. D. 1875, shall be the property of the state. But the reporter shall own the copyright of all reports published before that time, and the supreme court may order the publication of a new edition of any volume of which the copyright is owned by the reporter when the public interest requires it, and may require compliance therewith within six months by an order entered of record; and if the reporter neglects or refuses to comply with such order, then such copyright shall be forfeited to the state.

Sec. 159. The copies received by the secretary of state shall be disposed of by him as follows: Two copies of each volume to the library of congress and the library of the supreme court of the United States; one copy to the library of each state and territory of the United States, to each judge of the supreme, district and circuit courts, to the clerk of the supreme court and attorney-general; fifty copies to the state library, to be and remain therein as a part thereof, and one copy to each county in the state, and twenty copies to the law department of the state university, and twenty copies to the state historical society for exchange in such manner as the proper officers thereof think advisable, and the remaining copies, together with all reports now in the office of governor, secretary, auditor, treasurer of state, and register of the land office, and superintendent of public instruction, shall be used by the trustees of the state library in exchange for such books on law or equity, or reports of other states as they may select. All books received by such exchange shall be deposited in and become a part of the state library.

CHAPTER 5.

OF THE DISTRICT AND CIRCUIT COURTS AND JUDGES THEREOF.

Section 161. The district court shall have and exercise general original jurisdiction, both civil and criminal, where not otherwise provided, and appellate jurisdiction in all criminal matters. Such court

Chapter 138, Laws of 1876, authorized three volumes to be published in each of the years 1876 and 1877.
shall have a general supervision over all inferior courts and officers in all criminal matters, to prevent and correct abuses where no other remedy is provided.  

Sec. 162. The circuit court shall have and exercise general original jurisdiction concurrent with the district court in all civil actions and special proceedings, and exclusive jurisdiction in all appeals and writs of error from inferior courts, tribunals or officers, and a general supervision thereof in all civil matters, to prevent and correct abuses where no other remedy is provided.

Sec. 163. The judicial districts and circuits, and the terms and places of holding the district and circuit courts therein, shall remain as at present fixed until changed in accordance with law. Where such terms are held in any city or incorporated town not the county seat of a county, such city or town shall provide and furnish the necessary rooms and places for such terms free of charge to the county.

(Chapter 56, Laws of 1876.)

CREATING THE FOURTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

AN ACT creating the fourteenth judicial district, and providing for the election of district and circuit judges and a district attorney therein, and changing the boundaries of the fourth judicial district.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That the counties of Calhoun, Sac, Ida, Buena Vista, Pocahontas, Humboldt, Kossuth, Palo Alto, Clay, Dickinson and Emmet shall constitute the fourteenth judicial district.

*The district court has a general supervision over all inferior courts, to prevent and correct abuses, where no other remedy is provided.

Pierson’s Executors, 13 Iowa, 449.

The jurisdiction is general and original, and can only be taken away by express words or irresistible implication. Mere negative words will not oust the jurisdiction. Strauss v. Robinson, 17 Iowa, 61. See also Waples v. Marsh, 19 Iowa, 381.

The district court being a court of general original jurisdiction, has power to recall a grand jury to pass upon an offense committed after their discharge and before the adjournment of the term. The State of Iowa v. Reid, 22 Id., 413.

It was held that under the Revision the district court had not jurisdiction in bastardy proceedings; that the jurisdiction belonged to the circuit court. The State v. Cook, 31 Id., 519. But see section 4715 of the Code.

Under the Revision the circuit court had no jurisdiction in certiorari proceedings. Thompson v. Reed, 29 Iowa, 117; 48 Id., 679.

Under chapter 86, laws of the twelfth general assembly, as amended by chapter 153, laws of the thirteenth general assembly, the circuit court had exclusive jurisdiction of appeals from the special tribunals organized for contesting elections under chapter 37 of the Revision; and of all appeals from inferior tribunals in civil cases. McKinney v. Wood, 35 Id., 167.

Where a judgment of a justice of the peace was appealed from to the district court prior to the taking effect of the act creating the circuit court, the appellee afterward filed the transcript in the circuit court, and obtained judgment thereon against the appellant and his sureties in the appeal bond; at the following term the defendant applied to set aside the judgment for certain reasons specified, but made no objection to the jurisdiction of the circuit court; it was held, that by thus appearing and failing to object to the jurisdiction, he was thereby estopped from doing so for the first time in the supreme court. The I. N. C. B. Co. v. Ritter, 36 Id., 668.

The other judicial districts and circuits are as follows:

First District.—The counties of Des Moines, Lee, Henry and Louisa.
SEC. 2. That the counties of Harrison, Monona, Woodbury, Plymouth, O'Brien, Sioux, Lyon and Osceola shall constitute the fourth judicial district.

SEC. 3. There shall be elected by the qualified electors of the fourteenth judicial district, at the general election in 1876 and every four years thereafter, a district judge and district attorney, and a circuit judge, who shall receive the same compensation as other district and circuit judges and district attorneys; and the said judges and district attorney shall enter upon the discharge of their duties on the first day of January, A. D. 1877, and shall hold their offices for four years, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

SEC. 4. The district and circuit courts shall be held in the several counties of the fourth judicial district as heretofore provided by law, and shall have full jurisdiction in all counties comprising said district and circuit prior to the passage of this act until the first day of January, A. D. 1877, after which time the jurisdiction of the judges of said fourth and fourteenth judicial districts and circuits shall extend to said districts and circuits as herein provided.

SEC. 5. On or before the first day of December, A. D. 1876, the judges of the fourth judicial district may, if they deem it necessary, make an order assigning terms of court in said district for the year A. D. 1877, and in the fourteenth judicial district terms of court in the several counties shall remain as heretofore fixed until altered by the judges of said fourteenth district; and said judges shall, on or before the fifteenth day of January, A. D. 1877, fix terms of court for the year 1877, to take effect at such date as they may order.

SEC. 6. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Approved March 8, 1876.
AN ACT in relation to the first, fifth and seventh judicial circuits of the state; sub-dividing the same; providing for appointments and election of judges of the circuit courts therein, and defining the powers and duties thereof.

SECTION 1. That the first judicial district of this state is hereby divided into two circuits, which shall be known as the first and second circuits of said judicial district, and shall be constituted as follows:

The first circuit of the first judicial district shall be composed of the counties of Lee and Henry.

The second circuit of the first judicial district shall be composed of the counties of Des Moines and Louisa.

SECTION 2. The fifth judicial district of this state is hereby divided into two circuits, which shall be known as the first and second circuits of said judicial district, and shall be constituted as follows:

The first circuit of the fifth judicial district shall be composed of the counties of Polk and Warren.

The second circuit of the fifth judicial district shall be composed of the counties of Madison, Adair, Guthrie and Dallas.

SECTION 3. The seventh judicial district of this state is hereby divided into two circuits, which shall be known as the first and second circuits of said judicial district, and shall be constituted as follows:

The first circuit of the seventh judicial district shall be composed of the counties of Clinton and Jackson.

The second circuit of the seventh judicial district shall be composed of the counties of Scott and Muscatine.

SECTION 4. From and after the first day of June, in the year 1878, the circuit judges at this date presiding over the circuits as now constituted in the first, fifth and seventh judicial districts respectively, shall be and are hereby assigned to the first circuits of their respective districts, as hereinbefore created, and during the term to which said circuit judges have been elected, and are now acting, the said circuit judges shall have and exercise jurisdiction within said respective first circuits to which they are by this act severally assigned, with same authority, powers and jurisdiction as though the subdivisions made by this act had been made and been in force at the date of their several elections as aforesaid, and any vacancy occurring in said first circuits shall be filled for said first circuits in the same manner as now provided by law for filling vacancies in judicial districts.

SECTION 5. Within thirty days from the taking effect of this act, the governor shall appoint a circuit judge for each of the said several second circuits by this act created, who shall, within thirty days thereafter, severally qualify as circuit judges are now required to qualify, and shall enter upon their duties as circuit judges of said respective second circuits upon the first day of June, in the year 1878. The terms of office of said appointees shall expire on the first day of January, in the year 1879; provided, that any vacancies occurring in said second circuits previous to said first day of January, 1879, shall be filled by appointment of the governor in the manner now provided for filling vacancies in the office of circuit judge.

SECTION 6. The said judges who may be appointed under section five hereof, or elected under the provisions of this act of said second circuits of said judicial districts, shall for and during the period after they enter
upon their duties, and up to the first day of January, 1880, hold terms of their said several courts at the time heretofore designated and assigned, and now being the times for holding the terms of the circuit courts in the counties composing said respective second circuits, and they are hereby authorized to hold such special terms in any county for the trial of continued causes pending in said circuit court as may be ordered by the circuit judge now acting, or that may be appointed for that county; provided, said order for a special term is made and entered at a regular term of said circuit court; and, provided further, that said special term shall be for trial of only those causes for which the last preceding regular term was the trial term, or in which both parties consent.

SEC. 7. At the general election to be held in the year 1878, there shall be elected in the counties composing said several circuits, as by this act constituted, a circuit judge of the respective second circuits within which said counties are situated as aforesaid, and notice of the holding of said election shall be included in the proclamation of the governor relating to such general election.

SEC. 8. The term of office of the several judges of the said second circuits of said judicial districts, as hereinbefore created, who shall be first elected under the provisions of this act, shall commence on the first day of January, in the year 1879, and shall expire on the first day of January, in the year 1881; provided, the governor shall have the same authority to fill vacancies, and the same provisions of law shall apply, and with the same force and effect, to any vacancies occurring in any of said first or second circuits by this act created, as now apply to vacancies in judicial circuits.

SEC. 9. At the general election to be held in 1880, and every fourth year thereafter, there shall be elected a judge of the circuit court for each of the said first and second circuits by this act created, who shall hold his office for the term of four years, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

SEC. 10. The judges of the said several first and second circuits, by this act created, shall have and exercise within the counties constituting their respective circuits, all the rights, powers and jurisdiction which are at this date possessed and exercised by the said several circuit judges within said counties, and all provisions of law now applicable to the circuit court, or to the judge thereof, shall apply, and are hereby made to apply, to said courts within said first and second circuits, and to the judges whose appointment and election are herein provided for, except so far as the same may be inconsistent with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 11. The records and books heretofore kept for the business of the circuit courts within and for said counties, shall be continued and used within said respective counties for the same purposes, under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 12. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

( Took effect March 19, 1878, by publication in newspapers.)

SEC. 164. The circuit judge having jurisdiction in counties having two county seats, shall hold terms for probate business at each of said county seats.
SEC. 165. At least [two] terms of each court shall be held in every organized county in each year, and the district and circuit judges of each judicial district shall, on or before the first Monday in December, A. D. 1873, and in each alternate year thereafter, designate and fix by an order under their hands, the times of holding the terms of such courts in each county in their districts for the two years next ensuing the first day of January thereafter, which order shall be forthwith forwarded by the district judge to the secretary of state and the clerk of the district court in each county in such district, and the clerk shall file the same and enter it of record in the journal of each court, and cause such order to be published for four weeks in some weekly newspaper published in such county, if there be any such published. The secretary of state shall, within ten days after receiving said orders, or before the first Monday in January after said orders are made, prepare a tabular statement of the times of holding the several courts as fixed by the several orders in his office, and have printed one thousand copies thereof, which shall be distributed as follows: One copy to each state officer, state library, library of the law department of the state university, each clerk of the district court, and sheriff; and the residue to the county auditors in proportion to the population of each county, for gratuitous distribution among the attorneys of the county.

SEC. 166. [A special term may be ordered in the county at any regular term of court in that county, or at any other time, by the judge, for the trial of all causes pending at the last regular term of said court held prior to said special term, in which either party shall have served upon the opposite party or his attorney, in the manner provided for the service of original notice, at least twenty days prior to said special term, a notice in writing that such cause will be brought on for trial. When ordering a special term, the court or judge shall direct whether a grand or trial jury or both shall be summoned.]

(Chapter 13, Laws of 1878.)

LEGALIZING SPECIAL TERMS OF COURT.

AN ACT to legalize certain orders for special terms of court and the proceedings therein.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That all orders heretofore entered at a regular term of any district or circuit court within the state, providing for and ordering a special term of said court, for the trial of causes pending in said court at said regular term, are hereby legalized and made valid. And the holding of any special term that has been or may hereafter be held under said order heretofore entered as aforesaid, is hereby legalized and authorized, and all proceedings at said special term shall be, and are hereby, made as valid and binding as though the same were made and had at a regular term of said court.

(Took effect February 25, by publication in newspapers.)

SEC. 167. If the judge does not appear on the day appointed for holding the court, the clerk shall make an entry thereof in his record, and adjourn the court till the next day, and so on until the third day, unless the judge appears, provided three days are allowed for such term.

SEC. 168. If the judge does not appear by five o'clock of the third day, and before the expiration of the time allotted to the term of the court, it shall stand adjourned till the next regular term.

An indictment found at a special term of the district court held on the day fixed by law for the regular term of court in another county of the district, was held not invalid on the ground of having been found at such special term. State v. Clark, 30 Iowa, 168.
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SEC. 169. If the judge is sick, or for any other sufficient cause is unable to attend court at the regularly appointed time, he may, by a written order, direct an adjournment to a particular day therein specified, and the clerk shall, on the first day of the term, or as soon thereafter as he receives the order, adjourn the court as therein directed. ¹

SEC. 170. No recognizance, or other instrument or proceeding, shall be rendered invalid by reason of there being a failure of the term; but all proceedings pending in court shall be continued to the next regular term, unless an adjournment be made as authorized in the last preceding section. ¹

SEC. 171. In cases of such continuances or adjournments, persons recognized or bound to appear at the regular term which has failed as aforesaid, shall be held bound in like manner to appear at the time so fixed, and their sureties, if any, shall be liable in case of their non-appearance, in the same manner as though the term had been held at the regular time and they had failed to make their appearance thereat.

SEC. 172. Upon any final adjournment of the court, all business not otherwise disposed of, will stand continued generally.

SEC. 173. When a county is not provided with a regular court house at the place where the courts are to be held, they shall be held at such place as the board of supervisors provide.

SEC. 174. If no suitable place be thus provided, the court may direct the sheriff to procure one.

SEC. 175. The district judges may interchange and hold each other's courts; and so may the circuit judges.

SEC. 176. The clerk shall, from time to time, read over all the entries made of record in open court; which, when correct, shall be approved and signed by the judge. ²

SEC. 177. When it is not practicable to have all the records prepared and thus approved during the term, they may be read, corrected, and approved at the next succeeding term; but such delay shall not prevent an execution from issuing in the meantime; and all other proceedings may take place in the same manner as though the record had been approved and signed. Entries authorized to be made in vacation shall be read, approved, and signed at the next term of the court. ³

¹ It was held under this section prior to the Code that where a trial was commenced in the middle of a term, under the belief that it can be concluded before the day when the judge is directed, but not imperatively required, to hold court in another county, he may remain and conclude that case, receive the verdict and pass judgment, even though this may be done on a day, or at a time, when regularly he would be opening or holding court in another county. State v. Knight, 19 Iowa, 94.

When at a regular term of the court, a special term has been ordered to be held at a future day fixed, which special term was postponed by the clerk, on the written order of the judge made in vacation, it was held that the postponement was regular under section 1583 of the Code of 1851, which was the same as this section. The State v. Ballenger, 10 Id., 388.

The judge may by written order to the clerk direct an adjournment of the term under this section. State v. Clark, 30 Id., p. 171.

² When by the omission of the clerk, judgment was not entered upon a verdict at the term at which it was returned, it was held competent for the court at a subsequent term, both parties appearing and being heard, to order the entry of judgment on the verdict. Shepherd v. Brenton, 20 Iowa, 41.

³ The failure of the judge to sign the records does not affect the binding force or effect of an order made during the term, dismissing an appeal. Ohare v. Leonard, 19 Id., 515.

The provisions of this section are directory; and a failure to sign the records will not affect the validity of the judgments entered therein. Childs v. McChesney, 20 Id., 481.

This provision of the statute, requiring the judge to sign the records, is directory merely, and a non-compliance therewith does not affect the validity of judgments entered on such records. Childs v. McChesney, Id., 481.
The record aforesaid is under the control of the court, and may be amended, or any entry therein expunged, at any time during the term at which it is made, or before it is signed by the judge.\footnote{This section applies to all entries made without authority, or upon a supposed state of facts, which is afterward found not to exist. The court may on its own motion, under this section, correct its record, and it is required to permit nothing to be made or remain of record that is not in accord with truth and within its authority. \textit{Boals v. Shules}, 29 Id., 507.}

Entries made, approved, and signed at a previous term, can be altered only to correct an evident mistake.\footnote{Where the record omitted to state that, in an equitable action, by consent the trial was by the court, an order may be made at a subsequent term only to correct an evident mistake. \textit{The State v. Munzenmaier}, 1 Id., 87. See further \textit{Roberts v. Austin, Corbin & Co.}, 26 Id., 315.}

The judges of the district and circuit court in any district, may provide by general rule:
1. That the time of filing pleadings or motions shall be other than provided in this code;
2. That issues in all, or a part of the counties in such district, shall be made up in vacation;
3. Prescribing penalties that shall follow the overruling or sustaining a motion or demurrer;
4. Adopting such other rules as they deem expedient, not inconsistent with this code. Such rules shall be signed by said judges, and such number published as they deem expedient, and shall be distributed by the district judge as follows: To the secretary of state, to each of the judges of the supreme court, attorney-general, clerk of the supreme court, state library, and law department of the state university, one copy each, to be filed and preserved in the said several offices or departments; and the residue to the clerks of the district court in each county composing such district, in such proportion as such judge deems proper. The expense of publishing and distributing such rules shall be paid by the counties composing the district, as the judges may direct. Such rules may be revised and changed as often as the judges deem proper, and shall be published and distributed in the same manner as a verdict and judgment, may be corrected on motion of the plaintiff, within the time and in the manner prescribed by the statute, even after payment and satisfaction by the defendant of the erroneous judgment. \textit{Goldsmith v. Clauson}, 14 Id., 278.
SEC. 181. The judge of the district or circuit court may appoint, whenever in the judgment of either of them it will expedite the public business, a short-hand reporter, who shall be well skilled in the art and competent to discharge the duties required, for the purpose of recording the oral testimony of witnesses [in civil cases upon the request of either party thereto, and in all criminal cases which are tried upon indictment, and in other criminal cases and such other matters as the judge may direct. But the judge shall not so direct in any criminal case unless it shall satisfactorily appear to him that the interests of the state or defendant require the reporting of the testimony in said case: provided, the defendant in any criminal case may have the testimony therein reported without an order of the judge by first paying or securing to said reporter his fees for reporting the same.]

SEC. 182. Such reporter shall take an oath faithfully to perform the duties of his office, which shall be filed in the office of the clerk. He shall attend such sessions of the court as the judge may direct, and may be removed by the judge making the appointment, for misconduct, incapacity, or inattention to duty.

SEC. 183. With consent of parties; actions, special proceedings, and other matters pending in the courts named in this chapter, may be taken under advisement by the judges, decided and entered of record in vacation, or at the next term; if so entered in vacation, they shall have the same force and effect from the time of such entry as if done in term time.

SEC. 184. The circuit court shall be held by the circuit judge, and be a court of record; shall have and use its own seal, having on the face thereof the words “circuit court” and the name of the county and state.

SEC. 185. In all judicial proceedings in any of the courts of this state where a jury trial has been commenced in any case during any term of court, and where such jury may agree upon a verdict, but not until after the time for holding court in some other county in the same district, and where the jury has agreed upon a verdict and reported the same after the opening of court in another county and judgment has been rendered thereon, then and in that case such judgment shall not be deemed invalid by reason of the time of receiving such verdict and the rendition of such judgment.

SEC. 186. In cases provided for in the preceding section, where the verdict has been so received and judgment has not been rendered thereon, as provided for in said section, then the time of the coming in of such verdict shall be no legal objection to the rendition of judgment thereon at the next term of the court in the county where such trial was had, but judgment shall then be rendered thereon; provided, there be no other good and sufficient reason why such judgment shall not then be rendered; then the time of the report of the verdict and the provisions of this section shall in all respects have a retrospective effect and operation.

It was held competent for the District Court to adopt and enforce rules limiting the right of witnesses subpoenaed and attending court in several cases at the same time, to fees for mileage and attendance in one case only. (Miffert v. The D. B. & M. R. Co., 34 Iowa, 430."

The short-hand reporter’s notes of the evidence and his transcript, or interpretation thereof, must be filed as a part of the records of the case; the first at the close of the examination, the second when prepared at the request of either party, and unless this requirement be complied with, these papers and their contents cannot be regarded as part of the record. (Lowe v. Lowe, 40 Iowa, 220-226.)

CHAPTER 6.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

SECTION 187. No judge of any court of record shall practice as an attorney or counselor at law, or give advice in relation to any action pending, or about to be brought in any of the courts of this state.

SECTION 188. All process issued by the clerk of the court shall bear date the day it is issued, to be attested in the name of the clerk who issued the same, and be under the seal of the court.

SECTION 189. All judicial proceedings must be public, unless otherwise specially provided by statute, or agreed upon by the parties.

SECTION 190. A judge or justice is disqualified from acting as such, except by mutual consent of parties, in any case wherein he is a party or interested, or where he is related to either party by consanguinity or affinity within the fourth degree, or where he has been attorney for either party in the action or proceeding. But this section does not prevent them from disposing of any preliminary matter not affecting the merits of the case.

SECTION 191. No court can be opened, nor any judicial business transacted on Sunday, except:
1. To give instructions to a jury then deliberating on their verdict;
2. To receive a verdict, or discharge a jury;
3. To exercise the powers of a single magistrate in a criminal proceeding;
4. And such other acts as are provided by law.

SECTION 192. Courts must be held at the places provided by law, except for the determination of actions, special proceedings, and other matters not requiring a jury, when they may, by consent of the parties therein, be held at some other place.

CHAPTER 7.

OF THE CLERK OF THE DISTRICT AND CIRCUIT COURTS.

SECTION 193. The clerk of the district court is, by virtue of his office, clerk of the circuit court.

SECTION 194. He shall keep his office at the county seat; shall attend the sessions of the district and circuit courts himself, or by deputy; keep the records, papers, and seals of both courts, and record their proceedings as hereinafter directed under the direction of the judges of each court respectively.

SECTION 195. The clerk of the district court shall, while acting as clerk of the circuit court, be known and designated as "clerk of the circuit court," and in all certificates and records relating to said court, signed by him, he shall so designate himself. The deputy of the clerk of the...
district court may perform any of the duties required by the clerk of the district court, to be performed in and for said circuit court; and may sign all certificates and records thereof, in the same manner and with the same force and effect as the clerk of the district court.

Sec. 196. The records of each court consist of the original papers constituting the causes adjudicated or pending in that court, and the books prescribed in the next section.

Sec. 197. The clerk is required to keep the following books for the business of the district and circuit courts severally:

1. A book containing the entries of the proceedings of the court, which may be known as the “record book,” and which is to have an index referring to each proceeding in each cause under the name of the parties, both plaintiff and defendant, and under the name of each person named in either party;

2. A book containing an abstract of the judgments, having in separate and appropriate columns the names of the parties, the date of the judgment, the damages recovered, costs, the date of the issuance and return of executions, with entry of satisfaction and other memoranda; which book may be known as the “judgment docket,” and is to have an index like that required for the record book;

3. A book in which to enter in detail the costs and fees in each action or proceeding under the title of the same, with an index like that required above, and which may be known as the “fee book.”

4. A book in which to enter the following matters in relation to any judgment under which real property is sold, entering them after the execution is returned—the title of the action, the date of the judgment, the amount of damages recovered, the total amount of costs, and the officer’s return in full—which book may be known as the “sale book,” and is to have an index like those required above:

5. A book in which to make a complete record when required by law;

6. A book to be called the “incumbrance book,” in which the sheriff shall enter a statement of the levy of every attachment on real estate, as required by Part III of this code;

7. A book to be known as the “appearance docket,” with an index to the same, in which all actions entered in said docket shall be indexed directly in the name of each plaintiff; and reversely in the name of each defendant therein;

8. A book in which an index of all liens in district or circuit courts shall be kept.

Sec. 198. The clerk shall enter in said appearance docket, each suit that shall be brought in the court, numbering them consecutively in the order in which they shall have been commenced, which number shall not be changed during the further progress of the suit. In entering the suits, the clerk shall set out the full name of all the parties, plaintiffs and defendants, as contained in the petition, or as subsequently made parties by any pleading, proceeding, or order, and shall give the date of the filing of the petition.

* An affidavit filed as the basis of an order for publication of the original notice in a suit to foreclose a mortgage becomes part of the record in the case. Bradley v. Jamison, 46 Iowa, 68.

* The entry of a judgment in the “record book,” and in the “judgment docket,” under the title of a single plaintiff and defendant, with the addition of “et al.,” to the name of the defendant, without an index referring to each defendant, does not operate as notice to third persons who were included as defendants. Cummings v. Long, 16 Iowa, 41.
SEC. 199. When the original notice shall be returned to the office of the clerk, he shall enter in said docket so much of the return thereon as to show who of the parties have been served therewith, and the manner and time of service.

SEC. 200. The clerk shall, immediately upon the filing thereof, make in the appearance docket a memorandum of the date of the filing of all petitions, demurrers, answers, motions, or paper of any other description in the cause; and no pleading of any description shall be considered as filed in the cause, or be taken from the clerk's office until the said memorandum is made.

SEC. 201. Immediately upon the sustaining or overruling of any demurrer or motion; the striking out or amendment of any pleading; trial of the cause; rendition of the verdict; entry of judgment; issuing of execution, or any other act or thing done in the progress of the cause, the like memorandum thereof shall be made in said docket, giving the date thereof, and the number of the book and page of the record where the entry thereof shall have been made, it being intended that the appearance docket shall be an index from the commencement to the end of a suit.

SEC. 202. The district and circuit judges of any county, may, by a joint order under their hands, direct that the records and minutes of both courts be kept in one set of books. But all matters touching decedent's estates, wills, administrations, guardians and heirs, and all business relating thereto transacted in the circuit court, and also the record of marriage licenses, shall be kept separate, in proper books prepared for that purpose, as heretofore.

SEC. 203. The clerk of the district court is required to report to the secretary of state, on or before the first Monday in November of each year, the number of convictions for all crimes and misdemeanors in that court in his county for the year preceding; and such report shall show the character of the offense and the sentence of punishment, the occupation of the convict, whether he can read and write, his general habits, and also the expenses of the county for criminal prosecutions during the year, including, but distinguishing, the compensation of the district attorney.

SEC. 204. The clerk, or deputy clerk of the district court is prohibited from holding the office of justice of the peace, or practicing, directly or indirectly, as an attorney or solicitor in the district or circuit court.

CHAPTER 8.

OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

SECTION 205. The district attorney shall appear for the state and the several counties composing his district, in all matters in which the state or any such county may be a party or interested, in the district and circuit courts of his district and before any judge on a writ of habeas corpus sued out by a person charged or convicted of a public offense within his district. When any of the above proceedings are taken from his district to the supreme court, he shall furnish to the
attorney-general a brief, containing the substance thereof, and the questions therein involved, before the proceeding is set for hearing in the supreme court. He shall also appear for the state, or any county, in any proceedings brought to his district from another on change of place of trial. He may, in his discretion, appear before a magistrate at the preliminary hearing of a criminal case; but nothing herein contained shall prevent the board of supervisors from employing other counsel, in any case properly belonging to his duties, when they deem it necessary."

Sec. 206. The district attorney shall, when requested, give his opinion in writing, without fee, upon all questions of law submitted to him by any county officer within his district, which have reference to the official duty of such officer, and, whenever requested by any such officer, he shall prepare proper drafts for contracts, forms, and other writings which may be wanted for the use of any county in his district, and he shall file in his office and preserve a copy of his opinions thus furnished.

Sec. 207. All moneys received by the district attorney belonging to the people of the state, or any county, shall, immediately upon the receipt thereof, be paid by him to the officer, who by law is entitled to the custody of the same."

CHAPTER 9.

OF ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS.

Section 208. All persons, who by the laws heretofore in force were permitted to practice as attorneys and counselors, may continue to practice as such; and, hereafter, any person twenty-one years of age, who is an inhabitant of this state, and who satisfies any court of record that he or she possesses the requisite learning, and is of good moral character, may, by such court, be licensed to practice as an attorney and counselor in all the courts of the state, upon taking an oath to support the constitution of the United States and of this state, and to faithfully discharge the duty of an attorney and counselor of the courts of the state according to the best of his or her ability.

Sec. 209. Graduates of the law department of the Iowa State University, shall be admitted by any court of record to practice as attorneys and counselors in all the courts of the state, upon the production of their diploma and taking the oath prescribed in the preceding section.

* A criminal cause is under the control of the district attorney until the supreme court acquires jurisdiction, after which it is under the sole control of the attorney-general. The State v. Fleming, 13 Iowa, 443.

The board of supervisors has power to employ an attorney, or attorneys, to prosecute in a criminal case properly belonging to the duties of the district-attorney; and the board may properly devolve the duty and power of carrying out such employment to a committee of its own members. Hopkins v. Clayton County, 32 Id., 15.

* Where a change of venue is taken by a defendant in a criminal case to another county, and he enters into bond for his appearance at the latter county, which is forfeited for want of appearance, the forfeiture belongs to the county where, by the terms of the bond, the defendant was bound to appear; and suit on the bond should be brought in that county. Decatur County v. Maxwell, 26 Iowa, 398.
SEC. 210. Any practicing attorney of another state, having professional business in the courts of this state, may be admitted to practice in either of such courts, upon taking the oath aforesaid.

SEC. 211. It is the duty of an attorney and counselor:
1. To maintain the respect due to the courts of justice and judicial officers;
2. To counsel or maintain no other actions, proceedings or defenses than those which appear to him legal and just, except the defense of a person charged with a public offense;
3. To employ, for the purpose of maintaining the causes confided to him, such means only as are consistent with truth, and never to seek to mislead the judges by any artifice or false statement of fact or law;
4. To maintain inviolate the confidence, and, at any peril to himself, to preserve the secret of his client;
5. To abstain from all offensive personalities, and to advance no fact prejudicial to the honor or reputation of a party or witness, unless required by the justice of the cause with which he is charged;
6. Not to encourage either the commencement or continuance of an action or proceeding from any motive of passion or interest;
7. Never to reject, for any consideration personal to himself, the cause of the defenseless or the oppressed.

SEC. 212. An attorney and counselor who is guilty of deceit or collusion, or consents thereto, with intent to deceive a court, or judge, or a party to an action or proceeding, is liable to be disbarred, and shall forfeit to the injured party treble damages, to be recovered in a civil action.

SEC. 213. An attorney and counselor has power:
1. To execute in the name of his client a bond, or other written instrument, necessary and proper for the prosecution of an action or proceeding about to lie or already commenced; or for the prosecution or defense of any right growing out of an action, proceeding, or final judgment rendered therein;
2. To bind his client to any agreement, in respect to any proceeding within the scope of his proper duties and powers; but no evidence of any such agreement is receivable, except the statement of the attorney himself, his written agreement signed and filed with the clerk, or an entry thereof upon the records of the court;
3. To receive money claimed by his client in an action or proceeding during the pendency thereof, or afterward, unless he has been previously discharged by his client, and upon payment thereof, and not otherwise, to discharge the claim or acknowledge satisfaction of the judgment.

"The record of an agreement between attorneys respecting a matter in litigation, based upon testimony or affidavits offered after the agreement was disputed, constitutes no stronger evidence than the testimony or affidavits themselves, and is not conclusive upon the objecting party. Hillier v. Landis, 44 Iowa, 223. Beck, J., dissenting.

In this case a motion was made to amend the record by adding thereto the statement that, by agreement of counsel, the case was to be heard by the court and a decree rendered in vacation, as of the term at which it was submitted. The motion was supported by affidavits and opposed by counter-affidavits denying the existence of such agreement. The court below sustained the motion. It was held by the supreme court that such a record was not sufficient to establish the alleged agreement, and reversed the judgment.

An attorney employed to secure the possession of real property by legal proceedings, cannot bind his client by an agreement to pay the party in possession a sum of money in consideration of the surrender of the possession. Stuck v. Reese, 15 Id., 123.

The record of an agreement between attorneys respecting a matter in litigation, based upon testimony or affidavits offered after the agreement is disputed, is no stronger evidence than the testimony or affidavits themselves, and is not conclusive upon the objecting party. Hillier v. Landis, 44 Id., 223."
SEC. 214. The court may, on motion, for either party and on the showing of reasonable grounds therefor, require the attorney for the adverse party, or for any one of the several adverse parties, to produce, or prove by his own oath or otherwise, the authority under which he appears, and, until he does so, may stay all proceedings by him on behalf of the parties for whom he assumes to appear.

SEC. 215. An attorney has a lien for a general balance of compensation upon:
1. Any papers belonging to his client, which have come into his hands in the course of his professional employment;
2. Money in his hands belonging to his client;
3. Money due his client in the hands of the adverse party, or attorney of such party, in an action or proceeding in which the attorney claiming the lien was employed, from the time of giving notice in writing to such adverse party, or attorney of such party, if the money is in the possession or under the control of such attorney, which notice shall state the amount claimed, and, in general terms, for what services.

4. After judgment in any court of record, such notice may be given and the lien made effective against the judgment debtor, by entering the same in the judgment docket opposite the entry of the judgment.

SEC. 216. Any person interested may release such lien, by executing a bond in a sum double the amount claimed, or in such sum as may be fixed by a judge, payable to the attorney, with surety to be approved by the clerk of the supreme or district court, conditioned to pay an amount finally found due the attorney for his services, which amount may be ascertained by suit on the bond. Such lien will be released, unless the attorney, within ten days after demand therefor, files with the clerk a full and complete bill of particulars of the services and amount claimed for each item, or written contract with the party for whom the services were rendered.

SEC. 217. Any court of record may revoke or suspend the license of an attorney or counselor at law to practice therein, and a revocation or suspension in one county operates to the same extent in the courts of all other counties.

* The lien of an attorney on the moneys due to his client and in the hands of the adverse party, is binding from the date of notice to such party, and will have priority over proceedings in garnishment wherein the notice is subsequently served. *Myers v. McHugh, 16 Iowa, 336. But where the right to set off a judgment recovered in one action against that recovered in another between the same parties arises before notice of the lien is given, the right of set-off is superior. *Hurst v. Sheets et al., 21 Id., 501.

At any time before an attorney gives notice to the adverse party of his lien for fees upon money due his client, and in the absence of collusion between the parties to the suit, it is entirely competent for them to settle without reference to the claim of the attorney for his fees. *Cesar v. Sergeant, 7 Id., 317.

An attorney is entitled to a lien for his services in an action by giving notice thereof to the adverse party, against whom the judgment has been rendered, and after such notice the latter cannot escape responsibility to the attorney by paying the money to the clerk, though the attorney have notice thereof, nor do any act to defeat the lien, which can only be discharged by payment or legal proceedings. *Fisher v. The City of Oska, 28 Id., 381.

The claim by an attorney of a lien on the judgment must be in writing to bind the judgment creditor. *Phillips v. Gorman, 43 Id., 101. See second head note on page 350, 48 Iowa.

* A, an attorney, claimed a lien upon a judgment which he had recovered for his client, C, and subsequently the latter filed a bond, in conformity with section 216 of the code, to discharge the lien. *Held, that the lien was not kept in force by the filing of a bond by the attorney in compliance with sections 225 and 226 of the code. *Cross v. Ackley, 40 Iowa, 493.

In order to revoke or suspend the license of an attorney there must be an accusation and charges—a notice and a "day in court"; and it cannot be done summarily by order of the court. *The State of Iowa v. Start, 7 Iowa, 499.
SEC. 218. The following are sufficient causes for revocation or suspension:

1. When he has been convicted of a felony, or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude, in either of which cases the record of conviction is conclusive evidence;

2. When he is guilty of a willful disobedience or violation of the order of the court, requiring him to do or forbear an act connected with, or in the course of his profession;

3. For a willful violation of any of the duties of an attorney or counselor as hereinbefore prescribed;

4. For doing any other act to which such a consequence is, by law, attached.

SEC. 219. The proceedings to remove or suspend an attorney may be commenced by the direction of the court, or on motion of any individual. In the former case, the court must direct some attorney to draw up the accusation; in the latter, the accusation must be drawn up and sworn to by the person making it.

SEC. 220. If the court deem the accusation sufficient to justify further action, it shall cause an order to be entered requiring the accused to appear and answer on a day therein fixed, either at the same or a subsequent term, and shall cause a copy of the accusation and order to be served upon him personally.

SEC. 221. To the accusation he may plead or demur, and the issues joined thereon shall, in all cases, be tried by the court, all the evidence being reduced to writing, filed and preserved.

SEC. 222. If the accused plead guilty, or fail to answer, the court shall proceed to render such judgment as the case requires.

SEC. 223. In case of a removal or suspension being ordered by a district or circuit court, an appeal therefrom lies to the supreme court, and all the original papers, together with a transcript of the record, shall thereupon be transferred to the supreme court, to be there considered and finally acted upon. A judgment of acquittal by the district or circuit court is final.

SEC. 224. An attorney who receives the money or property of his client in the course of his professional business, and refuses to pay or deliver it in a reasonable time after demand, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 225. When the attorney claims to be entitled to a lien upon the money or property, he is not liable to the penalties of the preceding section, until the person demanding the money proffers sufficient security for the payment of the amount of the attorney's claim when it is legally ascertained.

SEC. 226. Nor is he in any case liable as aforesaid, provided he gives sufficient security that he will pay over the whole, or any portion thereof, to the claimant when he is found entitled thereto.

* A proceeding upon charges preferred by a private prosecutor to disbar an attorney is a special proceeding wherein a change of venue on account of the prejudice of the judge may be granted on the same conditions and upon compliance with the same rules as in ordinary actions. The State v. Clarke, 46 Iowa, 155.

b See note y, ante, p. 45.
CHAPTER 10.

OF JURORS.

SECTION 227. All qualified electors of the state, of good moral character, sound judgment, and in full possession of the senses of hearing and seeing, are competent jurors in their respective counties.

Sec. 228. The following persons are exempt from liability to act as jurors: All persons holding office under the laws of the United States or of this state; all practicing attorneys, physicians, and clergymen; all acting professors or teachers of any college, school, or other institution of learning; and all persons disabled by bodily infirmity, or over sixty-five years of age.

Sec. 229. 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 the sickness of a member of his family, requires his absence.

Sec. 230. Unless the judge otherwise orders, jurors shall be summoned to appear at ten o'clock a.m. of the second day of the term, at which time they shall be called and all excuses heard and determined by the court. If any person summoned fail to appear without sending a sufficient excuse, the court shall issue a rule returnable at that or the succeeding term, requiring him to appear, and show cause why he should not be fined for contempt, and unless he renders a sufficient excuse for such failure, the court may fine him in any amount not exceeding ten dollars, and shall require him to pay the costs, and stand committed until the fine and costs are paid.

Sec. 231. The number of grand jurors shall be fifteen, and in counties containing less than fifteen thousand inhabitants as shown by the last preceding census, the trial jurors shall consist of the same number, unless the judge otherwise orders. But in counties containing a greater number of inhabitants, the number of trial jurors shall be twenty-four.

Sec. 232. Should there not be the number of trial jurors in attendance, as provided in the preceding section, by reason of a failure of the persons summoned to attend, or because excused as provided in section two hundred and thirty of this chapter, the requisite number of persons to supply the deficiency shall be drawn in the same manner as provided in sections two hundred and forty and two hundred and forty-one of this chapter. The persons so drawn shall be forthwith summoned to appear, and serve as trial jurors during the term.

Sec. 233. If, in the judgment of the court, the business of the term does not require the attendance of all, or a portion of the trial jurors, they, or such portion as the court deems proper, may be discharged. Should it afterward appear that a jury is required, the court may direct them to be resummoned, or impanel a jury from the bystanders.

Sec. 234. Two jury lists, one consisting of seventy-five persons to serve as grand jurors, and one consisting of one hundred and fifty persons, or, in counties containing more than twenty thousand inhabitants, of two hundred and fifty persons, to serve as trial jurors, and composed of persons competent and liable to serve as jurors, shall annually be made in each county from which to select jurors for the year commencing on the first day of January:

*That the lists of grand and petit jurors collected under section 234, and accompanying the proper election returns, are not authenticated by a formal certificate, is not, in the absence of fraud, sufficient cause for setting aside an indictment. *The State v. Anselme*, 15 Iowa, 43. See *State v. De Long*, 12 Id., 453.
SEC. 235. Should there be less than the required number of such persons in any county, the list shall comprise all those who answer the above description in the same proportion.

SEC. 236. On or before the first Monday in September in each year, the county auditor shall apportion the number to be selected from each election precinct, as nearly as practicable in proportion to the number of votes polled therein at the last general election, and shall deliver a statement thereof to the sheriff.¹

SEC. 237. The sheriff shall cause a written notice to be delivered to one of the judges of election in each precinct of the county, on or before the day of the general election in each year, informing them of the number of jurors apportioned for the ensuing year to their respective precincts.

SEC. 238. The judges shall thereupon make the requisite selection, and return lists of names as selected to the auditor with the returns of the election, and in case the judges of election shall fail to make and return said lists as herein required, the county canvassers shall, at the meeting to canvass the votes polled in the county, make such lists for the delinquent precincts, and the auditor shall file said lists in his office and cause a copy thereof to be recorded in the election book.

SEC. 239. Grand jurors shall be selected for the first term in the year at which jurors are required, commencing next after the first day of January in each year, and shall serve for one year. Trial jurors shall be selected for each term wherein they are required; but no person shall be required to attend as a trial juror more than two terms in the same year, and in counties containing a population of more than five thousand inhabitants, it shall be a cause of challenge that the person has served on a jury in a court of record within one year, unless he be a member of the regular panel.²

SEC. 240. At least twenty days prior to the first day of any term at which a jury is to be selected, the auditor or his deputy, must write out the names on the lists aforesaid which have not been previously drawn as jurors during the year, on separate ballots, and the clerk of the district court, or his deputy, and sheriff [or his deputy] having compared said ballots with the lists, and corrected the same, if necessary, shall place the ballots in a box provided for that purpose.

SEC. 241. After thoroughly mixing the same, the clerk, or his deputy, shall draw therefrom the requisite number of jurors to serve as aforesaid, and shall, within three days thereafter, issue a precept to the sheriff, commanding him to summon the said jurors to appear before the court as provided in section two hundred and thirty of this chapter.³

SEC. 242. The sheriff shall immediately obey such precept, and, on or before the day for the appearance of said jurors, must make return thereof, and on failure to do so, without sufficient cause, is liable to be fined for a contempt in any amount not exceeding fifty dollars.

SEC. 243. Except when required at a special term which has been called in vacation, the grand jury need not be summoned after the first term, and is subject to all the provisions of law applicable to regular terms except as respects the selection of grand jurors.

¹ See as to conflict between this section and section 2723 of the Revision of 1860.
² See State v. Munzenmaier, 24 Iowa, 87.
SEC. 244. Where, from any cause, the persons summoned to serve as grand or trial jurors fail to appear, or when from any cause the court shall decide that the grand or trial jurors have been illegally elected or drawn, the court may set aside the precept under which the jurors were summoned, and cause a precept to be issued to the sheriff commanding him to summon a sufficient number of persons from the body of the county, to serve as jurors at the term of court then being held, which precept may be made returnable forthwith, or at some subsequent day of the term, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 245. At the close of each term the clerk of the court must make out a certificate to each juror of the amount to which he is entitled for his services, which certificate shall authorize the county auditor to issue a warrant to each juror for the said amount on the county treasurer without the same being audited by the board of supervisors.

CHAPTER 11.

OF SECURITIES AND INVESTMENTS.

SECTION 246. Whenever security is required to be given by law, or by order on judgment of a court, and no particular mode is prescribed, it shall be by bond.

SEC. 247. Such security, when not otherwise directed, may, if for the benefit of individuals, be given to the party intended to be thereby secured. If in relation to the public matters concerning the inhabitants of one county or part of a county, it may be made payable to the county; if concerning the inhabitants of more than one county, it may be made payable to the state. But a mere mistake in these respects will not vitiate the security.

SEC. 248. No defective bond or other security, or affidavit, in any case, shall prejudice the party giving or making it, provided it be so when prejudice the party giving or making it, provided it be so when prejudice the party giving or making it, provided it be so when prejudice the party giving or making it, provided it be so when prejudice the party giving or making it, provided it be so when prejudice the party giving or making it, provided it be so when prejudice the party giving or making it, provided it be so when prejudice the party giving or making it, provided it be so when prejudice the party giving or making it, provided it be so when prejudice the party giving or making it, provided it be so when prejudice the party giving or making it, provided it be so when prejudice the party giving or making it, provided it be so when prejudice the party giving or making it, provided it be so when prejudice the party giving or making it, provided it be so
rectified within a reasonable time after the defect is discovered, as not to cause essential injury to the other party.¹

SEC. 249. The surety in every bond provided for by this code, must be a resident of this state, and worth double the sum to be secured beyond the amount of his debts, and have property liable to execution in this state equal to the sum to be secured. Where there are two or more sureties in the same bond, they must, in the aggregate, have the qualification prescribed in this section.²

SEC. 250. The officer whose duty it is to take a surety in any bond provided for by this code, shall require the person offered as surety to make affidavit of his qualification, which affidavit may be made before such officer, or other officer authorized to administer oaths. The taking of such an affidavit, shall not exempt the officer from any liability to which he might otherwise be subject for taking insufficient security.*

SEC. 251. Where investments of money are directed to be made, and no mode of investment is pointed out by statute, they must be made in the stocks or bonds of this state, or of those of the United States, and upon bond or mortgage of real property of the clear uncompromised value of at least twice the investment.

SEC. 252. When such investment is made by order of any court, the security taken shall in no case be discharged, impaired, or transferred, without an order of the court to that effect entered on the minutes thereof.

SEC. 253. The clerk or other person appointed in such cases to make the investment, must receive all moneys as they become due thereon, and apply or reinvest the same under the direction of the court, unless the court appoint some other person to do such acts.

SEC. 254. Once in each year, and oftener if required by the court, the person so appointed must, on oath, render to the court an account in writing of all moneys so received by him, and of the application thereof.

SEC. 255. When it is admitted by the pleading or examination of a party that he has in his possession, or under his control, any money or property capable of delivery, which is in any degree the subject of litigation, the power given to the court to allow an amendment of a defective bond or other security, under section 248 above, was held not to authorize the fixing of an omitted stamp to an appeal bond in a case appealed from a justice of the peace. Hughes v. Strickler, 19 Iowa, 413, 418.

The jurat of an affidavit, offered in evidence, may be amended by adding thereto a reference to the notarial seal of the notary before whom the affidavit was made, which reference was omitted in the original jurat. Hallett v. The C. & N. W. R'y Co., 22 Id., 259.

The affidavit may be amended in substance as well as in form. Langworthy v. Waters et al., 11 Id., 432.

Where the penalty in an attachment bond is for too small an amount, the same may be amended by filing a new bond in the proper amount. Gourley v. Carmody, 23 Id., 212; Elliott v. Stevens & Co., 10 Id., 418.

So, also, where an attachment bond recited that the proceedings were being had in the District Court of a county which was not the one in which the action was in fact commenced; held, that the defect could be cured by an amended bond being filed. Holmes & Avery v. Budd, 11 Id., 186.

An affidavit for an attachment may be amended, and the plaintiff will not be prejudiced by the defect corrected; nor is it necessary to issue and levy a new writ upon the property attached. Wadsworth & Wells v. Cheaney & Stinson, 13 Id., 576.

The sureties in the aggregate, if more than one, must have the qualifications required by the statute. Per Dillon, J., in Wasson v. Mitchell, 18 Iowa, 154.

A justice of the peace may refuse to accept the surety on an appeal bond, unless he will justify that he is worth the required amount over and above his liabilities and property exempt from execution. Lane & Wilson v. Goldsmith, 23 Iowa, 240.

The act of the clerk in passing upon the sufficiency of a stay bond is not a judicial one, and he is liable to any damages accruing to the judgment creditor by reason of his negligence in approving an insufficient bond. Hubbard v. Switzer, 47 Id., 681.
gation, and which is held by him as trustee for another party, the court, or judge thereof, may order the same to be deposited in the office of the clerk, or delivered to such party, with or without security, subject to the farther direction of the court; or may order such money to be deposited in a bank with the consent of the parties in interest, to the credit of the court in which the action is pending, and the same shall be paid out by such bank, only upon the check of the clerk annexed to the certified order of the court directing such payment.¹

SEC. 256. Whenever a court, or judge, in the exercise of its or his authority, has ordered the deposit or delivery of money or other property, and the order is disobeyed, the court, besides punishing the disobedience, may make an order requiring the sheriff to take the money or property, and deposit or deliver it in conformity with the directions of the court or judge.

SEC. 257. The sheriff has the same power in such cases, as when acting under an order for the delivery of personal property.

CHAPTER 12.

OF NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Section 258. The governor may appoint and commission one or more notaries public in each county, and may at any time revoke such appointment. The commissions of all notaries public heretofore, or hereafter, issued prior to the fourth day of July, A. D. 1876, shall expire on that day, and commissions subsequently issued shall be for no longer period than three years, and all such commissions shall expire on the fourth day of July in the same year. The secretary of state shall, on or before the first day of June, A. D. 1876, and every three years thereafter, notify each notary when his commission will expire.²

SEC. 259. Before any such commission is delivered to the person appointed, he shall:
1. Procure a seal upon which shall be engraved the words “notarial seal” and “Iowa,” with his surname at length, and at least the initials of his christian name;
2. Execute a bond to the state of Iowa in the sum of five hundred dollars, conditioned for the true and faithful execution of the duties of his office, which bond shall be approved by the clerk of the district court of the proper county;
3. Write on said bond, or a paper attached thereto, his signature, and place thereon a distinct impression of his official seal;
4. File such bond with attached papers, if any, in the office of the secretary of state;
5. Remit to such secretary the fee required by law.

When the secretary of state is satisfied that the foregoing particulars have been performed, he shall issue a certificate of acknowledgment to the notary public, which shall be in the following form:

The certificate of acknowledgment of a notary public must be in the county for which he is a notary, or the acknowledgment will be defective. Willard v. Cramer, 36 Iowa, 22.

Affixing his seal with the county engraved thereon, does not cure the defect. Id.

The record of a bill of sale or other instrument thus defectively acknowledged does not impart notice. Id.
have been fully complied with, he shall deliver the commission to the person appointed.

SEC. 260. When the secretary of state delivers the commission to the person appointed, he shall make a certified copy thereof and forward the same to the clerk of the district court of the proper county, who shall file and preserve the same in his office, and it shall be deemed sufficient evidence to enable such clerk to certify that the person so commissioned is a notary public during the time such commission is in force.

SEC. 261. Should the commission of any person appointed notary public be revoked by the governor, the secretary of state shall immediately notify such person, and the clerk of the district court of the proper county, through the mail.

SEC. 262. Each notary is invested with the powers and shall perform the duties which pertain to that office by the custom and law of merchants.

SEC. 263. Every notary public is required to keep a true record of all notices given or sent by him, with the time and manner in which the same were given or sent, and the names of all the parties to whom the same were given or sent, with a copy of the instrument in relation to which the notice is served, and of the notice itself.

SEC. 264. On the death, resignation, or removal from office, of any notary, his records, with all his official papers, shall, within three months therefrom, be deposited in the office of the clerk of the district court in the county for which such notary shall have been appointed; and if any notary, on his resignation or removal, neglects for three months so to deposit them, he shall be held guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished accordingly, and be liable in an action to any person injured by such neglect; and if an executor or administrator of a deceased notary willfully neglects for three months after his acceptance of that appointment, to deposit the records and papers of a deceased notary which came into his hands in said clerk's office, he shall be held guilty of a misdemeanor and punished accordingly.

SEC. 265. If a notary remove his residence from the county for which he was appointed, such removal shall be taken as a resignation.

SEC. 266. Each clerk aforesaid shall receive and safely keep all such records and papers of the notary in the cases above named, and shall give attested copies of them under the seal of his court, for which he may demand such fees as by law may be allowed to the notaries, and such copies shall have the same effect as if certified by the notary.

The certificate of a notary public must be authenticated by an impression thereon of his notarial seal containing the name of the state, and in the absence of such authentication, a deposition will be suppressed. Stephens v. Williams, 46 Id., 540.

The clerk of the county in and for which a notary public is appointed, may certify to the fact of his appointment, but cannot certify to the genuineness of the notaries' signature, which can only be evidenced by the proper notarial seal. Id.

Where the only seal attached to the notary's certificate was a wafer with the name and residence of the notary written thereon with a pen, it was held to be insufficient as a seal. Id.

A certificate of acknowledgment of a notary public which fails to show the county for which he is such notary, is fatally defective, and affixing his seal upon which the name of the county is engraved, will not cure the defect. Willard v. Cramer, 36 Id., 22.

* The certificate of a notary public, showing the manner in which notice of protest was served upon parties, is not rendered inadmissible as evidence, because it was not made at the time of the presentation and protest. Chatham Bank v. Allison, 15 Iowa, 391.
CHAPTER 13.

OF COMMISSIONERS IN OTHER STATES.

SECTION 267. The governor may appoint and commission in each of the United States and territories, one or more commissioners, to continue in office for the term of three years from the date of commission, unless such appointment shall be sooner revoked by the governor; such commissioners, when qualified as hereinafter provided, shall be empowered to administer oaths, take depositions and affidavits to be used in the courts of this state, and to take acknowledgments of proof of deeds and other instruments to be recorded and used in this state.

SEC. 268. Each commissioner, exercising the authority conferred upon him by this chapter, shall have an official seal, on which shall be engraved the words "COMMISSIONER FOR IOWA," with his surname at length, and at least the initials of his christian name; also the name of the state in which he has been commissioned to act, which seal must be so engraved as to make a clear impression on wax or wafer.

SEC. 269. A signature and impression of such seal of any commissioner, qualified as herein provided, and corresponding with that on file in the office of the secretary of state, shall be entitled to the same credit as evidence in the courts and public offices of this state, as the signature and seal of a clerk of the district court or notary public of this state.

SEC. 270. Such commissioner is authorized to demand for his services the same fee as may be allowed for similar services by the laws of the state in which he is to exercise his office.

SEC. 271. Oaths administered by any such commissioner, affidavits and depositions taken by him, and acknowledgments as aforesaid certified by him over his official signature and seal, are made as effectual in law to all intents and purposes, as if done and certified by a clerk of the district court or justice of the peace of this state.

SEC. 272. Before such commissioner can perform any of the duties of his office, he is required to take and subscribe an oath that he will support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the state of Iowa, and that he will faithfully perform the duties of such office; which oath shall be taken and subscribed before some judge or clerk of a court of record in the state in which the commissioner is to exercise his appointment, and certified under the hand of the person taking it, and the seal of his court, or before a duly authorized commissioner for Iowa, resident in said state, which certificate shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state of this state, and on which shall be the official signature and a clear impression of the official seal of such commissioner.

SEC. 273. The secretary of state, upon the reception of the certificate as provided in section two hundred and sixty-nine of this chapter, shall examine the same, and if this chapter has been strictly complied with, it shall be his duty to forward to said commissioner a certificate properly attested, that he has been duly commissioned a commissioner for Iowa; and that he is duly qualified as required by the laws of Iowa authorizing the appointment of commissioners in other states; and it shall be the further duty of the secretary of state to forward a duplicate of said certificate to the secretary of state in which said commissioner may have been appointed.
Sec. 274. The secretary of state shall cause to be published with the session laws of each general assembly, a full and complete list of all commissioners for Iowa who are duly qualified, and whose commissions do not expire on or before the fourth day of July of the year in which such publication is made, which list shall give the post office address, date of qualification, and date of expiration of the commission of each commissioner.

Sec. 275. Commissioners of the like nature appointed in this state, under the authority of any other of the United States or territories, are hereby invested with the authority of a justice of the peace to issue subpoenas, requiring the attendance of witnesses before them to give their testimony by deposition or affidavit, in any matter in which such deposition or affidavit may be taken by the law of such other state, and they are also authorized to administer oaths in any matter in relation to which they are required or permitted by such law of the other states; and false swearing in such cases is hereby made subject to the penal laws of this state relating to perjury; provided that such commissioner shall cause to be filed in the office of the secretary of state a certificate of the secretary of the state or territory for which he claims to act, that he is properly appointed and qualified as required by the laws of said state, and has in his possession a certificate that this section has been complied with.

Sec. 276. The secretary of state shall keep in his office a complete record of all appointments made by the governor, pursuant to the provisions of this chapter.

CHAPTER 14.

OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF OATHS.

Sec. 277. The following officers are authorized to administer oaths, and take and certify the acknowledgment of instruments in writing: Each judge of the supreme court; each judge of the district court; each judge of the circuit court; the clerk of the supreme court; each clerk of the district court as such, or as clerk of the circuit court; each deputy clerk of the district and circuit courts; each county auditor; each deputy county auditor; each sheriff and his deputies, in cases where they are authorized by law to select commissioners or appraisers, or to impanel jurors for the view or appraisement of property, or are directed as an official duty to have property appraised, or take the answers of garnishees; each justice of the peace within his county; each notary public within his county.

[The governor of the state, the secretary of state, the auditor of state, and the treasurer of the state, are authorized to administer oaths in any matter pertaining to the business of their respective offices, or that may come before them for consideration and action as members of the executive council.]

(Took effect by publication in newspapers, March 30, 1880.)

Sec. 278. Persons conscientiously opposed to swearing may affirm, and shall be subject to the penalties of perjury as in case of swearing.
TITLE IV.

RELATING TO COUNTY, TOWNSHIP, TOWN, AND CITY GOVERNMENT.

CHAPTER 1.

OF COUNTIES.

Section 279. Each county is a body corporate for civil and political purposes only, and as such may sue and be sued; shall keep a seal such as provided by law; may acquire and hold property and make all contracts necessary or expedient for the management, control, and improvement of the same; and, for the better exercise of its civil and political powers, may make any order for the disposition of its property, and may do such other acts and exercise such other powers as may be allowed by law.*

Sec. 280. Counties bounded by a stream or other waters, have concurrent jurisdiction over the whole of the waters lying between them.

RELOCATION—COUNTY SEAT.

Sec. 281. Whenever the citizens of any county desire the re-location of their county seat, they may petition their board of supervisors respecting the same at any regular session.

Sec. 282. Such petition shall designate the place at which the petitioners desire to have the county seat re-located, and shall be signed by none but legal voters of said county, and shall be accompanied by affidavits sufficient to satisfy said board that the signers are all legal voters of said county, and that the signatures on said petition are all genuine.

Sec. 283. Remonstrances, signed by legal voters of the county only, and verified in like manner as the petition, may also be presented to the same board. If the same persons petition and remonstrate they shall be held liable to private actions for the neglect of their officers in respect to highways, unless the statute has by express provision created the liability. Soper v. Henry County, 26 Iowa, 264.

Counties are corporations for political purposes, and as such are clothed with the attribute of perpetual succession. Prescott v. Gonsor, 54 Id., 175, 177.

A county as a municipal corporation having authority to hold and dispose of lands granted to it, possesses the incidental power, the same as a natural person, to do, through its proper officers, whatever in their judgment may be necessary to preserve and protect its interests in and title to the same. It was accordingly held that a county, through its board of supervisors, in view of the fact that its interests and claims in respect to the swamp lands under congressional and state grants, were involved in doubt, might make a valid contract with an individual, to the effect that in case he should succeed through his efforts and labor in having the claims of the county established and allowed by the general government, he should be entitled to receive, as compensation for his services, one-half the land, or the indemnity granted in lieu thereof. Allen v. Cerro Gordo County, 34 Id., 54. Nor is it necessary that such contract should be submitted to a vote of the people. Id.
COUNTIES. [Title IV.


counted only on the remonstrance, and if a greater number of legal voters remonstrate against the relocation than petition for it, no election shall be ordered.

SEC. 284. Sixty days' notice of the presentation of such petition shall be given by three insertions in a weekly newspaper, if there be one printed in the county; if no paper be therein printed, by posting the same in every township in the county, and on the door of the court house therein. b

SEC. 285. Upon the presentation of such a petition, signed by at least one-half of all the legal voters in the county as shown by the last preceding census, if the notice hereinafter prescribed shall have been given, the board shall order that at the next general election a vote shall be taken between said place and the existing county seat, and shall require a constable of each township in the county to post notices of such order in three public places in such township at least fifty days before said election, and shall also publish a notice of such election in some newspaper, if there be one published in the county, for four consecutive weeks, the last publication to be at least twenty days before said election. c

SEC. 286. Such election shall be conducted as elections for county officers. The ballot shall state that it was cast for the county seat, and name the place voted for.

SEC. 287. If the point designated in the petition obtain a majority of all the votes cast, the board of supervisors shall make a record thereof, and declare the same to be the county seat of said county, and shall remove the records and documents thereto as early as practicable thereafter.

SEC. 288. The vote for re-location above provided for, shall not take place in any county oftener than once in three years. d

BONDED INDEBTEDNESS

SEC. 289. In any county, the outstanding indebtedness of which, on the first day of January, [1880.] exceeded the sum of five thousand dollars, the board of supervisors, by a vote of two-thirds of all the members thereof, are empowered, if they deem it for the public interest, to fund the same and issue bonds of the county therefor, in sums not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars each, having not more than ten years to run, and bearing a rate of interest not exceeding [seven] per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, which bonds shall be substantially in the following form:

The notice of the presentation of a petition respecting the removal of a county seat, required by section 284 of the code, is sufficient if one of the three publications be made sixty days before the petition is presented. Bennett v. Hetherington, 41 Iowa, 142.

After a petition and remonstrance have been presented to the board of supervisors, respecting the removal of the county seat, the board is not authorized to hear and consider an application of signers asking that their names be stricken from the remonstrance. Loomis v. Bailey, 45 Id., 400.

Names appearing on the petition and also on the remonstrance are not to be counted on the latter. Duffees v. Sherman, 48 Iowa, 287.

To entitle the applicants to a submission of the question to the people, the number of signers to the petition must not only be at least one-half the legal voters of the county, but should also be greater than the number of remonstrants. Loomis et al. v. Bailey et al., 45 Iowa, 400.

It was held under revision, section 231, and chapter 49, laws of 1962, that these did not provide the only remedy by which a controversy relative to the relocation of a county seat can be settled, but an injunction will be granted to restrain the removal of the records and offices to a new point, where the petition alleges fraud and illegality sufficient to invalidate the proceedings, and prays for a decree declaring the election void on account thereof. Sweatt v. Faville, 23 Iowa, 921.
The county of ....... in the state of Iowa, for value received, promises to pay ................. or order, at the office of the treasurer of said county in ................., on the first day of ........, 18......, or at any time before that date, at the pleasure of the county, the sum of ................. dollars, with interest at the rate of ............... per cent. per annum, payable at the office of said treasurer semi-annually, on the first days of ............... and ............... in each year on presentation and surrender of the interest coupons hereto attached. This bond is issued by the board of supervisors of said county under the provisions of chapter ...... of the code of Iowa, and in conformity with a resolution of said board dated ........ day of ................., 18......

In testimony whereof, the said county by its board of supervisors, has caused this bond to be signed by the chairman of the board, and attested by the auditor, with the county seal attached, this ........ day of ................., 18......

.........................................................
Chairman of the board of supervisors.

.........................................................
Auditor.

And the interest coupon shall be in the following form:

$........ The treasurer of ................. county, Iowa, will pay the holder hereof, on the ........ day of ................., 18......, at his office in ................., ................. dollars, for interest on county bond No. ................., issued under provisions of chapter ...... of the code of Iowa.

.........................................................
County auditor.

SEC. 290. [Whenever bonds, issued under this chapter, shall be duly executed, numbered consecutively and sealed, they shall be delivered to the county treasurer and his receipt taken therefor, and he shall stand charged on his official bond with all bonds delivered to him and the proceeds thereof, and he shall sell the same, or exchange them, on the best available terms for any legal indebtedness of the county, outstanding on the first day of January, [1880] but in neither case for a less sum than the face value of the bonds and all interest accrued on them at the date of such sale or exchange. And if any portion of the said bonds are sold for money, the proceeds thereof shall be applied exclusively for the payment of liabilities existing against the county at and before the date above named. When they are exchanged for warrants and other legal evidences of county indebtedness, the treasurer shall at once proceed to cancel such evidences of indebtedness, by indorsing on the face thereof the amount for which they were received, the word "canceled" and the date of cancellation. He shall also keep a record of bonds sold or exchanged by him by number, date of sale, amount, date of maturity, the name and post-office address of purchasers, and, if exchanged, what evidences of indebtedness were received therefor, which record shall be open at all times for inspection by the public. Whenever the holder of any bond shall sell or transfer it, the pur-
chaser shall notify the treasurer of such purchase, giving at the same time the number of the bond transferred and his post office address; and every such transfer shall be noted on the record. The treasurer shall also report, under oath, to the board at each regular session, a statement of all bonds sold or exchanged by him since the preceding report, and the date of such sale or exchange; and, when exchanged, a list or description of the county indebtedness exchanged therefor, and the amount of accrued interest received by him on such sale or exchange, which latter sum shall be charged to him as money received on bond fund, and so entered by him on his books; but such bonds shall not be exchanged for any indebtedness of the county except by the approval of the board of supervisors of said county.

Sec. 291. The board of supervisors shall cause to be assessed and levied each year upon the taxable property of the county, in addition to the levy authorized for other purposes, a sufficient sum to pay the interest on outstanding bonds issued in conformity with the provisions of this chapter accruing before the next annual levy, and such proportion of the principal that at the end of three years the sum raised from such levies shall equal at least twenty per cent of the amount of bonds issued; at the end of five years at least forty per cent of the amount; and at and before the date of maturity of the bonds, shall be equal to the whole amount of the principal and interest; and the money arising from such levies shall be known as the bond fund, and shall be used for the payment of bonds and interest-coupons, and for no other purpose whatever; and the treasurer shall open and keep in his books a separate and special account thereof, which shall at all times show the exact condition of said bond fund.

Sec. 292. Whenever the amount in the hands of the treasurer belonging to the bond fund, after setting aside the sum required to pay interest maturing before the next levy, is sufficient to redeem one or more bonds, he shall notify the owner of such bond or bonds that he is prepared to pay the same, with all interest accrued thereon, and if not presented for payment or redemption within thirty days after the date of such notice, the interest on such bonds shall cease, and the amount due thereon shall be set aside for its payment whenever presented. All redemptions shall be made in the exact order of their issuance, beginning at the lowest or first number; and the notice herein required shall be directed to the post office address of the owner, as shown by the record kept in the treasurer's office.

Sec. 293. If the board of supervisors of any county which has issued bonds under the provisions of this chapter, shall fail to make the levy necessary to pay such bonds, or interest-coupons, at maturity, and the same shall have been presented to the county treasurer, and the payment thereof refused, the owner may file the bond, together with all unpaid coupons, with the auditor of state, taking his receipt therefor, and the same shall be registered in the auditor's office; and the executive council shall, at their next session as a board of equalization, and at each annual equalization thereafter, add to the state tax to be levied in said county, a sufficient rate to realize the amount of principal or interest past due, and to become due prior to the next levy, and the same shall be levied and collected as a part of the state tax, and paid into the state treasury, and passed to the special credit of such county as bond tax, and shall be paid by warrant, as the payments mature, to the holder of such registered obligations, as shown by the register in the office of the state auditor, until the same shall be fully
satisfied and discharged; any balance then remaining being passed to the general account and credit of said county.

(Chapter 23, Laws of 1874.*)

LIENS UPON PROPERTY OF POLITICAL CORPORATIONS.

AN ACT to provide for the creation and enforcement of liens in certain cases where corporations have issued bonds in excess of the amount allowed by law.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That where a corporation has issued bonds in payment of an indebtedness exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property of such corporation, for labor upon and materials furnished in the erection and furnishing a building, and making improvements for such corporation, the holders of said bonds, or any of them, including the assignees thereof, shall have a lien upon such building and furniture and fixtures therein, and upon the land of such corporation on which such building and improvements are situated to the amount of such indebtedness.

SEC. 2. Any person having a lien by virtue of this act may enforce the same by equitable proceedings in any district or circuit court of the county where the property is situated, at any time before the maturity of said bonds, as though the action was for the labor done and material furnished and used in and about the erection of said building. All persons owning such bonds shall be made parties plaintiffs and defendants, and if the names of such owners are unknown they shall be made parties defendant as provided by section twenty-six hundred and twenty-two of the code. The plaintiff shall set forth, and the court shall ascertain and determine, the entire amount of the indebtedness on such bonds, and order that the property be sold to pay such indebtedness, and the proceeds of the sale shall be paid to the court to be by it distributed pro rata among the holders of such indebtedness; but no money judgment shall be rendered against such corporation, and the clerk shall not pay the proceeds of such sale to the holders of such indebtedness until they deliver him their bonds, which shall be by him canceled.

CHAPTER 2.

OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

SECTION 294. The board of supervisors in each county shall consist of three persons, except where the number may heretofore have been, or hereafter be, increased in the manner provided by section two hundred and ninety-nine of this chapter. They shall be qualified electors, and be elected by the qualified voters of their respective counties, and shall hold their office for three years.

*This chapter, assuming to give holders of national and invalid. Mosher v. The Ind. School bonds in excess of the constitutional limit, a District of Ackley, 44 Iowa, 122. lien on the materials furnished is unconstitutional.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>SEC. 295</td>
<td>At the general election in each year, there shall be at least one supervisor elected in each county, who shall not be a resident of the same township with either of the members holding over, and who shall continue in office three years.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SEC. 296</td>
<td>The members of the board shall meet at the county seat of their respective counties, on the first Mondays of January, April, June, September, and the first Monday after the general election in each year, and such special meetings as are provided for by law.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SEC. 297</td>
<td>A majority of the board of supervisors shall be a quorum to transact business, but should a division take place on any question when only two members of the board are in attendance, the question shall be continued until there is a full board of supervisors.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SEC. 298</td>
<td>The absence of any supervisor from the county for six months in succession shall be a resignation of his office.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEC. 299</td>
<td>The board of supervisors of any county may, and when petitioned to do so by one-fourth of the electors of said county, shall, submit to the qualified voters of the county at any regular election, the question, “Shall the number of supervisors be increased to five,” or “seven,” as the board shall elect in submitting the question. If the majority of the votes cast shall be for the increase of the number, then, at the next ensuing election for a supervisor, the requisite additional supervisors shall be elected, whose terms of office shall be determined by lot in such a manner that one-half of the additional members shall hold their office for three years, and one-half for two years. In any county where the number of supervisors has been increased to “five” or “seven,” the board of supervisors, on the petition of one-fourth of the legal voters of the county, shall submit to the qualified voters of the county at any regular election the question, “Shall the number of supervisors be reduced to “five,” or “three?” If a majority of the votes cast shall be for the decrease, then the board of supervisors shall be reduced to the number indicated by such vote, and thereafter there shall be annually elected the number requisite to keep the board full.</td>
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(Chapter 39, Laws of 1874.)

Title. AN ACT to divide counties into supervisor districts [amendatory of Code title IV, chapter 2, “of the board of supervisors”].

Board may establish supervisor districts, or may abolish them. SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That the board of supervisors of each county may, at their regular meeting in June, A.D. 1874, [or at their regular June meeting in any even numbered year thereafter,] divide their respective counties by townships into a number of supervisor districts corresponding to the number of supervisors in their respective counties; [or at such regular meeting they may abolish supervisor’s districts and provide for electing supervisors for the county at large.]

Amended by Ch. 65, laws of 1876. SEC. 2. Such districts shall be as nearly equal in population as possible, and shall each embrace townships as nearly contiguous as practicable, each of which said districts shall be entitled to one member of such board, to be elected by the electors of said district.
Sbc. 3. In case such division, or any subsequent division, shall be found to leave any district or districts without a member of such board of supervisors, then at the next ensuing general election a supervisor shall be elected by and from such district having no member of such board; and if there be two such districts or more, then the new member or members of said board shall be elected by and from the district or districts having the greatest population according to the last state census and so on till each of said districts shall have one member of such board.

Ssc. 4. Any county may be re-districted as provided by the preceding sections of this act, once in each and every two years, and not oftener, and nothing herein contained shall be construed or have the effect to lengthen or diminish the term of office of any member of such board.

(Took effect by publication in newspapers April 9, 1874.)

ORGANIZATION—POWERS.

Sec. 300. The board of supervisors, at their first meeting in every year, shall organize by choosing one of their number as chairman, who shall preside at all the meetings of the board during the year. Every chairman of the board of supervisors shall have power to administer an oath to any person concerning any matter submitted to the board or connected with their powers.

Sec. 301. Special meetings of the board of supervisors shall be held only when requested by a majority of the board, which request shall be in writing, addressed to the county auditor, and shall specify the object for which such special meeting is desired. The auditor shall thereupon fix a day for such meeting, not later than ten days from the day of the filing of the petition with him, and shall immediately give notice in writing to each of the supervisors personally, or by leaving a copy thereof at his residence, at least six days before the day set for such meeting. The notice shall state the time and place where the meeting will be held and the object of it, as stated in the petition; and at such special meeting no business other than that so designated in the petition and notice shall be considered or transacted. The auditor shall also give public notice of the meeting by publication in not exceeding two newspapers published in the county, or, if there be none, by causing notice of the same to be posted on the front door of the court house of the county, and in two other public places therein, one week before the time set therefor.*

Sec. 302. If any supervisor shall neglect or refuse to perform any of the duties which are, or shall be, required of him by law as a member of the board of supervisors, without just cause therefor, he shall, for each offense, forfeit one hundred dollars.

* A meeting of the board of supervisors, held for the special purpose of canvassing the votes cast at an election, necessarily carries with it the power to declare the result of the election, and where such election was upon the subject of removing the county seat, and the result thereof, the board could also at such meeting order the removal of the records to the new county seat. Cole v. Board of Supervisors of Jackson County, 11 Iowa, 552.

It is not necessary to the validity of a contract on part of the county that it should be entered into at a regular session of the board of supervisors. The board can exercise its powers at a special meeting called by a majority of its members, and in the absence of a contrary showing the meeting will be deemed to be regular. Allen v. Cerro Gordo County, 34 Id., 54.
Sec. 303. The board of supervisors at any regular meeting shall have the following powers, to-wit:

1. To appoint one of their number chairman, and also a clerk in the absence of the regular officers;
2. To adjourn from time to time, as occasion may require;
3. To make such orders concerning the corporate property of the county as they may deem expedient;
4. To examine and settle all accounts of the receipts and expenditures of the county, and to examine, settle, and allow all just claims against the county unless otherwise provided for by law;
5. To build and keep in repair the necessary buildings for the use of the county and of the courts;
6. To cause the county buildings to be insured in the name of the county, or otherwise, for the benefit of the county as they shall deem expedient, and in case there are no county buildings, to provide suitable rooms for county purposes;
7. To set off, organize and change the boundaries of townships in their respective counties, designate and give names thereto, and define the place of holding the first election;
8. To grant licenses for keeping ferries in their respective counties as provided by law;
9. To purchase for the use of the county any real estate necessary for the erection of buildings for county purposes, to remove or designate a new site for any county buildings required to be at the county seat, when such removal shall not exceed the limits of the village or city at which the county seat is located;
10. To require any county officer to make a report, under oath, to them, on any subject connected with the duties of his office, and to require any such officer to give such bonds, or additional bonds, as shall be reasonable or necessary for the faithful performance of their several duties; and any such officer who shall neglect or refuse to make such report or give such bonds within twenty days after being so required, may be removed from office by the board by a vote of a majority of the members elected;
11. To represent their respective counties, and to have the care and management of the property and business of the county in all cases where no other provision shall be made;
12. To manage and control the school fund of their respective counties as shall be provided by law;
13. To appoint commissioners to act with similar commissioners duly appointed in any other county or counties, and to authorize them to lay out, alter, or discontinue any highway extending through their own and one or more other counties, subject to the ratification of the board;
14. To fix the compensation of all services of county and township

A justice of the peace is entitled, in criminal cases, to cost of stationery used therein, to be paid from the county treasury, and it is the duty of the board of supervisors to "settle and allow" such claims. Evans v. Story County, 35 Iowa, 129.

The board of supervisors has no right to prescribe the rule that bills for medical services rendered a pauper shall only be allowed at a regular meeting of the township trustees. Hunter v. Jasper County, 40 Id., 568.

Boards of supervisors are not personally liable for honest mistakes or errors of judgment, whether of law or fact, in the approval of official bonds, but they are liable for carelessness and official misconduct. Wasson v. Mitchell, 18 Iowa, 153.
officers not otherwise provided for by law, and to provide for the pay-
ment of the same;\(^b\)

15. To authorize the taking of a vote of the people for the relocation of the county seat as provided by law;

16. To alter, vacate, or discontinue any state or territorial highway within their respective counties;

17. To lay out, establish, alter, or discontinue any county highway heretofore or now laid out, or hereafter to be laid out through or within their respective counties, as may be provided by law;\(^c\)

18. To provide for the erection of all bridges which may be necessary, and which the public convenience may require within their respective counties, and to keep the same in repair;

19. To determine what bounties, in addition to those already provided by law, if any, shall be offered and paid by their county on the scalps of such wild animals taken and killed within their county as they may deem it expedient to exterminate. But no such bounty shall exceed five dollars;

20. To purchase for the use of the county any real estate necessary for the erection of buildings for the support of the poor of such county, and for a farm to be used in connection therewith;

21. To have and exercise all the powers in relation to the poor given by law to the county authorities;

22. To make such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with law, as they may deem necessary for the government of their body, the transaction of business, and the preservation of order;

23. The board of supervisors shall constitute the board of county canvassers;

24. [It shall not be competent for said board of supervisors to order the erection of a court house, jail, poor house, or other building or bridge, where the probable cost will exceed five thousand dollars, nor the purchase of real estate for county purposes exceeding two thousand dollars in value, until a proposition therefor shall have been first submitted to the legal voters of the county, and voted for by a majority of all voting for and against such proposition, at a general [or special] election, notice of the same being given for thirty days previously in a newspaper, if one is published in the county, and if none be published therein, then by written notice posted in a public place in each town-
ship of the county; provided, That the board of supervisors of any county having a population of more than ten thousand, may appropriate for the construction of any one bridge, which is, or may hereafter become a county charge within the limits of such county; or may appropriate toward the construction of any bridge across any un-

\(^b\) The board of supervisors has no power under this subdivision of the statute to provide an entire fee bill for all officers whose fees have not been fixed by law. The power of the board is restricted to cases in which the fees are to be paid out of the county treasury. Ripley v. Gifford, 11 Iowa, 367.

\(^c\) The county authorities alone have the power to establish highways, and the general supervision thereof, including bridges. Bell v. Foutch, 21 Iowa, 119, 127. See also Kennedy v. The D., C. & M. R. Co., 34 Id., 491.
15,000 inhabitants.
Not exceed $15,000.

Proceedings published.
R. § 313.

Majority of whole board required.
R. § 313.

County officers control advertisements.

Newspapers selected to publish proceedings.
C. 118, 11 G. A.

The board of supervisors has no power to bind the county for the erection of a public building, the probable cost of which will exceed $5,000, unless authorized to do so by a majority vote of the legal voters of the county; and then only to the extent of the sum authorized by the vote. Richard v. Warren County, 31 Iowa, 381.

And since the county cannot be made liable on an express contract by the board in excess of the amount authorized by the vote, so it cannot be made liable on an implied one. Id.

The occupancy of a public building by a county will not render it liable to pay an amount in excess of the sum voted. Id.

The board of supervisors has power to order the erection of a public building, the cost of which does not exceed $5,000, and may also order the purchase of grounds on which to erect the same, the cost of which does not exceed $2,000. The cost of the building and the cost of the grounds are not to be estimated together. Merchant v. Tama County, 32 Iowa, 200.

The appropriation of $7,000 out of the swamp land moneys of the county, to aid in the construction of a bridge, is authorized by a vote of the electors of a county, imposes no restriction upon the power of the board to make an additional appropriation under the statute. Bell v. Fouch, 21 Id., 119.

The authority of the board of supervisors to lay out, establish, alter, or discontinue roads was not abridged or taken away by the provisions of chapter 160, acts of the twelfth general assembly. Payne v. Brooks et al., 38 Id., 263.

The board has no power to submit a proposition for raising money by taxation for the construction of bridges, at a special election. Yant v. Brooks, 19 Id., 87.

But it may submit a proposition for appropriating the swamp land fund to the erection of a county high school building at a special election. Gray v. Tama County, 24 Id., 61; Allen v. Cerro Gordo County, 34 Id., 54. The board of supervisors alone is authorized to submit this question. Id.

In the submission to the electors of a proposition for the outlay of money, two distinct objects, each calling for a certain specified amount of funds, cannot be included in one proposition, so that the voter shall be unable to vote for the one and against the other. Id.

The notices referred to in this section are “county notices” and not notices of sales under execution. Herm v. Moore, 49 Iowa, 171.
county where published, in which the proceedings of said board shall be published at the expense of the county, and in counties having eighteen thousand inhabitants, a paper printed in a foreign language, if published in said county, shall also be selected, in which such proceedings shall be published; and the auditor shall furnish such papers selected a copy of such proceedings for that purpose; *provided*, That the cost of such publication shall not exceed one-third the rate allowed by law for legal advertisements.

Sec. 308. The board is authorized and required to keep the following books:

1. A book to be known as the “minute book,” in which shall be recorded all orders and decisions made by them, except those relating to highways. All orders for the allowance of money from the county treasury, shall state on what account and to whom the allowance is made, dating the same and numbering them consecutively through each year;

2. A book to be known as the “highway record,” in which shall be recorded all proceedings and adjudications relating to the establishment, change, or discontinuance of highways;

3. A book to be known as the “warrant book,” in which shall be entered in the order of their issuance the number, date, amount, name of drawee of each warrant drawn on the treasury, and the number of warrants as directed in relation to the minute book.

QUESTIONS—SUBMITTED TO THE PEOPLE.

Sec. 309. The board of supervisors may submit to the people of the county at any regular election, or at any special one called for that purpose, the question whether money may be borrowed to aid in the erection of any public buildings, whether any species of stock, not prohibited by law, shall be permitted to run at large and at what time it shall be prohibited, and the question of any other local or police regulation not inconsistent with the laws of the state. And when the warrants of a county are at a depreciated value, they may, in like manner, submit the question whether a tax of a higher rate than that provided by law shall be levied, and in all cases when an additional tax is laid, in pursuance of a vote of the people of any county, for the special purpose of re-paying borrowed money, or constructing, or aiding to construct, any highway or bridge, such special tax shall be paid in money, and in no other manner.

Sec. 310. The mode of submitting such questions to the people shall be the following: The whole question, including the sum desired to be raised, or the amount of tax desired to be levied, or the rate per annum, and the whole regulation, including the time of its taking effect or having operation, if it be of a nature to be set forth, and the penalty for its violation if there be one, shall be published at least four weeks in some newspaper printed in the county. If there be no such...
newspaper, the publication shall be by being posted up in at least one of the most public places in each township in the county, and in addition, in at least five among the most public places in the county, one of them being the door of the court house, for at least thirty days prior to the time of taking the vote. All such notices shall name the time when such question will be voted upon, and the form in which the question shall be taken, and a copy of the question submitted shall be posted up at each place of voting during the day of election.¹

SEC. 311. When a question so submitted involves the borrowing or the expenditure of money, the proposition of the question must be accompanied by a provision to lay a tax for the payment thereof in addition to the usual taxes, as directed in the following section, and no vote adopting the question proposed will be of effect unless it adopt the tax also.²

SEC. 312. The rate of tax shall in no case be more than one per cent on the county valuation in one year. When the object is to borrow money for the erection of public buildings as above provided, the rate shall be such as to pay the debt in a period not exceeding ten years. When the object is to construct, or to aid in constructing, any highway or bridge, the annual rate shall not be less than one mill on the dollar of valuation, and any of the above taxes becoming delinquent shall draw the same interest with the ordinary taxes.³

SEC. 313. When it is supposed that the levy of one year will not pay the entire amount, the proposition and the vote must be to continue the proposed rate from year to year, until the amount is paid.

SEC. 314. The board of supervisors, on being satisfied that the above requirements have been substantially complied with, and that a majority of the votes cast are in favor of the proposition submitted, shall cause the proposition and the result of the vote to be entered at large in the minute book, and a notice of its adoption to be published for the same time and in the same manner as above provided for publishing the preliminary notice, and from the time of entering the result of the vote in relation to borrowing or expending money, and from the completion of the notice of its adoption in the case of a local or police regulation, the vote and entry thereof on the county records shall be in full force and effect.⁴

¹ When the board of supervisors are satisfied that the requirements of sections 309 and 310 of the Code have been substantially complied with, in respect to levying a tax of a higher rate than that provided by law, and that a majority of votes has been cast in favor of the proposition, they are empowered to levy such tax in pursuance of the vote. The Iowa R. R. Land Co. v. Sac County et al., 39 Iowa, 124.

² Where the board of supervisors resolved to submit the question of issuing bonds for the construction of a court house, and of levying a tax to pay the same, and prescribed that the form of the ballot should be: "For Court House Bonds," and "Against Court House Bonds," it was held that a majority of votes in favor of the proposition included the adoption of the proposition to levy the tax. Milwaukee & St. P. R. R. Co. v. Kossuth County, 41 Id., 57.

³ As to the appropriation of the swamp lands, the question may be submitted by the board of supervisors at a special election. Gray v. Mount et al., 45 Id., 591.

⁴ A submission by the board of supervisors to the voters of a county, of a question involving the expenditure of money in the purchase of a public building, is of no effect unless accompanied by a proposition to levy a tax for the payment thereof, and the adoption of the same, together with the proposition of expenditure. Starr v. Board of Supervisors, 22 Iowa, 491.

⁵ Under this section a county has power to grade and improve its public highways, make contracts therefor, and issue warrants in payment thereof. Long v. Boone County, 32 Iowa, 181, explaining Soper v. Henry County, 26 Id., 264.

⁶ See The Iowa R. L. Co. v. Sac County, 39 Iowa, 124, and note e, ante.
Sec. 315. Propositions thus adopted, and local regulations thus established, may be rescinded in like manner and upon like notice by a subsequent vote taken thereon, but neither contracts made under them, nor the taxes appointed for carrying them into effect, can be rescinded.

Sec. 316. The board shall submit the question of the adoption or rescission of such a measure when petitioned therefor by one-fourth of the voters of the county, unless a different number be prescribed by law in any special case.

Sec. 317. The record of the adoption or rescission of any such measure shall be presumptive evidence that all the proceedings necessary to give the vote validity have been regularly conducted.

Sec. 318. In case the amount produced by the rate of tax proposed and levied exceeds the amount sought for the specific object, it shall not, therefore, be held invalid, but the excess shall go into the ordinary county funds.

Sec. 319. Money so raised for such purposes is specially appropriated, and constitutes a fund distinct from all others in the hands of the treasurer until the obligation assumed is discharged.

(Chapter 48, Laws of 1880.)

A n Act to authorize boards of supervisors to compromise judgments against county treasurers and their sureties in certain cases.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, Where judgment has been heretofore rendered against any county treasurer and his sureties in favor of any county in this state, which judgment exceeds the sum of forty thousand dollars ($40,000), and remains unsatisfied, and the board of supervisors of such county are satisfied that the full amount thereof cannot be collected on execution, such board of supervisors shall have full power, and are hereby authorized to compromise the said judgment, and to enter full satisfaction thereof under the terms of such compromise.

Sec. 2. In all cases referred to in section one of this act, the principal debtor and every one of the sureties shall, in writing, execute a written consent to a compromise, with any one or more of the sureties, and to a release of such surety, or sureties, and in such writing shall agree that such compromise or release shall not release any of the sureties who shall not compromise and be released from payment of the unpaid judgment; then, in that case, upon the filing of such written consent with the county auditor of such county, the board of supervisors of such county shall have full power, and are hereby authorized, to compromise with any one or more of such sureties, and to release such surety or sureties upon the terms which may be agreed upon in such compromise.

Sec. 3. In case of any compromise as herein provided made under section one of this act, or made under section two of this act, the money received by the county shall be paid to the various funds of the county, in proportion to the amount of each fund in default, as the same existed at the time the judgment was rendered, as nearly as the same can be ascertained, so that each fund shall receive its pro rata share as the same shall be determined by the board of supervisors thereof, and no more.

Approved March 16, 1880.
CHAPTER 3.

OF THE COUNTY AUDITOR.

SECTION 320. The county auditor shall:

1. Record all the proceedings of the board in proper books provided for that purpose;
2. Make full entries of all their resolutions and decisions on all questions concerning the raising of money, and for the allowance of money from the county treasury;
3. Record the vote of each supervisor on any question submitted to the board, if required by any member present;
4. Sign all orders issued by the board for the payment of money, and record in a book provided for the purpose, the reports of the county treasurer of the receipts and disbursements of the county;
5. Preserve and file all accounts acted upon by the board, with their action thereon, and perform such special duties as are or may be required of him by law;
6. Designate upon every account on which any sum shall be allowed by the board, the amount so allowed, and the charges for which the same was allowed;
7. Deliver to any person who may demand it, a certified copy of any record or account in his office on payment of his legal fees therefor.

SEC. 321. The auditor shall not sign or issue any county warrant except upon the recorded vote or resolution of the board of supervisors authorizing the same, except for jury fees, and every such warrant shall be numbered, and the date, amount, and number of the same, and the name of the person to whom issued, shall be entered in a book to be kept by him in his office for the purpose.

SEC. 322. Whenever the auditor of any county shall receive from the state auditor notice of the apportionment of school moneys to be distributed in the county, he shall file the same in his office and transmit a certified copy thereof to the county treasurer, and he shall also lay a certified copy thereof before the board at its next regular meeting.

SEC. 323. The county auditor shall have the general custody and control of the court-house in each county respectively, subject to the direction of the board of supervisors.

SEC. 324. The county auditor shall report to the secretary of state the name, office, and term of office of every county officer elected or appointed, within ten days after their election and qualification, and the secretary of state shall record the same in a book to be kept for that purpose in his office.

SEC. 325. The clerk of the district court and county recorder shall each be eligible to the office of county auditor, and may discharge the duties of both offices.

*It is the specific duty of the auditor to sign and issue warrants as directed by the board of supervisors. Prescott v. Gonser, 34 Iowa, 175, 178.

*Where a claim against a county was examined by the board of supervisors and marked "allowed" by one of them, with the consent of all, in accordance with the usual course of business, and the auditor issued warrants for the amount, it was held, that the allowance was legal and bound the county, although no formal vote was taken or appeared of record. This section of the code is directory. Griggs v. Kimball, 42 Iowa, 512.
SEC. 326. The offices of county auditor and county treasurer shall not be united in the same person. The auditor and his deputy are prohibited from acting as attorney, either directly or indirectly, in any matter pending before the board of supervisors.

CHAPTER 4.

OF THE COUNTY TREASURER.

SECTION 327. The treasurer shall receive all money payable to the county, and disburse the same on warrants drawn and signed by the county auditor and sealed with the county seal, and not otherwise; and shall keep a true account of all receipts and disbursements, and hold the same at all times ready for the inspection of the board of supervisors.

SEC. 328. When the warrant drawn by the auditor on the treasurer is presented for payment, and not paid for want of money, the treasurer shall indorse thereon a note of that fact and the date of presentation, and sign it, and thenceforth it shall draw interest at the rate of six per cent; and when a warrant which draws interest is taken up, the treasurer is required to indorse upon it the date and amount of interest allowed, and such warrant is to be considered as canceled and shall not be re-issued.

SEC. 329. When a person wishing to make a payment into the treasury presents a warrant of an amount greater than such payment, the treasurer shall cancel the same and give the holder a certificate of the overplus, upon the presentation of which to the county auditor, he shall file it and issue a new warrant of that amount, and charge the treasurer therewith, and such certificate is transferable by delivery, and will entitle the holder to a new warrant, which, however, must be issued in the first drawee's name.

SEC. 330. The treasurer shall keep a book, ruled so as to contain a column for each of the following items in relation to the warrants drawn on him by the auditor—the number, date, drawee's name, when paid, to whom, original amount, and interest paid on each.

*The treasurer of the county is authorized to disburse the funds of the county upon warrants drawn, signed and sealed with the county seal, and not otherwise. Prescott v. Gonser, 34 Iowa, 175, 178.

A county warrant is of no validity unless it has the seal of the county attached thereto. The seal of the district court is insufficient. Springer v. Clay County, 35 Id., 241.

The principal and interest of loans from the school fund are payable to the county treasurer and the payment of the proceeds of a judgment in favor of such fund to the county auditor by the clerk of the district court is unauthorized. Mahaska County v. Searle et al., 44 Id., 492.

There is no provision of the statute to the effect that upon giving notice that the county is ready to redeem its warrants, the interest thereon shall cease. Rooney v. Dubuque County, 44 Iowa, 128.

Where the treasurer received a county warrant in payment of taxes which was in excess of the amount due, and instead of issuing a certificate of overplus, issued warrants, which were void for want of authority to make them, it was held, that the treasurer was authorized to receive the warrant from the plaintiff, and that the county was liable for the excess beyond his debt to the county. Barney v. Buena Vista County, 38 Iowa, 261.
SEC. 331. The treasurer shall keep a separate account of the several taxes for state, county, school, and highway purposes, opening an account between himself and each of those funds, charging himself with the amount of the tax, and crediting himself with the amounts paid over severally, and with the amount of delinquent taxes when legally authorized so to do.

SEC. 332. The warrants returned by the treasurer shall be compared with the warrant book, and the word "canceled" be written over the minute of the proper numbers in the warrant book, and the original warrant be preserved for at least two years.*

SEC. 333. The treasurer is required to make weekly return to the auditor of the number, date, drawee's name, when paid, to whom paid, original amount, and interest, as kept in the book before directed.

SEC. 334. A person re-elected to, or holding over, the office of treasurer, shall keep separate accounts for each term of his office.*

(Chapter 22, Laws of 1880.)

AN ACT further defining the duties of county officers.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, It is hereby made the duty of each county officer, when called upon by the governor or either house of the general assembly so to do, to communicate to the governor, or such house, any information that may be in his possession as such officer, and to furnish any statistics at his command when thus called upon.

SEC. 2. In order to enable the clerk of the district court to comply with the provisions of section two hundred and three (203) of the code, it is made the duty of the county auditor to report to said clerk, before the first day of November, in each year, the expenses of the county criminal prosecutions, during the year ending the thirtieth day of September preceding, including, but, distinguishing the compensation of the district attorney.

SEC. 3. It is hereby made the duty of the clerk of the district court in preparing the report required by said section 203 of the code, to make such report for the year ending the 30th day of September, preceding.

SEC. 4. Failure on the part of any officer to perform any duty required of him by this act, shall render him liable to prosecution and punishment for a misdemeanor.

Approved March 4, 1880.

* Where a county treasurer neglected to cancel warrants upon receiving them, in the manner prescribed by law, and they were afterward abstracted from his office, and again put in circulation, it was held that he was liable to the county, on his official bond, for the amount of the warrants abstracted, although he was guilty of no fault or negligence other than his failure to cancel the warrants. Johnson County v. Hughes, 12 Iowa, 360.

† It was held under the code of 1851 that, where a treasurer was re-elected and continued in office during the second term, after the time fixed for qualification he did not legally hold over, but remained treasurer de facto only; and that the sureties on his official bond given for his first term were not liable for his misfeasance or non-feasance in office after the expiration of that term. The County of Wapello v. Bigham, 10 Iowa, 39.
RELATING TO TRANSFER OF FUNDS RAISED BY SPECIAL LEVY.

AN ACT to provide for the transfer of moneys raised by special levy to county fund for general purposes. [Additional to Code, chapter 4, title IV: “Of board of supervisors.”]

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That in any county of this state, where any special levy has been made to pay any claim, bond, or other indebtedness, and the same shall have remained in the treasury of the county uncalled for, for a period of three years, the board of supervisors of such county may authorize such unclaimed fund to be transferred to the general county fund.

(Took effect March 16, 1876, by publication in newspapers.)

CHAPTER 5.

OF THE COUNTY RECORDER.

SECTION 335. The recorder shall keep his office at the county seat, and he shall record at length, and as speedily as possible, all instruments in writing which may be delivered to him for record, in the manner directed by law.

SEC. 336. The same person may be eligible to, and hold the office of county recorder and county treasurer; provided, the number of inhabitants in such county does not exceed ten thousand.

(Chapter 40, Laws of 1880.)

AN ACT extending the right to hold the office of county recorder to women.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That no person shall be disqualified for holding the office of county recorder on account of sex.*

Approved March 12, 1880.

* In the case of Huff v. Cook, 44 Iowa, 639, it was held that there is no constitutional inhibition upon the right of a woman to hold the office of county superintendent of schools. The case was an appeal from Warren circuit court, wherein the plaintiff was contesting the right of a woman to hold that office to which she had been duly elected. While this case was pending in the supreme court on appeal, the sixteenth general assembly passed an act as follows:

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

SECTION 1. That no person shall be deemed ineligible by reason of sex, to any school office in the state.

Sec. 2. No person who may have been or shall be elected or appointed to the office of county superintendent of common schools, or school director in the state of Iowa, shall be deprived of office by reason of sex.”

It will be observed that neither by this act nor by chapter 40 of the laws of 1880 does the legislature undertake to confer upon woman the right to hold these offices, probably for the reason that the right exists without legislation.
CHAPTER 6.

OF THE SHERIFF.

SECTION 337. The sheriff shall, by himself or his deputies, execute according to law, and return all writs and other legal process issued by lawful authority and to him directed or committed, and shall perform such other duties as may be required of him by law.¹

SEC. 338. His disobedience of the command of any such process is a contempt of the court from which it issued, and may be punished by the same accordingly, and he is further liable to the action of any person injured thereby.

SEC. 339. He has the charge and custody of the jail or other prison of his county, and of the prisoners in the same, and is required to receive those lawfully committed, and to keep them himself, or by his deputy or jailor, until discharged by law.²

SEC. 340. The sheriff and his deputies are conservators of the peace, and to keep the same, or to prevent crime, or to arrest any person liable thereto, or to execute process of law, may call any person to their aid, and, when necessary, the sheriff may summon the power of the county.

SEC. 341. The sheriff shall attend upon the district and circuit courts of his county, and while either remains in session he shall be allowed the assistance of such number of bailiffs as either may direct. They shall be appointed by the sheriff, and shall be regarded as deputy sheriffs, for whose acts the sheriff shall be responsible.

SEC. 342. No sheriff, deputy sheriff, coroner, or constable, shall appear in any court as attorney or counsel for any party, nor make any writing or process to commence, or to be in any manner used in the same, and such writing or process made by any of them shall be rejected.

¹ The deputy acts in place of the sheriff, and the special constables mentioned in section 341 are to assist the sheriff in the discharge of his duties at and during the sessions of the court, which includes the service of process issued during the session in the transaction of the business of court. The State v. Arthur, 39 Iowa, 631, 633.

A deputy sheriff has the same power as his principal to administer an oath to a garnishee, when directed so to do by the plaintiff, under an attachment or execution. Cunial & Smith v. Hyton, 10 Iowa, 583.

A sheriff and his sureties are liable on his official bond for trespasses committed by him in attempting to discharge his official duties. Charles v. Haskins et al., 11 Id., 329.

For a failure of a deputy sheriff to pay over money collected by him on execution, the action should be brought against the sheriff and the sureties on his official bond, and not against the deputy. Brayton v. Town et al., 12 Id., 347.

A judgment obtained against a sheriff for malfeasance in office is assignable, and the assignee may sue thereon in his own name. Charles v. Haskins et al., 11 Id., 329.

The determination upon the merits of issues joined on the allegations of a bill filed by a judgment debtor against a sheriff and a purchaser of certain real property sold at judicial sale to satisfy the judgment, is binding as a prior adjudication of such issues, upon the debtor, the creditor and those claiming through them. Campbell v. Agres et al., 18 Id., 252.

A judgment against the sheriff on his official bond is prima facie evidence against his sureties. The sureties may show fraud or collusion in obtaining the judgment against their principal, or a mistake in the amount of the judgment, or that it has been paid; but they cannot go behind the judgment, and re-litigate the question already determined. Charles v. Haskins, 14 Id., 471.

² A sheriff is not entitled to additional compensation for personal attention rendered to prisoners in the jail beyond payment for their board. The fees and salary of the officer include compensation for such services. Grubb v. Louisa County, 40 Iowa, 314.
SEC. 343. No sheriff, deputy-sheriff, coroner, or constable, shall become the purchaser, either directly or indirectly, of any property by him exposed to sale under any process of law, and every such purchase is absolutely void.

SEC. 344. Sheriffs and their deputies may execute any process which may be in their hands at the expiration of their office, and, in case of a vacancy occurring in the office of sheriff from any cause, his deputies shall be under the same obligation to execute legal process then in his or their hands, and to return the same, as if the sheriff had continued in office, and he and they will remain liable therefore under the provisions of law as in other cases.

SEC. 345. Where a sheriff goes out of office, he shall deliver to his successor all books and papers pertaining to the office, and property attached and levied upon, except as provided in the preceding section, and all prisoners in the jail, and take his receipt specifying the same, and such receipt shall be sufficient indemnity to the person taking it.

SEC. 346. If the sheriff die or go out of office before the return of any process then in his hands, his successor, or other officer authorized to discharge the duties of the office, may proceed to execute and return the same in the same manner as the out-going sheriff should have done, but nothing in this section shall be construed to exempt the outgoing sheriff and his deputies from the duty imposed on them by section three hundred and thirty-seven of this chapter, to execute and return all process in their hands at the time the vacancy in the office of sheriff occurs.

SEC. 347. On the election or appointment of a new sheriff all new process shall be directed to him.

SEC. 348. If the sheriff, who has made a sale of real estate on execution, die, or go out of office before the period of redemption expires, his successor shall make the necessary deed to carry out such sale.

CHAPTER 7.

OF THE CORONER.

SECTION 349. It is the duty of the coroner to perform all the duties of the sheriff when there is no sheriff, and in cases where exception is taken to the sheriff as provided in the next section.*

SEC. 350. In all proceedings in the courts of record, where it appears from the papers that the sheriff is a party to the action; or where, in any action commenced or about to be commenced, an affidavit is filed with the clerk of the court, stating that the sheriff and his deputy are absent from the county, and are not expected to return in time to perform the service needed; or stating a partiality, prejudice, consanguinity or interest on the part of the sheriff, the clerk or court shall

* The failure of the outgoing sheriff to take a receipt from his successor for property turned over to him, would not, necessarily, continue his liability for the keeping of the property. If the property is actually delivered to his successor, it is sufficient to devolve the responsibility on the latter. McKay v. Leonard, 17 Iowa, 569. And so an offer on the part of a sheriff, on the expiration of his term of office, to deliver attached property to his successor discharges the former from future responsibility for the safe keeping of the property attached, and devolves this duty upon his successor. Fockler v. Martin et al., 32 Id., 117.

* The sureties on the official bond of the coroner are liable for his acts while he is acting ex officio as sheriff. Fieman v. Shaw, 49 Iowa, 312.
direct process to the coroner, whose duty it shall be to execute it in the same manner as if he were sheriff.*

SEC. 351. When there is no sheriff, deputy sheriff, or coroner qualified to serve legal process, the clerk of the court may, by writing under his hand and the seal of the court certifying the above fact, appoint any suitable person specially in each case to execute such process, who shall be sworn, but he need not give bond, and his return shall be entitled to the same credit as the sheriff's when the appointment is attached thereto.

SEC. 352. The coroner shall hold an inquest upon the dead bodies of such persons only as are supposed to have died by unlawful means. When he has notice of the dead body of a person supposed to have died by unlawful means, found or being in his county, he is required to issue his warrant to a constable of his county, requiring him to summon forthwith three electors of the county to appear before the coroner at a time and place named in the warrant.

SEC. 353. The warrant may be in substance as follows:

STATE OF IOWA, }

..........County. 

To any constable of the said county:—In the name of the state of Iowa you are hereby required to summon forthwith three electors of your county, to appear before me at (name the place), at (name the day and hour or say forthwith), then and there to hold an inquest upon the dead body of———, there lying, and find by what means he died.

Witness my hand this———day of———, A. D. 18——.

A. B., coroner of———county.

SEC. 354. The constable shall execute the warrant, and make return thereof at the time and place named.

SEC. 355. If any juror fails to appear, the coroner shall cause the proper number to be summoned or returned from the bystanders, immediately, and proceed to impanel them and administer the following oath in substance:

"You do solemnly swear (or affirm) that you will diligently inquire, and true presentment make, when, how, and by what means the person whose body lies here dead came to his death, according to your knowledge and the evidence given you."

SEC. 356. The coroner may issue subpoenas within his county for witnesses, returnable forthwith, or at such time and place as he shall therein direct, and witnesses shall be allowed the same fees as in cases before a justice of the peace, and the coroner has the same authority to enforce the attendance of witnesses, and to punish them and jurors for contempt in disobeying his process, as a justice of the peace has when his process issues in behalf of the state.

SEC. 357. An oath shall be administered to the witnesses in substance as follows:

"You do solemnly swear that the testimony which you shall give to this inquest concerning the death of the person here lying dead, shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

* This section applies to criminal as well as civil cases. Accordingly, when the accused shall file an affidavit to the effect that, by reason of partiality or prejudice, he believes the sheriff will not act fairly in the selection of talesmen, the duty of filling up the jury should be taken by the court from the sheriff. The State v. Haradin et al., 46 Iowa, 623.
SEC. 358. The testimony shall be reduced to writing under the coroner's order, and subscribed by the witnesses.

SEC. 359. The jurors having inspected the body, heard the testimony, and made all needful inquiries, shall return to the coroner their inquisition in writing, under their hands in substance as follows, and stating the matters in the following form suggested, as far as found:

STATE OF IOWA,

County,

An inquisition holden at ............., in ............. county, on the ............. day of ............. A. D. 18.., before .............

............., coroner of the said county, upon the body of ............. (or a person unknown), there lying dead, by the jurors whose names are hereto subscribed. The said jurors upon their oaths do say (here state when, how, by what person, means, weapon, or accident, he came to his death, or whether feloniously).

In testimony whereof the said jurors have hereunto set their hands, the day and year aforesaid:

(which shall be attested by the coroner.)

SEC. 360. If the inquisition find that a crime has been committed on the deceased, and name the person whom the jury believe has committed it, the inquest shall not be made public until after the arrest directed in the next section.

SEC. 361. If the person charged be present, the coroner may order his arrest by an officer or any other person present, and shall then make a warrant requiring the officer or other person to take him before a justice of the peace.

SEC. 362. If the person charged be not present, and the coroner believes he can be taken, the coroner may issue a warrant to the sheriff and constables of the county, requiring them to arrest the person and take him before a justice of the peace.

SEC. 363. The warrant of a coroner in the above case shall be of equal authority with that of a justice of the peace, and when the person charged is brought before the justice, such justice shall cause an information to be filed against him, and the same proceedings shall be had as in other cases under information, and he shall be dealt with as a person held under an information in the usual form.

SEC. 364. The warrant of the coroner shall recite substantially the transactions before him, and the verdict of the jury of inquest leading to the arrest, and such warrant shall be a sufficient foundation for the proceeding of the justice instead of an information.

SEC. 365. The coroner shall then return to the district court the inquisition, the written evidence, and a list of the witnesses who testified to material matter.

SEC. 366. The coroner shall cause the body of a deceased person which he is called to view, to be delivered to his friends if any there be, but if not, he shall cause him to be decently buried and the expense to be paid from any property found with the body, or, if there be none, from the county treasury, by certifying an account of the expenses which, being presented to the board of supervisors, shall be allowed by them, if deemed reasonable, and paid as other claims on the county.
SEC. 367. When there is no coroner, and in case of his absence or inability to act, any justice of the peace of the same county is authorized to perform the duties of coroner in relation to dead bodies, and in such case he may cause the person charged to be brought before himself by his warrant, and may proceed with him as a justice of the peace.

SEC. 368. In the above inquisition by a coroner, when he or the jury deem it requisite, he may summon one or more physicians or surgeons to make a scientific examination, and shall allow in such case a reasonable compensation instead of witness fees.

CHAPTER 8.

OF THE COUNTY SURVEYOR.

SECTION 369. The county surveyor shall make all surveys of land within his county, which he may be called upon to make, and his surveys shall be held as presumptively correct.

SEC. 370. The field notes and plats made by the county surveyor shall be transcribed into a well bound book under the supervision of the surveyor, when desired by a person interested and at his expense.

SEC. 371. Previous to making any survey, he shall furnish himself with a copy of the field notes of the original survey of the same land, if there be any in the office of the county auditor, and his survey shall be made in accordance therewith.

SEC. 372. He is required to establish the corners by taking bearing trees and noting particularly their course and distance, but if there be no trees within reasonable distance, the corners are to be marked by stones firmly placed in the earth, or by mounds.

SEC. 373. In the re-survey and sub-divisions of lands by county surveyors, their deputies, or other persons, the rules prescribed by acts of congress and the instructions of the secretary of the interior, shall be in all respects followed.

SEC. 374. The county surveyor shall, when requested, furnish the person for whom the survey is made, with a copy of the field notes and plat of the survey, and such copy certified by him, and also a copy from the record, certified by the county auditor, with the seal, shall be presumptive evidence of the survey and of the facts herein required to be set forth, and which are stated accordingly, between those persons who join in requesting it, and any other person then concerned who has reasonable notice that such a survey is to be made and the time thereof.

SEC. 375. The board of supervisors is required to furnish a substantial, well bound book, in which the field notes and plats made by the county surveyor may be recorded.

* The coroner, or justice acting in his absence, is charged with the duty of fixing the compensation to the physician or surgeon making a scientific examination upon a deceased person in view, and his decision respecting the amount is in the nature of an adjudication, preventing the physician from suing the county in an original action for his services. Cushman v. Washington Co., 45 Iowa, 285; Sanford v. Lee Co., 49 Id., 148.
SEC. 376. The plat and record shall show distinctly of what piece of land it is a survey; at whose personal request it was made, the names of the chainmen, and that they were approved and sworn by the surveyor, and the date of the survey; and the courses shall be taken according to the true meridian, and the variation of the magnetic from the true meridian stated.

SEC. 377. The necessary chainmen and other persons must be employed by the person requiring the survey done, unless otherwise agreed; but the chainmen must be disinterested persons and approved of by the surveyor, and sworn by him to measure justly and impartially to the best of their knowledge and ability.

SEC. 378. County surveyors, when establishing defaced or lost land corners or lines, may issue subpoenas for witnesses and administer oaths to them, and all fees for service of officers and attendance of witnesses shall be the same as in proceedings before justices of the peace.

(Chapter 8, Laws of 1874.)

AN ACT to provide for the permanent survey of lands.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa: That whenever the owner or owners of adjacent tracts of land shall desire to establish permanently the lines and corners thereof between them, he, she, or they may enter into a written agreement to employ and abide by the survey of some surveyor; and after said survey is completed, a plat thereof with a description of all corners and lines plainly marked and described thereon, together with the written agreement of the parties, shall be recorded in the recorder's office of the county where the lands are situated; or, after any survey of lands is completed and the parties interested therein as owners are satisfied with such survey; or, when the owners of adjoining lands desire to perpetuate existing lines and corners heretofore made between them, it shall be lawful for them to cause a plat thereof to be made with a description of all such lines and corners made thereon, which plat shall be acknowledged before some officer authorized to take the acknowledgment of deeds, and signed by each of said owners as an agreement between them so far as relates to such lines and corners; all of which shall be recorded in the recorder’s office of the county in which the lands are situated; and the lines and corners so made, and described and recorded, shall be binding upon the parties entering into said agreement and signing said plats, their heirs, successors, and assigns, and shall never be changed.

SEC. 2. Whenever one or more proprietors of land in this state, the corners and boundaries of whose lands are lost, destroyed, or are in dispute, or who are desirous of having said corners and boundaries permanently established, and who will not enter into agreement as provided by section first of this act, it shall be lawful for said proprietor or proprietors that they shall cause a notice in writing to be served on the owner or owners of adjacent tract or tracts, if known and residing in the county where said lands are situated, or if not known and not residing in such county, by publishing in a newspaper published in such county, and if no newspaper shall be published, then by putting up in four different public places in said county, a written or printed notice to the effect that on a day named therein, he, she, or they will make
application to the district court of the county in which said lands are situated, at its next succeeding term, for the appointment of a commission of one or more surveyors to make survey of and permanently establish said corners and boundaries, which notice shall be posted up at least four weeks before the time appointed for said application; and one of said notices shall be in the precinct or township in which said corners and boundaries are situated.

Sec. 3. Upon the filing of proper petition and proof of due notice aforesaid, the said court shall appoint a commission of one or more surveyors, entirely disinterested, to make said survey, who shall proceed to make said survey and report his or their proceedings to that or the next term of said court, accompanied by a plat and notes of said survey; and each of said surveyors shall be authorized to administer an oath to any of the assistants necessary in the execution of said survey, to faithfully and impartially perform their respective duties, and take the evidence under oath administered by the surveyor, and incorporate the same with his or their survey, of any person or persons, who may be able to identify any original government corner, or witness thereto, or government line, tree, or other noted object, or any other legally established corner, or other corners that have been recognized as such by the adjoining proprietors for over ten years.

Sec. 4. Upon the filing of said report, any person whose interests may be affected by said survey, shall be at liberty to enter his objections to said report, and the court shall hear and determine said objections, and enter an order or judgment either approving or rejecting said report, or modifying and amending the same according to the rights and interests of the parties, or may refer the same back to said commission to correct their report and survey in conformity with the judgment of the court; or the court may, for good reason, set aside said commission and appoint a new one, who shall proceed anew, and determine the boundaries and corners of the lands in question. The corners and boundaries established in said survey, as approved in the final judgment of the court, if not appealed from within thirty days, shall be held and considered as permanently and unalterably established according to said survey. The expenses and costs of the surveys and suit shall be apportioned among all the parties according to their respective interests.a

CHAPTER 9.

OF TOWNSHIPS AND TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

Section 379. The board of supervisors of each county shall divide the same into townships, as the convenience of the citizens may require, accurately defining the boundaries thereof, and may from time

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a Where division lines between adjoining owners of lands are in dispute, proceedings may be instituted by any one, such owners to have the Cook et al., 46 Iowa, 57.

same established under chapter 8, of the laws of
to time make such alterations in the number and boundaries of the
townships as it may deem proper; provided, however, that if the con­
gressional township lines are not adopted and followed, the board of
supervisors shall not change the lines of any civil township so as to
divide any school district or sub-district, unless a majority of the voters
of such district or sub-district shall petition therefor.

Sec. 380. No township shall be organized in which at the time of
organization there shall not be at least ten legal voters; provided, that
each county shall have one civil township.

Sec. 381. The description of the boundaries of each township, and
of all alterations in them, and of all new townships, shall be recorded
in full in the records of the board of supervisors and of the township.

OF DIVIDING TOWNSHIPS.

Sec. 382. When any township has within its limits an incorporated
city or town, the electors of such township residing without the limits
of such city or town, may, at the January, April, or June session of
the board of supervisors of the county, petition to have such town­
ship divided into two townships; the one to embrace the territory
without, and the other the territory within such corporate limits;
which petition shall be accompanied by the affidavit of three individu­
als to the effect that all the signatures to such petition are genuine,
and that the signers thereof are all legal voters of said township, resid­
ing outside said corporate limits.

Sec. 383. Notice of the time when such petition will be presented,
shall be given by two publications in a weekly newspaper published in
the township, the last of which publications shall be at least ten days
prior to the time fixed for the presentation of such petition; or if no
paper is printed in such township, or the papers therein printed refuse
to make such publication, the notice herein contemplated shall be
given by posting in five public places in the township; two of which
shall be without and three within such corporate limits.

Sec. 384. If such petition is signed by a majority of the electors of
such township residing without the corporate limits of such city or
town, the board of supervisors shall divide such township into two
townships, as prayed therein, but except for election purposes, includ­
ing the appointment of all judges and clerks of election rendered nec­
essary by the change, such division shall not take effect until the first
Monday of January next ensuing.

Sec. 385. When a new township is formed, the board of supervisors
shall call the first township election, to be held at such place as it may
designate, on the day of the next general election.

Sec. 386. The auditor shall issue a warrant for such first election,
stating the time and place of the same, the officers to be elected, and
any other business which is to be attended to; and no other business
shall be done than such as is so named.

Sec. 387. Such warrant may be directed to any constable of the
county, or to any citizen of the same township, by name, and shall be
served by posting up copies thereof in three of the most public places
in the township fifteen days before the day of the election; the origi­
nal warrant shall be returned to the presiding officer of the election, to
be returned to the clerk when elected, with a return thereon of the
manner of service, verified by oath if served by any other than an
officer.
TOWNSHIPS AND OFFICERS. [TITLE IV.

Election.
R. § 457.

SEC. 388. The election shall be conducted as other township elections, and the electors shall proceed to elect the officers named in this chapter.

OFFICERS—DUTIES.

Township officers.
C. §§ 458, 726.
Ch. 73, 14 G. A.

SEC. 389. In each township there shall be elected three trustees, one clerk, one assessor, two constables, and two justices of the peace, but where a city or incorporated town is situated in a township, the trustees of the township may order the election of one or two additional justices and constables, and at least one justice and constable shall reside within the limits of such city or town.

SEC. 390. [In any township a part of which is included within the incorporated limits of any incorporated city or town, the qualified voters of such township residing without the corporate limits of such city or town, shall at the general election in each year elect an assessor in the same manner as provided by law for the election of township assessors, and the qualified voters of such incorporated city or town, whether such city or town embraces one or more townships, shall, at the municipal election in such city or town, elect one assessor for such city or town, and such assessors shall be limited in the discharge of their official duties to the limits in which they are elected, and such city and town assessors shall hold their office for one year from the first of January next ensuing:] ["Provided, that any incorporated city as above described, having a population of ten thousand inhabitants or over, shall have the right to elect one or more assessors, not to exceed three, and such assessor or assessors shall in all respects perform the same duties as now required of assessors, and in like manner be subject to the same laws and penalties thereunder, and shall each receive the same compensation as now provided for assessors, and shall give bond and qualify for the duties required of them, as now required by law, and shall be elected at the time and for the term as above provided, and the city council of such incorporated city shall determine by resolution at least five weeks before the time for electing said assessor or assessors, whether it shall be necessary to elect one, two or three assessors for the ensuing term, and thereupon the mayor of such city shall make proclamation of the said determination of the council in like manner and at the same time that he shall proclaim the election of the other officers to be elected at said election.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of said assessors, if more than one shall have been elected, to agree between themselves for such systematic distribution of their work as will most efficiently further the satisfactory completion of the same within the time prescribed by law, and in assessing the property of such incorporated city, each shall faithfully and industriously work to that end, and for any failure or delinquency in that respect on the part of any or all of said assessors, he or they shall be liable, as provided by section 827 of the code of 1873.]

* An assessor elected in accordance with section 390, of the code of 1873, providing for the election of assessors in townships containing a city or incorporated town: held, a township and not a city officer. Kinne v. City of Waverly, 42 Iowa, 486.

Under this section as amended by chapter 6, of the laws of 1876, the assessor in a township whose limits are the same as those of a city, acting under a special charter, is an officer of the township and not of the city, and he should be elected at the general township election. The State v. Finger, 45 Id., 25.
(CHAPTER 50, LAWS OF 1876.)

RELATING TO DUTY OF TOWNSHIP CLERKS.

AN ACT to compel township clerks to post up statement of receipts and disbursements at each general election. [Additional to Code, chapter 9, title IV. "Of townships and township officers."]

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That hereafter it shall be the duty of township clerks in each county in the state, on the morning of the day of each general election, and before the hour for opening the polls, to post up at the place where such general election is to be held in his township, a statement, in writing, showing all receipts of money and disbursements in his office, for the preceding year, such statement to be certified by the trustees of said township.*

(CHAPTER 90, LAWS OF 1876.)

CITY ASSESSORS.

AN ACT providing for the election of city assessors in cities organized and existing under special charters.

SECTION 1. That the qualified electors of all cities organized and existing under special charters shall, at their regular annual election elect one city assessor, who shall hold his office for the term of one year and until his successor is elected and qualified.

(Took effect by publication in newspapers March 16, 1876.)

SEC. 391. The trustees shall designate the place where elections will be held, and whenever a change is made from the usual place of holding elections in the township, notice of such change shall be given by posting up notices thereof in three public places in the township, ten days prior to the day on which the election is to be held.

SEC. 392. They shall cause a record to be kept of all their proceedings.

SEC. 393. The township trustees are the overseers of the poor, fence viewers, and the township board of equalization and board of health, and shall have charge of all cemeteries within the limits of their township dedicated to public use when the same is not controlled by other trustees or incorporated bodies.

SEC. 394. Any person elected to a township office and refusing to qualify and serve shall forfeit the sum of five dollars, which may be recovered by action in the name of the county, to the use of the school fund in the county, but no person shall be compelled to serve as a township officer two terms in succession.

SEC. 395. The township clerk shall keep accurate records of the proceedings and orders of the trustees, and perform such other acts as may be required of him by law.

* Refusing to qualify and serve in a township office when elected thereto is not a crime. *Polk County v. Heirb*, 37 Iowa, 361, 367.

* It is not necessary that a complaint to the fence viewers of the insufficiency of a partition fence should be in writing. *Tables v. Ogden*, 46 Iowa, 134.
Oaths.

R. § 449. Amended by C. 160, 16 G. A.

Notify auditor.
R. § 460.

Constables: duty.
R. § 451.

Name.
R. § 452.

SEC. 396. He is authorized to administer the oath of office to all the township officers, and he shall make a record thereof, and also of all who file certificates of their having taken the oath before any other officer authorized to administer the same. [The clerk shall also have power to administer oaths to township officers, judges of election, clerks of election, and highway supervisors, for services rendered in their respective townships.]

SEC. 397. The clerk, immediately after the election of officers in his township, shall send a written notice thereof to the county auditor, stating the names of the persons elected, and the time of the election, and shall enter the time of the election of each officer in the township record. 

SEC. 398. The constables shall serve all warrants, notices, and other process, lawfully directed to them by the trustees or clerk of the township or any court, and perform such other duties as are or may be required by law.

SEC. 399. Constables are ministerial officers of justices of the peace.*

(Chapter 161, Laws of 1880.)

Title.

AN ACT to further amend section 591, chapter one (1), title five (5) of the Code, relating to the election of township officers.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That at the general election in the year 1880, and biennially thereafter, there shall be elected in each civil township of the state by the qualified electors thereof in the manner prescribed by law, one township clerk, one assessor, and one highway supervisor for each

*To support the acts of one on the ground that he is an officer de facto, they must have been done under color of the office, the duties of which should have been discharged by the person filling it. Barley v. Fisher, 38 Iowa, 229.

If one holds himself out as a public officer, or acts as an officer de facto, he is estopped to deny that he was an officer de jure, even when indicted for malfeasance. The State v. Stone, 40 Iowa, 547.

All acts of public officers are to be regarded as prima facie correct; and when an act has been shown to have been done by an officer pursuant to law, it will be deemed lawful and valid until the contrary be established by affirmative proof. Smith v. The District Township of Knox, 42 Iowa, 522.

Until the contrary is shown it will be presumed that public officers have acted in compliance with the law. Spittler v. Seecfield, 43 Iowa, 571; Brown v. Lamb, 4 G. Greene, 465; Barney v. Buena Vista County, 33 Iowa, 261; Dollarhide v. The Board of Commissioners, 1 G. Greene, 158; Cole v. Porter, 4 Iowa, 510; McGuffie v. Derrine, 1 G. Greene, 251; Barney v. Crittenden, 2 Iowa, 165; Neally v. Redman, 5 Iowa, 387.

In relation to officers, civil and municipal, when the question arises between third parties, parol evidence is admissible to show that they were officers at a given time, and perhaps to show that they acted as such. Gourley v. Hankins, 2 Iowa, 75.

As between third persons, when the question arises whether a person in doing an act was an officer, it is sufficient to show him to be such de facto; and it is not required of the person claiming or justifying under the act of the officer, to show that he is such, by the highest and best evidence. This, however, is required when the officer himself is a party, and he justifies, or claims, by virtue of his office. Id.

A usurper is one who intrudes himself into or undertakes to exercise the duties of an office without any claim or color of right or authority.

An officer de jure, is one who has a complete legal title to his office against the world; and an officer de facto, is one who comes in by the forms of an election or appointment, and who thus acts under claim or color of right, but who, in consequence of some informality, omission or want of qualification, could not hold the office, if his right were tried in a direct proceeding, by an information in the nature of a quo warranto to Exporte Stahl, 16 Iowa, 369.

There is a clear distinction between an act done by an officer by virtue of his office, and an act done by color of his office. The first implies that it is lawful, either by the common law or
highway district, who shall hold their offices for the term of two years and until their successors are elected and qualified.

Sec. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Approved March 26, 1880.

(Chapter 106, Laws of 1878.)

AN ACT for the protection of cemeteries in the state of Iowa.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That the trustees, board of directors, or other officers, having the custody and control of any cemetery in this state, shall have power, subject to the by-laws and regulations of said cemetery, to inclose, improve and adorn the grounds of such cemetery, to construct avenues in the same, to erect proper buildings for the use of said cemetery, to prescribe rules for improving or adorning the lots therein, or for the erection of monuments or other memorials of the dead upon such lots; to prohibit any use, division, improvement or adornment of a lot which they may deem improper.

Sec. 2. Any person who shall willfully and maliciously destroy, mutilate, deface, injure or remove any tomb, vault, monument, grave-stone or other structure placed in any public or private cemetery in this state, or any fences, railing or other work for the protection or ornamentation of said cemetery, or of any tomb, vault, monument,

by statute; the second, that it is unlawful and unauthorized, and that the legal right to act is a mere color or pretense. Sheppard et al. v. Collins, 12 Id., 570, 573.

Before one can claim to be an officer de facto, there must be a law creating the office. The office itself must be de jure; the officer may then be de facto. The Town of Decorah v. Bullis, 25 Id., 12.

As an action against a justice of the peace for false imprisonment, evidence on the part of the defendant that he was and had been acting as a justice of the peace de facto is admissible, and when given it will be presumed that he has been duly appointed to the office until the contrary shall appear. Londegan v. Hammer, 30 Id., 508.

When an assessor has filed an official bond and taken the oath of office he is an officer de facto, and a party refusing to take the required oath in the assessment of his property, cannot escape liability by showing that the bond was informal, or any other mere irregularity in qualifying. Washington County v. Miller, 14 Id., 584.

The official acts of an alderman de facto, of a city, will be held valid in collateral proceedings. Cochran v. McCleary, 22 Id., 75.

A constable who has been re-elected and continues to act without filing a new bond or taking the official oath anew, is an officer de facto, and is competent to make arrests. The State v. Bates, 23 Id., 96.

A public officer duly elected or appointed, but who has failed to qualify, in the manner prescribed by law, acts de facto, and his acts as to third persons are entitled to credit. Keeney v. Leas & Lyon, 14 Id., 464.

While, for some purposes, a constable is considered a county officer, he is, nevertheless to be generally classed as a township officer. The State v. Bevans, 37 Id., 178.

Courts will take judicial notice of the time of elections established by law. Davis et al. v. Best, 2 Id., 96.

In this country all offices are public, except such as, though called offices, are nevertheless employments of a private nature, like the offices of a bank or other private corporation. Keeney v. Lees & Lyon, 14 Id., 464.

Incompatibility in offices exists where the nature and duties of the two offices are such as to render it improper, from considerations of public policy, for one incumbent to retain both. It does not necessarily arise when the incumbent places himself for the time being in a position where it is impossible to discharge the duties of both offices. Bryan v. Cattell, 15 Id., 588.
or gravestone, or other structure aforesaid, on any cemetery lot within such cemetery, or shall willfully and maliciously destroy, cut, break, or injure any tree, shrub, plant or lawn within the limits of said cemetery, or shall drive at an unusual and forbidden speed over the avenues or roads in said cemetery, or shall drive outside of said avenues and roads and over the grass or graves of said cemetery, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction thereof before any court of competent jurisdiction, be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a term of not less than one nor more than thirty days, in the discretion of the court; and such offender shall also be liable in an action of trespass in the name of the person or corporation having the custody and control of said cemetery grounds, to pay all such damages as have been occasioned by his unlawful act or acts, which money, when recovered, shall be applied by said person or corporation to the reparation and restoration of the property so injured or destroyed, if the same can be so repaired or restored.

Sec. 3. It shall be lawful for the trustees, directors, or other officers having the custody and control of any cemetery in this state, to appoint as many day and night watchmen of their grounds as they may think expedient, and such watchmen, and also all their sextons, superintendents, gardeners and agents, stationed upon or near said grounds, are hereby authorized to take and subscribe before any mayor of a city, or justice of the peace within such township, an oath of office similar to that required by law of constables, and upon the taking of such oath such watchmen, sextons, superintendents, gardeners, and agents, shall have, exercise and possess all the powers of police officers within and adjacent to the cemetery grounds, and they and each of them shall have power to arrest any and all persons engaged in violating the laws of this state in reference to the protection, care and preservation of cemeteries, and of the trees, shrubbery, plants, structures, grass and adornments therein, and to bring such person so offending before any justice of the peace within such township to be dealt with according to law.

(Took effect, April 3, 1878, by publication in newspapers.)

TOWNSHIP COLLECTOR.

Sec. 400. There shall be elected at the general election in every year, a township collector in and for each organized township in every county, except the township in which the county seat is located, who shall hold office for one year; provided, the board of supervisors of the county shall order the election of township collectors as in this chapter hereinafter provided.

Sec. 401. He shall qualify as other elective officers, and give a bond to the county in a penal sum equal to double the whole amount of tax to be by him collected, which shall be presented to and approved by the board of supervisors of the county and recorded the same as the bond of county officers.

Sec. 402. The auditor, in counties where township collectors are elected, shall make out a duplicate tax list of each township, and deliver the same, with the original, to the county treasurer.
SEC. 403. The county treasurer shall deliver to each township collector in the county, as soon as he has qualified, such duplicate tax list of his township and take his receipt therefor, specifying the total amount of the tax charged in such list, and charge the same over to each township collector in a book to be kept for that purpose; and such duplicate tax list, when so made out and delivered to the township collectors, may be used as an execution, and shall be sufficient authority for them to collect the taxes therein charged in any township in the county by distress and sale or otherwise, as now provided by law for the collection of taxes by the county treasurer; and the county treasurer shall not receive or collect any of the taxes charged in any duplicate tax list so delivered, except the tax of non-residents of the township until the same has been returned to him, as hereinafter provided. The said county treasurer shall procure for and deliver to each township collector with said tax list, a tax receipt-book, with a blank margin or stub, upon which the said township collector shall enter the number and date of the tax receipt given to the tax payer, the amount of tax and by whom paid, which said tax receipt-book shall be returned to the county treasurer, with the said duplicate tax list, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 404. Upon the receipt of said tax lists, each township collector, immediately, shall cause the notice of the reception thereof to be posted up in some conspicuous place in every school-district in the township, and in every ward of any city therein, so located as will be most likely to give notice to the inhabitants thereof, and also publish such notice for four weeks in one or more weekly papers, if any published in the township, designating in such notice a convenient place in such township where he will attend from nine o'clock A. M. to four o'clock P. M., at least once in each week, on a day to be specified in said notice until March first following, for the purpose of receiving payment of taxes, and each collector shall attend accordingly, and he shall proceed to collect and receipt for all taxes therein charged, in the same manner as now provided by law for the collection of taxes by the county treasurer, and all the laws which apply to and govern the collection of taxes by county treasurers shall apply to and govern the collection of taxes by said township collector, when not inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter.

SEC. 405. Every collector, after the first of March in each year, shall call at least once on each person whose tax remains unpaid, or at the place of his usual residence, if in the township for which such collector has been chosen, and shall demand the payment of the taxes charged to him on his property. In case any person shall attempt to remove from the township property on which tax is due, without leaving sufficient to pay such tax, at any time after the duplicate comes into his hands, the collector shall attach such property and hold the same until the tax is paid, or make the tax out of such property. In case any person refuse or neglect to pay the tax, or shall have removed from said township, the collector shall levy the same by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the person who ought to pay the same, or of any goods and chattels on which the said tax was assessed, wheresoever the same may be found within the county. The collector shall give public notice of the time and place of sale, and of the property to be sold, at least six days previous to the sale, by advertisements to be posted up in at least three public places in the township where such sale shall be made. The sale shall be made by public auction, and
if the property shall be sold for more than the amount of the tax, penalty, and costs, the surplus shall be returned to the person in whose possession such property was when the distress was made.

Sec. 406. The township collectors shall make monthly statements to the county treasurer of the amount of tax collected by them on each fund, and pay the same over to the county treasurer and take his receipt therefor; and they shall complete the collection of the tax charged in the said duplicate tax lists, by distress and sale or otherwise, on or before the first Monday in May next after the receipt of said duplicate tax list, and pay over the amount so collected to the county treasurer and return to him the said tax lists and receipt books, and make a full and complete settlement for the taxes so collected with the county treasurer, which settlement shall be subject to the examination and correction by the board of supervisors of the county at its next session.

Sec. 407. Each township collector shall receive for his services the following compensation: 1. Two per cent of all sums collected by him on the first two thousand dollars, and one per cent on all sums in excess thereof collected by him otherwise than by distress and sale, to be paid out of the county treasury; 2. Five per cent upon all taxes collected by him by distress and sale, which percentage and costs shall be collected of the delinquent tax-payer, and the same fees in addition to the said five per cent as constables are entitled to receive for the sale of property on execution.

Sec. 408. After the return of said duplicate tax lists and settlement as provided above, the county treasurer shall receive, receipt for, and collect any unpaid taxes in the county, and shall proceed to advertise and sell all the real estate in the county upon which the taxes have not been paid, for the unpaid taxes thereon as provided by law.

Sec. 409. If any of the taxes mentioned in the tax list shall remain unpaid, and the collector shall not be able to collect the same, he shall deliver to the county treasurer an account of the taxes remaining due; and upon making oath before the county auditor; or in case of his absence before any justice of the peace, that the sums mentioned in such account remain unpaid, and that he has not, upon diligent inquiry, been able to discover any goods or chattels belonging to or in the possession of the person charged with or liable to pay such sums, whereon he could levy, the same, he shall be credited by the county treasurer with the amount thereof, but such oath and credit shall only be presumptive evidence of the correctness thereof.

Sec. 410. Such collector and his sureties shall be liable for the loss by theft or otherwise, of any money collected by him and in his possession.

Sec. 411. The board of supervisors of each county in the state having a population exceeding seven thousand inhabitants, as shown by the last preceding census, are hereby authorized and empowered to order an election of a township collector in each organized township in their county, by a resolution to that effect, passed at their regular meeting in June in any year by a two-thirds vote of the board, which shall be spread upon the records of the board, and the first election of township collectors in such county shall be held at the next general election after the passage of such resolution, and every year thereafter until the said resolution is repealed by the board, by a like vote, at their regular meeting in June in any year. They shall be voted for and elected in the manner of the other township officers, and in all
counties in the state where such resolution is not in force, as provided in this section, then sections four hundred and one to four hundred and eleven inclusive, of this chapter, shall be inoperative and of no effect.

**CHANGING NAME OF TOWNSHIPS.**

Sec. 412. Any township desirous of changing its name, may petition the board of supervisors of the county in which such township is situated, and if it shall appear to said board that a majority of the actual resident voters of such township are in favor of such change, such board shall cause three notices to be posted up in three of the most public places of such township, for at least thirty days previous to the next session of said board, which notice shall state the fact that a petition has been presented to said board by the citizens of said township, praying for a change of the name of the same, and the name prayed for in said petition, and that unless those interested in the change of such name shall appear at the next regular session of said board and show cause why said name shall not be changed, there will be an order made granting such change, which notice shall be attested by the auditor.

Sec. 413. If, at the time fixed for the hearing of said petition, said board is satisfied that there is a majority in favor of such change of name, said board shall make an order granting such change, which shall be attested by the auditor and recorded in the office of the recorder of the county where such township is situated.

Sec. 414. The cost of such change and recording shall be paid by the petitioners. But should it appear to said board that a majority of the citizens of such township are opposed to such change, such petition shall be dismissed and the cost of the proceeding taxed against the petitioners.

**BOARD OF HEALTH.**

Sec. 415. The township trustees shall have power to make whatever regulations they deem necessary for the protection of the public health, and respecting nuisances, sources of filth, and causes of sickness within their respective townships; provided, that their jurisdiction shall not extend to any city or incorporated town situated therein.

Sec. 416. Notice shall be given of all regulations made, by publishing the same in a newspaper published in the township, or, where there is no newspaper, by posting in five public places therein.

Sec. 417. The trustees may order the owner or occupant, at his own expense, to remove any nuisance, source of filth, or cause of sickness found on private property within such time as they deem reasonable, and if such person neglects to do so he shall forfeit a sum of not exceeding twenty-five dollars for every day during which he knowingly permits such nuisance or cause of sickness to remain after the time prescribed for the removal thereof. The order shall be in writing, and served by any constable of the town in the usual way of serving notices in civil suits. If the owner or occupant fails to comply with such order, the trustees may cause the nuisance, source of filth, or cause of sickness to be removed, and all expenses incurred thereby shall be paid by such owner or occupant.
SEC. 418. The trustees shall have power to employ all such persons as shall be necessary to carry into effect the regulations adopted and published according to the powers vested in the trustees and to fix their compensation; to employ physicians in case of poverty, and to take such general precautions and actions as they may deem necessary for the public health.

SEC. 419. Any person who shall willfully violate any of the regulations so made and published by the trustees, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be subject to a fine or imprisonment, such fine not to exceed one hundred dollars, and such imprisonment not to exceed thirty days.

SEC. 420. All expenses, now or hereafter incurred by the trustees of a township in the exercise of the powers heretofore or herein conferred, shall be borne by the township. The trustees shall certify the amount required to pay such expenses to the board of supervisors of the county, and that board shall, at the time it levies the general taxes, and in addition thereto, levy on the property of such township a sufficient tax to pay the amount so certified by the trustees. The tax so levied shall be collected by the county treasurer with the other taxes, and be by him paid over to the township clerk.

(Chapter 130, Laws of 1876.)

RELATING TO CEMETERIES.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That where there is located in any township one or more cemeteries, the owner or owners of the same, or any party or parties owning an interest therein, may cause the same to be surveyed, platted and laid out into subdivisions and lots, numbering the same by progressive numbers, giving the dimensions, length and breadth thereof, with reference to known or permanent monuments to be made; and which plat shall accurately describe all the subdivisions of the tract of land used, or designed to be used, as a cemetery; said plat shall be recorded in the office of the county recorder, and filed with and recorded by the township clerk and preserved by him among the records of his office.

SEC. 2. All conveyances of subdivisions or lots of a cemetery thus platted shall be by deed from the proper owner, which deed shall be recorded with the township clerk in a book kept by him for that purpose, for the recording of which the said clerk shall be entitled to a fee of fifty cents for each instrument recorded, to be paid by the party desiring the record made.

SEC. 3. The township trustees are hereby empowered to condemn or purchase and pay for out of the general fund, and enter upon and take any lands within the territorial limits of such township for use of cemeteries in the same manner as is now provided for incorporated cities and towns.

SEC. 4. They shall at the regular meeting in April levy a tax sufficient to pay for any such lands so condemned or purchased, or for the necessary improvement and maintenance of cemeteries thus estab-
lished. They shall have power to control any such cemeteries, or appoint trustees for the same, or sell it to any private corporation for cemetery purposes.

(Took effect, March 29, 1876, by publication in newspapers.)

CHAPTER 10.

OF CITIES AND INCORPORATED TOWNS.

Section 421. When the inhabitants of any part of any county not embraced within the limits of any city or incorporated town shall desire to be organized into a city or incorporated town, they may apply by petition in writing, signed by not less than [twenty-five] of the qualified electors of the territory to be embraced in the proposed city or incorporated town, to the circuit court of the proper county, which petition shall describe the territory proposed to be embraced in such city or incorporated town, and shall have annexed thereto an accurate map or plat thereof and state the name proposed for such city or incorporated town, and shall be accompanied with satisfactory proofs of the number of inhabitants within the territory embraced in said limits.

Sec. 422. When such petition shall be presented, the court shall forthwith appoint five commissioners who shall at once call an election of all the qualified electors residing within the territory embraced within said limits as described and platted, to be held at some convenient place within said limits, the notice for which shall be given by publication in some newspaper published within said limits, if any there be, for three successive weeks, and by posting notices in five public places within said limits; said posting and the first publication to be not less than three weeks preceding such election. Such notice shall specify the place and time of such election and a description of the limits of said proposed town or city, and that a description and plat thereof are on file in the office of the clerk of the circuit court.

Said commissioners shall act as judges and clerks of the election, and shall qualify as required by law for judges and clerks of township elections, and shall report the result of the ballot to the court aforesaid. The ballot used at said election shall be, “For incorporation,” “Against incorporation.”

Sec. 423. If a majority of the ballots cast at such election be in favor of such incorporation, the clerk shall, immediately on the return of the commissioners being filed in his office, give notice of the result by publication in a newspaper, or, if no newspaper be published in the county, by posting in five public places within the limits of the proposed city or town; and in such notice he shall designate to which of the classes of incorporation hereinafter prescribed such city or town shall belong. A copy of the notice, with proper proof of its publication, shall be filed with the papers, and a certified copy of all papers and record entries relating to the matter on file in the clerk’s office shall be filed in the recorder’s office of the county and in the office of the secretary of state.
SEC. 424. When certified copies are made and filed as required by the preceding section, and officers are elected and qualified for such city or town as hereinafter provided, the incorporation thereof shall be complete; whereof notice shall be taken in all judicial proceedings.

SEC. 425. When the incorporation of such city or town is completed, the commissioners shall give notice for two consecutive weeks of the time and place of holding the first election of officers therefor by publication in a newspaper, or, if none be published within the limits of such city or town, by posting in five public places within the limits of the same. At such election the qualified electors of such city or town residing within the limits of such city or town shall choose officers therefor, to hold until the first annual election of officers according to its grade, as hereinafter in this chapter prescribed. The commissioners shall act as judges and clerks of the election, and otherwise it shall be conducted and the officers elected thereat shall be qualified in the manner prescribed by law for the election and qualification of township officers.

CONTIGUOUS TERRITORY ANNEXED.

SEC. 426. When the inhabitants of a part of any county adjoining any city or town shall desire to be annexed to such city or town, they may apply by petition in writing to the circuit court of the proper county, signed by not less than a majority of the electors residing within the territory proposed to be annexed; which petition shall state at whose instance it is presented, and shall be accompanied by an accurate plat or map of such territory.

SEC. 427. Like proceedings, as nearly as applicable, shall be had on such petition as are prescribed in sections four hundred and twenty-two and four hundred and twenty-three of this chapter, provided, that notice of the election shall also be served on the mayor or other presiding officer of the town or city to which the annexation is proposed, and such election shall be held in the territory proposed to be annexed.

SEC. 428. The council or trustees of said city or town may give the consent thereof to such annexation, or they may, in their discretion, provide by ordinance or resolution for submitting to the electors at the next annual election of municipal officers the question whether such annexation shall be made; and if such consent be given, or if a majority of the electors of such city or town voting at such election shall vote in favor of annexation, then on the return of such vote to the proper authority of such city or town a resolution or ordinance shall be adopted or passed declaring that the territory described in the petition has been annexed to and is a part of such city or town; and the clerk or recorder of the said city or town shall make out two copies of the petition, plat, orders of the circuit court, abstract of votes, and resolutions or ordinances in relation to such annexation, with a certificate that the same are correct, attested by the seal of such city or town; and the clerk or recorder of the said city or town shall deliver one of said copies to the recorder of the county, who shall, having first made record thereof in the proper books of record, file and preserve the same, and the other of said copies shall be forwarded by the clerk or recorder of said city or town to the secretary of state.

SEC. 429. So soon as said resolution or ordinance declaring such annexation has been adopted, and the said copies transmitted, delivered and recorded, the said territory shall be deemed and taken to be a part...
and parcel of the said city or town, and the inhabitants residing therein shall have and enjoy all the rights and privileges of the inhabitants within the original limits of such city or town.

**BY CORPORATION.**

**Sec. 430.** When any municipal corporation shall desire to annex any contiguous territory thereto, not embraced within the limits of any city or town, it shall be lawful for the trustees or council of the corporation, by an ordinance passed for that purpose at least one month before the regular annual election, to submit the question of annexation to the qualified electors of such corporation: and if a majority of the electors of the corporation voting on the question shall vote in favor of such annexation, the council or trustees of such corporation shall present to the circuit court a petition praying for such annexation, which petition shall describe the territory proposed to be annexed to such municipal corporation, and have attached thereto an accurate map or plat thereof, and like proceedings shall be had upon said petition as are provided in sections four hundred and twenty-two and four hundred and twenty-three of this chapter, so far as the same may be applicable; and if the result of the election be favorable to the proposed annexation, the same record shall be made as provided in said sections, and thereupon the said contiguous territory proposed to be annexed shall be in law deemed and taken to be included in, and shall be a part of said municipal corporation, and the inhabitants thereof shall in all respects be citizens thereafter of the said municipal corporation.

**Sec. 431.** When any incorporated city shall desire to annex to such corporation any abutting or contiguous territory thereto, which is not embraced within the limits of any city, and which territory has been laid out in lots or parcels containing two acres or less, the council of such corporation may present to the circuit court of the county in which such city is situate, a petition setting forth the facts and describing the territory that is desired to be annexed, and that the same has been laid out as above mentioned, together with the names of each owner of any portion of such territory, without describing at length, if there is more than one such owner, the particular portion of such territory owned by each, which petition shall have attached thereto a map or plat of such territory. A notice of the filing of such petition shall be served by publication in one daily or weekly newspaper published in such city, and by posting in five public places in the territory outside of said city for the period of four weeks; and the corporation shall be plaintiff and said owners defendants, and issues joined and the cause tried in the ordinary manner as far as applicable, except that no judgment for costs shall be rendered against any defendant who does not make any defense. If the court find the allegations of the petition to be true, and that justice and equity require that said territory, or any part thereof, should be annexed to such corporation, a decree shall be entered accordingly; and from the time of entering such decree, the territory therein described shall be included in and become a part of such corporation. The powers conferred under the provisions of this section shall also apply to cities acting under special charters.

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*This section, with respect to its operation upon cities acting under special charters is not controlled by section 551 of the code. Its provisions apply as well to cities organized under special charters as to those organized under the general law. *City of Burlington v. Leebrock et al.*, 43 Iowa, 252.
SEC. 432. When any city or incorporated town shall desire to be annexed to another and contiguous city or incorporated town, the council or trustees of each of such cities or towns shall appoint three commissioners to arrange and report to such council or trustees respectively the terms and conditions on which the proposed annexation can be made; and if the council or trustees of each of such cities or towns approve of the terms and conditions proposed, they shall, by proper ordinance, so declare; and thereupon the council or trustees of each of such cities or towns, by ordinance passed [and one publication had thereof at least ten days] prior to the general and annual election therein, may submit the question of such annexation, upon the said terms and conditions so proposed, to the electors of their respective cities or towns, and if a majority of the electors of each vote in favor of such annexation, the council or trustees of each shall, by proper ordinance, so declare; and a certified copy of the whole proceedings for annexation of the city or town to be annexed being filed with the clerk or recorder of the city or town to which the annexation is made, the latter shall file with the secretary of state and in the recorder's office of the county, a certified copy of all proceedings had by both of such cities or towns in the matter of such annexation.

SEC. 433. When certified copies of the proceedings for annexation are filed as contemplated in the preceding section, the annexation shall be deemed complete, [and the terms and conditions mentioned in section four hundred and thirty-two of the code shall be a part of the law for the government for the city or town] to which annexation is made, and said city or town shall have power to pass such ordinances, not inconsistent with law, as will carry into effect and maintain the terms of such annexation; and thereafter the city or town annexed shall be governed as a part of the city or town to which annexation is made; and any citizen of the annexed city or town may institute and maintain legal proceedings to compel the city or town, and council or trustees thereof, to which annexation is made, to execute such terms and conditions; provided, that such annexation shall not affect or impair any rights or liabilities then existing for or against either of such cities or towns, and that they may be enforced the same as if no such annexation had taken place; [and provided, further, that a city or town separated from another city or town by an intervening city or town or territory, may be annexed to such city or town in the manner hereinbefore provided, but such annexation shall not be consummated and completed until such intervening city, town or territory is also annexed. Any proceedings which may have been commenced under said sections as amended under the provisions of this act prior to the taking effect of this act for the annexation of a city or town, are hereby declared valid and legal, and such proceedings may be completed in accordance with said section and the provisions of this act.]

(Chapter 47, Laws of 1876.)

RELATING TO EXTENSION OF CITY LIMITS.

An Act empowering cities to extend their corporate limits. [Additional to the Code, Chapter 10, title IV.]

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That in addition to the methods now provided by law, any city
or incorporated town in this state may have its limits enlarged in the manner hereinafter prescribed.

SEC. 2. The council may fix the boundaries of the city or incorporated town as enlarged to the proposed extent, which boundaries shall, as far as practicable, be terminated by straight lines drawn parallel respectively to the corresponding lines of the government survey.

SEC. 3. The question of making such extension must then be submitted to a vote of all the qualified electors inhabiting the whole city or town as thus proposed to be enlarged. A day must be fixed for such election by resolution of the council of the city or town whose limits are proposed to be enlarged, and notice thereof must be given by proclamation of the mayor of said city of the time of holding such election, and setting forth the exact question to be presented to the electors for determination; which proclamation shall be published for four weeks consecutively prior to said election in some newspaper published in said city or town, which notice shall be deemed sufficient notice of said election and its purposes to all the inhabitants of the city or town as proposed to be enlarged; and if at such election the number of legal votes cast for such extension shall exceed those cast against it, the mayor shall issue his proclamation announcing that fact, and from thenceforth the limits of said city or town shall be enlarged as proposed.

SEC. 4. No lands included within said extended limits which shall not have been laid off into lots of ten acres or less, or which shall not subsequently be divided into parcels of ten acres or less, by the extension of streets or alleys, and which shall also in good faith be occupied and used for agricultural or horticultural purposes, shall be taxable for any city or town purpose, except that they may be subjected to a road tax to the same extent as though they were outside of the city or town limits, which said tax shall be paid into the city treasury; provided that the provisions of this act shall not apply to cities organized under special charters.

(Took effect, March 10, 1876, by publication in newspapers.)

(CHAPTER 54, LAWS OF 1874.)

RE-SURVEY OF TOWN PLATS.

An Act to authorize the re-survey and platting of city or town plats, or additions thereto, in cases where the original plats have been lost and not acknowledged or recorded.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That in all cases where the original town plat of any city, town or village of this state, or any of the additions to any such city, town or village, shall have been heretofore, or may hereafter be, lost, mislaid or destroyed, after the sale and conveyance of any subdivision, block, or lot thereof, by the original owner or proprietor, to any person or persons, before the same shall have been recorded, it shall be lawful for any three persons interested in such city, town, village, or addition thereto, to have such original city, town, village, or addition
CITIES AND INCORPORATED TOWNS. [Title IV.

Proviso: consent of original owner. 

Duty of county surveyor. 

Plat to conform to § 559 of code. 

Surveyor may subpoena witnesses and take evidence. 

Proviso: notice to be given. 

County surveyor or to re-plat: certify to plat. 

Plat to be filed with county recorder. 

Effect of filing plat. 

Provision for persons aggrieved. 

Action by bill in chancery. 

Trial of cause. 

Sec. 2. The county surveyor of any county of this state in which is situate any such city, town, village, or addition thereto, as contemplated in section one of this act, is hereby authorized, empowered, and upon payment to him of his legal fees by the person interested, required to re-survey any such city, town, village, or addition thereto, and shall make out a plat of such city, town, village, or addition so re-surveyed, which plat shall in all respects, as near as possible, conform to the original lines of said city, town, village, or any addition thereto that may be re-surveyed, and it shall in all respects be made out as required by section 559 of the code. And in order to the perfect completion of such re-survey and plat, the said surveyor is empowered and authorized to subpoena witnesses, administer oaths, and to take evidence touching said original plat, lines, subdivisions of said city, town, village, or addition thereto sought to be surveyed and re-platted; also as to whether the original proprietor be dead or living, and touching all things necessary to enable him to accurately establish the lines and boundaries of the said city, town, village, or addition thereto, and the various sub-divisions thereof; provided, that in all cases, before any such re-survey shall be made, the county surveyor of the proper county shall give four weeks' notice in some newspaper published in the county, if there be any, of such contemplated re-survey, and, in case there is no such paper published in the county, then by posting up four written notices in four of the most public places in the county, one of which shall be in said district proposed to be re-surveyed.

Sec. 3. When the surveyor shall have completed said plat, as hereinafore contemplated, he shall attach his certificate thereto, to the effect that said plat is a just, true and accurate plat of said city, town, village, or addition so surveyed, by him; and the said plat and certificate thereto shall be filed for record in the office of the recorder of deeds for the proper county, and from the date of such filing it shall be regarded and treated, in all courts of law and equity in this state, as though the same had been made by the original owners or proprietors of said lands so re-surveyed and re-platted; provided, that any person or persons deeming themselves aggrieved by said re-survey or re-plating may at any time, within six months from the date of filing said plat for record, commence action by bill in chancery in the circuit or district court against the person employing the surveyor as aforesaid and setting up their causes of complaint, and asking that said record be canceled.

Sec. 4. If it shall appear on the trial of said cause that said city, town, village, or addition thereto, was originally laid out and platted, that the original owner or proprietor had sold any or all the lots in such city, town, village, or addition, or that he intended to dedicate to the public the streets, alleys or public squares of such city, town, village or addition, that the plat thereof has never been recorded, but was lost or mislaid, that the owner or proprietor is dead, or his residence unknown, and that the re-survey and re-plat so filed for record is a substantially accurate survey and plat of the original plat of such
CITIES AND INCORPORATED TOWNS.

SEC. 434. Any city or town incorporated by special charter, or in any other manner than that provided by this chapter, may abandon its charter and organize itself under the provisions of this chapter with the same territorial limits, by pursuing the course hereinafter prescribed.  

SEC. 435. Upon the petition of fifty legal voters in any such city or town to the council or trustees thereof, praying that the question of abandoning its charter be submitted to the legal voters, the council or trustees shall immediately direct a special election to be held, at which such question shall be decided, specifying at the same time, the time and place of holding the same, and appointing the judges and clerks of the election.

SEC. 436. The mayor, or in case there is no mayor, the president of the council or board of trustees, shall at once issue a proclamation giving notice of such election, of the question submitted to the electors, and of the time and place of holding the election; which proclamation shall be published for four consecutive weeks in some newspaper published in such city or town; and if there is none published therein, then such proclamation shall be published by posting a copy thereof in five public places within the corporate limits of such city or town, one of which shall be on the door of the mayor's office.

SEC. 437. At such election, those who desire to vote in favor of the abandonment of the charter shall deposit a ballot with the words "in favor of abandonment;" those desiring to vote against the abandonment shall deposit a ballot with the words "against abandonment." The election shall be conducted in other respects as elections for city officers are conducted under the charter. The abstract of votes shall be returned to the city council or board of trustees, who shall canvass the same and declare the result, which shall be entered on the journal.

SEC. 438. If a majority of the votes cast at such election be in favor of the abandonment of the charter, the council or trustees shall immediately call a special election for the election of officers for such corporation according to its class as defined by this chapter; and from and after the election and qualification of such officers, the former charter of such city or town shall be considered as abandoned, and such city or town shall be considered as organized, and shall have all the rights and be subject to all the liabilities of the class to which it belongs, but the officers so elected shall hold their offices only until the next annual municipal election in such city or town. If a majority of the votes be against abandonment, that question cannot be again submitted until after the expiration of one year from the time of such election.

The general provisions of the law for the incorporation of cities and towns do not apply to cities incorporated under special charters. Decora h v. Bullis, 25 Iowa, 12.

Where a city organized under a special charter abandoned its organization, and re-organized under the general law, the special charter remains in force for a time after the election, and the officers under such charter continue also. The special charter laps over and covers a portion of the time which is covered by the term for which the new officers are elected, to-wit: that time between the election and the qualification of the officers elected. Cox v. City of Burlington, 45 Iowa, 515.

Where in such case the city marshall under
SEC. 439. All rights and property of every description which were vested in any municipal corporation under its former organization, shall be deemed and held to be vested in the same municipal corporation under the organization herein contemplated; and no right or liability, either in favor of or against such corporation existing at the time, and no suit or prosecution of any kind, shall be affected by such change; provided, that when a different remedy is given by this chapter which can properly be made applicable to any right existing at the time such change is made, the same shall be deemed cumulative to the remedies before provided, and may be used accordingly.

SEVERANCE OF TERRITORY.

SEC. 440. When the inhabitants of a part of any town or city shall desire to have the part of the territory of such city or town in which they reside severed from, or stricken out of the limits of such city or town, they may apply by petition in writing, signed by a majority of the resident property holders of that part of the territory of such city or town, to the circuit court of the county, which petition shall describe the territory proposed to be thus severed or stricken out of the limits of such city or town, and have attached thereto an accurate map or plat thereof, and shall also name the person or persons authorized to act in behalf of the petitioners in the prosecution of said petition.

SEC. 441. Notice of the filing of the same shall be given by publication in a newspaper published in said city or town, or by posting a notice of the same in five public places in said city or town for four weeks previous to the succeeding term of said court, which notice shall contain the substance of said petition and state the term of court at which the hearing thereof will be had.

SEC. 442. The hearing of such petition may be had by the court, or either party may demand a jury, and the proper authorities of such city or town, or any person interested in the subject matter of said petition, may appear and contest the granting of the same; and affidavits in support of or against said petition may be prepared and submitted, and may be examined by the court or jury, and the court may, in its discretion, permit the agent or agents named in the petition to amend or change the same, except that no amendment shall be permitted whereby the territory embraced in said petition shall be increased or diminished without continuing the case to the next term, and requiring new notice to be given as above provided.

SEC. 443. If the court or jury, after hearing the petition and evidence, shall be satisfied that said petition has been signed by a majority of the property holders residing within the limits of the part of the city or town described in the petition and plat, and that the limits have been accurately described and a correct map or plat thereof made and filed, and if the court or jury shall be further satisfied that the prayer the old organization was elected under the new, and continued without interruption to discharge the duties of the office, held, that it was not competent for the city council, after the re-incorporation, to diminish the salary of the officer for the term for which he was first elected. *Ibid.*

* Territory within the limits of a city should not be severed therefrom in a proceeding under sections 440 et seq., on the ground that it receives no benefits from the municipal improvements, and is not needed for present municipal purposes, if it is manifest, from the facts in the case, that it will soon be required for such purposes in the extension and growth of the city in that direction. *Moiser v. City of Des Moines*, 31 Iowa, 174. See *McKean v. Mount Vernon*, 51 Id., 306.
of the petitioners should be granted, the court shall appoint three disinterested persons commissioners to adjust the terms upon which such part shall be so stricken out as to any liabilities of such city or town that have accrued during the connection of such part with such corporation.

Sec. 444. The commissioners so appointed shall take and subscribe an oath that they will impartially perform their duties as such, and shall, at a time by them fixed, hear the agent named in the said petition and also the proper authorities of the city or town in regard to the subject matter to them submitted, and report to the next succeeding term of said court their doings and judgment in the premises, and upon the filing of said report the court shall decree in accordance therewith and with the prayer of said petition; provided, that for good and sufficient cause, and upon a proper showing, the court may reject or set aside said report, and appoint new commissioners, and continue the cause for further action to be had thereon.

Sec. 445. The clerk shall forthwith file a certified transcript of such decree, together with the petition and map, in the office of the recorder of the county and in the office of the secretary of state.

Sec. 446. When such certified transcripts are filed, the severance shall be deemed complete. The costs shall be paid by the petitioners, but each party shall pay their own witness fees.

DISCONTINUANCE.

Sec. 447. Whenever one-fourth of the legal voters of any city or incorporated town in this state shall petition the circuit court of the county wherein such corporation is situated for the discontinuance of the same, the said court shall cause to be published for at least thirty days, a notice stating that the question of discontinuing such corporation will be submitted to the legal voters of the same at the next annual corporation election.

Sec. 448. The form of the ballot shall be, “For the incorporation,” and “ Against the incorporation.”

Sec. 449. If a two-thirds majority of all the legal votes cast for and against such proposition shall be cast “ against the incorporation,” then the same may be discontinued. The vote provided for in this and the two preceding sections shall not be construed to discontinue any corporation until the said corporation shall have made ample provisions for the payment of all its indebtedness, and for the faithful performance of all its contracts and obligations, and shall have levied the requisite tax therefor.

Sec. 450. The vote for this purpose shall be taken, canvassed, and returned in the same manner as other municipal elections, and all expenses of the same paid by the corporation so voting. No more than one such election shall be held in the same year.

Sec. 451. The books, documents, records, papers, and corporate seal of any city or town so discontinued shall be deposited with the county auditor of the county for safe keeping and reference in future; and all court records of any mayor or other officer shall be deposited with the nearest justice of the township, who shall have authority to execute and complete all unfinished business standing on the same.

Sec. 452. Whenever the incorporation of any city or town shall have been discontinued under the provisions of the four preceding sections, the auditor of the county wherein such corporation was situated,
shall publish such fact for thirty days in a county paper, if one is published in the county; if not, shall post three notices for the same length of time, and also to certify the fact to the secretary of state.

SEC. 453. For the payment of its indebtedness, the corporation shall issue warrants in cases where there is no money in the treasury, and the county treasurer shall collect the tax which shall be levied to pay such indebtedness as hereinbefore contemplated and prescribed as he collects other taxes, and pay the said warrants; and any surplus of this fund shall be passed over to the temporary school fund of the district where the same was levied.

POWERS.

SEC. 454. Cities and towns organized as provided in this chapter shall be bodies politic and corporate under such name and style as they may select at the time of their organization, and may sue or be sued; contract or be contracted with; acquire and hold property, real and personal; have a common seal, which they may change and alter at pleasure, and have such other privileges as are incident to municipal corporations of like character or degree not inconsistent with the laws of the state.

SEC. 455. All municipal corporations organized under this chapter shall have the general powers and privileges, and be subject to the rules and restrictions granted and prescribed in the succeeding section.

SEC. 456. They shall have power to prevent injury or annoyance from anything dangerous, offensive, or unhealthy, and to cause any nuisance to be abated; to regulate the transportation and keeping of gun-powder and other combustibles, and to provide and license magazines for the same; to prevent and punish fast or immoderate riding or driving of horses through the streets; to regulate the speed of trains and locomotives on railways running over the streets or through the limits of the city or incorporated town by ordinance, and enforce the same by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars; to establish and regulate markets; to provide for the measuring or weighing of hay, coal, or any other article of sale; to prevent any riots, noise, disturbance, or disorderly assemblages; to suppress and restrain disorderly houses, houses of ill-fame, billiard tables, nine or ten pin alleys, or tables and ball alleys, and to authorize the destruction of all instruments and devices used for purposes of gaming, and to protect the property of the corporation and its inhabitants and to preserve peace and order therein.

SEC. 457. They shall have power to make regulations against danger from accidents by fire, to establish fire districts, and, on petition of the owners of two-thirds of the grounds included in any square or block, to prohibit the erection thereon of any building or addition to any building, unless the outer walls thereof be made of brick and mortar or of iron and stone and mortar, and to provide for the removal of any buildings or additions erected contrary to such prohibitions.

SEC. 458. They shall have power to regulate the burial of the dead, to provide without the limits of the corporation places for the interment of the dead, to prevent any sub-interments within such limits and to cause any body interred contrary to such prohibition to be taken up and buried without the limits of the corporation.
SEC. 459. They shall have power to restrain and regulate the running at large of cattle, horses, swine, sheep, and other animals within the limits of the corporation, and to authorize the distraining, impounding, and sale of the same for the penalty incurred and costs of the proceeding, to prevent the running at large of dogs and injuries therefrom, and to authorize the destruction of the same when at large contrary to any prohibition to that effect.

SEC. 460. They shall have power to regulate or prohibit all theatrical exhibitions of whatever name or nature, for which money or any other reward is in any manner demanded or received; but lectures on scientific, historical, or literary subjects shall not come within the provisions of this section.

SEC. 461. The establishment and maintenance of a free public library is hereby declared to be a proper and legitimate object of municipal expenditure; and the council or trustees of any city or incorporated town may appropriate money for the formation and maintenance of such a library, open to the free use of all its inhabitants under proper regulations, and for the purchase of land and erection of buildings, or for the hiring of buildings or rooms suitable for that purpose, and for the compensation of the necessary employes; provided, that the amount appropriated in any one year for the maintenance of such a library shall not exceed one mill upon the dollar of the assessed valuation of such city or town. Any such city or incorporated town may receive, hold, or dispose of any and all gifts, donations, devises, and bequests that may be made to such city or incorporated town for the purpose of establishing, increasing, or improving any such public library; and the city or town council thereof may apply the use, profits, proceeds, interests, and rents accruing therefrom, in such manner as will best promote the prosperity and utility of such library. Every city or incorporated town, in which such a public library shall be maintained, shall be entitled to receive a copy of the laws, journals, and all other works published by authority of the state after the establishment of such library, for the use of such library, and the secretary of state is hereby authorized and required to furnish the same from year to year to such city or incorporated town. But no appropriation of money can be made under this section, unless the proposition is submitted to a vote of the people; and at the municipal election of such city or town, the question, “Shall the city (or town council, as the case may be) accept the benefit of the provisions of this section?”

SEC. 462. They shall have power to regulate and license sales by auctioneers and transient merchants within their corporate limits, provided, that the exercise of the power shall not interfere with sales made by sheriffs, constables, coroners, marshals, executors, guardians, assignees of insolvent debtors or bankrupts, or any other person required by law to sell real or personal property.

* A city of the second class has no power under the general law, nor under chapter 97, laws of the 9th General Assembly (from which this section is taken) to pass an ordinance requiring a resident merchant engaged in the ordinary business of selling goods at retail, to pay a certain per cent, on the amount arising from the sale of a portion of his merchandise which he employs an auctioneer to sell. The section applies only to auctioneers and transient merchants. City of Oskaloosa v. Follis & Faxon, 25 Iowa, 440.
SEC. 463. [They shall have power to regulate, license or prohibit the sale of horses or other domestic animals at auction in the streets, alleys or public places; to regulate, license or tax all carts, wagons, drays, coaches, hacks, omnibuses and every description of conveyance kept for hire; to regulate, license and tax taverns, restaurants, eating-houses; to regulate, license, tax or prohibit beer and wine saloons; to regulate, license and tax or prohibit billiard saloons, pool tables, and all other tables kept for hire; tenpin or other ball alleys, shooting galleries or places; to regulate and license pawnbrokers and peddlers; to regulate, license or prohibit circuses, menageries, theatres, shows, and exhibitions of all kinds, except such as may be exempted by the general laws of the state; and to regulate or prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors not prohibited by the laws of the state.]

SEC. 464. They shall have power to lay off, open, widen, straighten, narrow, vacate, extend, establish and light streets, alleys, public grounds, wharves, landing, and market places; and to provide for the condemnation of such real estate as may be necessary for such purposes. They shall also have the power to authorize or forbid the location or laying down of tracks for railways and street railways on all streets, alleys and public places; but no railway track can thus be located and laid down until after the injury to property abutting upon the street, alley, or public places upon which such railway track is proposed to be located and laid down has been ascertained and compensated in the manner provided for [taking private property for works of internal improvement, in chapter four of title X of the code of 1873.]

SEC. 465. They shall have power to provide for the grading and repairs of any street, avenue, or alley, and the construction of sewers, and shall defray the expenses of the same out of the general funds of such city or town*], but no street shall be graded except the same be ordered to be done by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the city council or trustees.*

SEC. 466. They shall have power to construct sidewalks, to curb, pave, gravel, macadamize, and gutter any highway or alley therein, and to levy a special tax on the lots and parcels of land fronting on such highway or alley to pay the expenses of such improvement. But unless a majority of the resident owners of the property subject to assessment for such improvement petition the council or trustees to make the same, such improvements shall not be made until three-fourths of all the members of such council or trustees shall, by vote, assent to the making of the same. 

SEC. 467. They shall have power to repair permanent sidewalks, and to assess the expense thereof on the property in front of which such repairs are made.

SEC. 468. They shall have power to provide for the laying of temporary plank sidewalks upon the natural surface of the ground without regard to grade, on streets not permanently improved, at a cost not exceeding forty cents a lineal foot, and to provide for the assessment of the cost thereof on the property in front of which the same shall be laid.

* The provisions of this section, with reference to the rights of a railroad company over the streets of cities and incorporated towns, do not apply to actions commenced prior to the time when it took effect. *The City of Burlington v. Quick, 47 Iowa, 222.

*The words in brackets in this section repealed by S. 5, C. 51, 15 G. A.

A city not only has the right to make improvements upon a street and reimburse itself for the expense thereby incurred by levying a special tax upon abutting property owners, but it has also the right to prescribe the mode in which such tax shall be assessed. *Wolf v. City of Keokuk, 48 Iowa, 129. The C. H. & M. S'y Co., 38 Iowa, 689.
SEC. 469. When any city or town shall have established the grade of any street or alley, and any person shall have built or made any improvements on such street or alley according to the established grade thereof, and such city or town shall alter such established grade in such a manner as to injure or diminish the value of said property, said city or town shall pay to the owner or owners of said property so injured the amount of such damage or injury, which shall be assessed by three persons—one of whom shall be appointed by the mayor of such city or town, one by the owner of the property, and one by the two so appointed, or in case of their disagreement, by mayor and owner, or in case of their disagreement, by the city council or town trustees. If the owner of such property shall fail to appoint one such appraiser in ten days from the time of receiving notice so to do, then the city council or town trustees shall appoint all such appraisers, and no such alteration of grade shall be made until said damages so assessed shall have been paid or tendered to the owner of the property so injured or damaged. The appraisers shall be sworn to faithfully execute their duties according to the best of their ability. Before entering upon their duties, they shall give notice by publication for three weeks in one or more newspapers printed in such city, of the time and place of their meeting for the purpose of viewing the premises and making their assessment. They shall view the premises, and, in their discretion, receive any legal evidence and may adjourn from day to day. When the appraisement shall be completed, the appraisers shall sign and return the same to the city council or town trustees within thirty days of their appointment. The city council or town trustees shall have power, in their discretion, to confirm or annul the appraisement, and if confirmed, all the proceedings shall be void, but if confirmed, an order of the confirmation shall be entered. Any person interested may appeal from the order of confirmation to the circuit court of the county in which such city or town is situated, by notice in writing to the mayor at any time before the expiration of twenty days after the entering the order of confirmation. Upon the trial of the appeal, all questions involved in the proceedings, including the amount of damages, shall be open to investigation, and the burden of proof shall, in all cases, be upon the city or town to show that the proceedings are in conformity with this section. The cost of any proceedings incurred prior to the order of such city council or trustees confirming or annulling the appraisement, shall in all cases be paid by such city or town.

SEC. 470. They shall have power to purchase or condemn, and pay for out of the general fund, and enter upon and take any lands within or without the territorial limits of such city or town for the use of public squares, streets, parks, commons, cemeteries, hospital grounds, or any other proper and legitimate municipal use, and to enclose, ornament and improve the same. They shall have entire control of the same, and shall have power, in case such lands are deemed unsuitable or insufficient for the purpose for which they were originally granted, to dispose of and convey the same; and conveyances executed in accordance with this chapter shall be held to extinguish all rights and claims of any such town or city to such lands existing prior to such conveyance. But when such lands are so disposed of and conveyed, enough thereof shall be reserved for streets to accommodate adjoining property-owners.
 SEC. 471. They shall have power to erect water works, or to authorize the erection of the same; but no such works shall be erected or authorized until a majority of the voters of the city or town at a general or special election, or four-fifths of the members of the council or board of trustees thereof, by vote, approve the same.

SEC. 472. They shall have power to construct or authorize the construction of such works without their limits, and for the purpose of maintaining and protecting the same from injury, and the water from pollution, their jurisdiction shall extend over the territory occupied by such works and all reservoirs, streams, trenches, pipes, and drains, used in, and necessary for the construction, maintenance and operation of the same, and over the stream or source from which the water is taken for five miles above the point from which it is taken; and to enact all ordinances and regulations necessary to carry the power herein conferred into effect.

SEC. 473. When the right to build and operate such works is granted to private individuals or incorporated companies by said cities and towns, they may make such grant to inure for a term of not more than twenty-five years, and authorize such individual or company to charge and collect from each person supplied by them with water, such water rent as may be agreed upon between said person or corporation so building said works, and said city or town; and such cities or towns are authorized and empowered to enter into a contract with the individual or company constructing said works, to supply said city or town with water for fire purposes, and for such other purposes as may be necessary for the health and safety thereof, and to pay therefor such sum or sums as may be agreed upon between said contracting parties.

SEC. 474. Said cities or towns are hereby authorized to condemn and appropriate so much private property as shall be necessary for the construction and operation of said water works; and when they shall authorize the construction and operation thereof by individuals or corporations, they may confer, by ordinance, upon such person or corporation the said power to take and appropriate private property for said purpose.

SEC. 475. All cities and incorporated towns constructing such works are authorized to assess from time to time, in such manner as they shall deem equitable, upon each tenement or other place supplied with water, such water rents as may be agreed upon; and at the regular time of levying taxes in each year, said city or town is hereby empowered to levy and cause to be collected, in addition to the taxes now authorized to be levied, a special tax on taxable property in said city or town, which tax, with the water rents hereby authorized, shall be sufficient to pay the expenses of running and operating such works, and if the right to build, maintain and operate such works is granted to private individuals or incorporated companies by such cities or towns, and said cities or towns shall contract with said individuals or companies for a supply of water for any purpose, such city shall levy each year, and cause to be collected, a special tax as provided for above sufficient to pay off such water rents so agreed to be paid to said individual or company constructing said works; provided, however, that said tax shall not exceed the sum of five mills on the dollar for any one year, nor shall the same be levied upon the taxable property of said city or town which lies wholly without the limits of the benefit or protection of such works, which limit shall be fixed by the city council or board of trustees each year before making said levy.
SEC. 476. When it shall be deemed necessary by any such corporation to enter upon or take private property for any of the above uses, an application in writing shall be made to the circuit court, which application shall describe, as correctly as may be, the property to be taken, the object proposed, and the owners of the property, and of each lot or parcel thereof known, and notice of the filing thereof shall be given as is required to commence a civil action in said court. After such notice shall have been given, the court shall proceed to determine the compensation to be paid for the taking of the property, and for that purpose shall impanel a jury, and the mode of procedure therein shall be the same, so far as applicable, as in an action by ordinary proceedings. The assessment shall be made so that the amount payable to each owner may be ascertained either by allotting to each owner by name or on each lot or parcel of land, and the inquiry and assessment shall in other respects be made by the jurors under such instructions as shall be given by the court. The jurors shall be sworn to make the whole inquiry and assessment, but may be allowed to return a verdict as to part and be discharged as to the rest in the discretion of the court, and in case they shall be discharged from rendering a verdict in whole or in part, another jury may be impaneled at the earliest convenient time, which shall make the whole inquiry and assessment, or the part not made, as the case may be.

SEC. 477. When the amount of compensation due to any of the owners of the property to be taken shall be ascertained, the court shall make such order as to its payment or deposit as may be deemed just and proper, and may require adverse claimants to any part of the money or property to interplead, so as to fully settle their rights and interests, and may direct the time and manner in which possession of the property shall be taken or delivered, and may, if necessary, enforce an order giving possession. But none of the property shall be actually taken or occupied until the compensation thus ascertained shall have been paid, or secured to be paid. The costs occasioned by the inquiry and assessment shall be paid by the corporation, and as to the other costs which may arise, they shall be charged or taxed as the court, in its discretion, may direct; no delay in making an assessment of compensation, or in taking possession, shall be occasioned by any doubt which may arise as to the ownership of the property, or any part thereof, or as to the interest of the respective owners; but in such cases the court shall require the deposit of the money allowed as compensation for the whole of the property, or the part in dispute; and in all cases as soon as the corporation shall have paid the compensation assessed, or secured its payment by a deposit of money under the order of the court, possession of the property may be taken and the public work or improvement progress.

SEC. 478. Each municipal corporation may, by a general ordinance, prescribe the mode in which the charge on the respective owners of lots or lands, and on the lots or lands, shall be assessed and determined for the purposes authorized by this chapter; such charge, when assessed, shall be payable by the owner or owners at the time of the assessment personally, and shall also be a lien upon the respective lots or parcels of land from the time of the assessment. Such charge may be collected and such lien enforced by a proceeding in law or in equity, either in the name of such corporation, or of any person to whom it shall have directed payment to be made. In any such proceedings, where pleadings are required, it shall be sufficient to declare generally
for work and labor done, and materials furnished on the particular street, alley or highway. Proceedings may be instituted against all the owners, or any of them to enforce the lien against all the lots, or land, or each lot or parcel, or any number of them embraced in any one assessment, but the judgment or decree shall be rendered separately for the amount properly chargeable to each. Any proceedings may be severed, in the discretion of the court, for the purpose of trial, review or repeal.  

SEC. 478. In any such proceeding, where the court trying the same shall be satisfied that the work has been done, or materials furnished, which, according to the intent of the act, would be properly chargeable upon the lot or land through or by which the street, alley or highway improved, repaired, or lighted, may pass, a recovery shall be permitted, or a charge enforced, to the extent of the proper proportion of the value of the work or materials which would be chargeable on such lot or land, notwithstanding any informality, irregularity, or defect in any such municipal corporation or any of its officers. But in such case the court may adjudge as to costs as may be deemed proper, and in cases where an assessment shall have been regularly made, and payment shall have been neglected or refused at the time when the same was required, any municipal corporation may be entitled to demand and recover, in addition to the amount assessed and interest thereon at ten per cent from the time of the assessment, five per cent to defray the expenses of collection, which shall be included in any judgment or decree which may be rendered. The provisions and powers conferred in this chapter from section four hundred and sixty-five to section four hundred and seventy-nine, inclusive, shall apply to cities acting under special charters.  

1 Under this section the corporation may institute but one suit against all the owners of lots against which an assessment was made for the construction of sidewalks; but the court may, in its discretion, compel the plaintiff to sever and file a separate petition against each defendant. The proceedings in cases of this character are governed by this and the next section. City of Des Moines v. Stephenson, 19 Iowa, 507.  

This section (478) making the liability for a special tax a lien upon the property of the abutting owner, is not in conflict with the constitution. The City of Burlington v. Quick, 47 Id., 222.  

In McInerny v. Reed, 23 Iowa, 410, it was held that the power to levy and collect a special tax, given in a city charter, does not carry with it the power to collect such tax by a sale of the property upon which it is assessed. The collection of such tax is effected in a court of equity.  

It was also held in the same case that such special tax was not assignable so as to enable the person claiming as assignee thereof, to enforce its collection.  

It was further held in Morrison v. Hershire, 32 Iowa, 271, that a municipal corporation, organized under the general incorporation law, had authority under the general law as amended by chapter 14, of the acts of the 13th general assembly, to certify special assessments or taxes levied upon lots for the purpose of street improvements abutting thereon, to the county auditor, to be collected and paid over by the treasurer the same as other taxes are; and that to this end the treasurer is empowered in case of non-payment to sell the lots on which the assessments are made, the same as other property is sold for the non-payment of taxes.  

The last clause of this section making sections 465 to section 479 inclusive, applicable to cities acting under special charters, is new, and was not a part of section 1069 of the Revision. It was held under that section that a city organized under a special charter, could not recover from the owners of lots the costs of improvements of adjacent streets, "notwithstanding any irregularity or defect in the proceedings" under which the work was ordered. Starr v. City of Burlington, 45 Iowa, 87.  

It was further held in that case, that this provision was not retro-active so as to apply to proceedings for improvements ordered or contracts for work entered into prior to the taking effect of the code of 1873.  

It is competent for a city, when not inconsistent with its charter, to prescribe by ordinance the steps to be taken in order to acquire jurisdiction over particular subjects. If these steps are not taken when the requirements of the ordinance are mandatory, the act of the city in an attempt to exercise authority is void. Ibid. See also City of Dubuque v. Wooten, 28 Iowa, 571.  

An ordinance directing that improvements
Sec. 480. Municipal corporations shall have power to cause any lot of land within their limits on which water at any time becomes stagnant, to be filled up or drained in such manner as may be directed by a resolution of the council or trustees: and such owner or his agent, shall, after service of a copy of such resolution, or after a publication of the same in some newspaper of general circulation in such corporation for two consecutive weeks, comply with the directions of such resolutions within the time therein specified; and in case of a failure or a refusal to do so, it may be done at the expense of said corporation; and the amount of money so expended shall be a debt due to said corporation from the owner of said lot, and shall, moreover, from the time of the adoption of such resolution, be a lien on such lot or lots.

Sec. 481. Any municipal corporation may, in addition to the means provided by the three preceding sections, if, by ordinance, it so elects, cause any or all delinquent charges, assessments, and taxes made or levied under and by virtue of, and for the purpose specified in said section or referred to therein, to be certified to the county auditor of the county, and be collected and paid over by the treasurer of the county in the same manner as taxes are authorized to be by this chapter.

ORDINANCES, FINES, AND SUITS.

Sec. 482. Municipal corporations shall have power to make and publish, from time to time, ordinances, not inconsistent with the laws of the state, for carrying into effect or discharging the powers and duties conferred by this chapter, and such as shall seem necessary and proper to provide for the safety, preserve the health, promote the prosperity, improve the morals, order, comfort, and convenience of such corporation and the inhabitants thereof and to enforce obedience to such ordinances by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days.

shall be ordered by resolution describing the streets and improvements. and that notice shall be given by publication of the resolution, is not directory but mandatory.  Ibid.
Where the proceedings for the levy of the assessment of a special tax for street improvements are void for want of jurisdiction, the property owner is not estopped to deny their validity, by the fact that he made no objection, while the improvement was in progress.  Ibid.

It was held in Missouri v. Horsham, 92 Iowa, 271, that chapter 65, of the laws of 1870, was not intended as a limitation upon the power conferred by chapter 51, of the revision, as to the manner of levying a special tax for street improvements, and that the assessment and levy might lawfully be made under authority of a resolution of the city council as well as by an ordinance.

A city, by resolution of its council, require the owners of lots within its limits, upon which water becomes stagnant, to fill the same, and a publication of the resolution in a newspaper of general circulation in the corporation is sufficient notice of the resolution to enable the city to recover for filling up the lots, in case the owner fails to do it in a personal action against him therefor.  The City of Independence v. Purdy, 46 Id., 202.

* The reorganization of a city government under the general incorporation law, does not have the effect to repeal an ordinance lawfully enacted under a former charter, making the council the tribunal for the trial of contested municipal elections.  Ex parte Stahl, 16 Iowa, 369.

The revocation by a municipal corporation of a license to sell intoxicating liquors upon certain specified conditions, a violation of which, according to the express terms of the license, should have the effect to revoke it, is not a forfeiture beyond the powers of the corporation.  Harber v. Baugh, 43 Id., 514.

The general assembly may delegate to municipal corporations the power to enact ordinances, which, when authorized, have within the corporate limits the force and effect of laws passed by the state legislature.  Des Moines Gas Co. v. City of Des Moines, 44 Iowa, 505.

That a city has passed an ordinance professing to give to a gas company an exclusive right to lay pipes through its streets and light the same for a specified compensation, does not deprive it of the right to charter another gas company before the first franchise shall have expired, conferring upon it similar rights and privileges, and such rights cannot be restrained by injunction.  Ibid.


Delinquent charges and assessments certified to auditor.  C. 14, 13 G. A.

Make and publish ordinances; enforce penalties and fines.  R. § 1071, 1072, 1073.
CITIES AND INCORPORATED TOWNS. [Title IV.]

SEC. 483. Fines may, in all cases, and in addition to any other mode provided, be recovered by suit or action before a justice of the peace or other court of competent jurisdiction, in the name of the proper municipal corporation, and for its use. And in any such suit or action where pleading is necessary, it shall be sufficient to declare generally for the amount claimed to be due in respect to the violation of the ordinance, referring to its title and the date of its adoption or passage and showing as near as may be the facts of the alleged violation.

SEC. 484. Whenever a fine and costs imposed for the violation of any city ordinance are not paid, the person convicted may, by the officer having jurisdiction of the case, be committed until the fine and costs are paid, not to exceed thirty days.

SEC. 485. Any city or town shall have the right to use the jail of the county for the confinement of such persons as may be liable to imprisonment under the ordinances of such city or town, but it shall be liable to the county for the cost of keeping such prisoners.

SEC. 486. All suits for the recovery of any fine, and prosecutions for the commission of any offense made punishable as herein provided, shall be barred in one year after the commission of the offense, for which the fine is sought to be recovered, or the prosecution is commenced.

SEC. 487. All municipal corporations are hereby empowered to provide that all able bodied male residents of the corporation between the ages of twenty-one and fifty years, shall, between the first day of April and the first day of September of each year, either by themselves or satisfactory substitutes, perform two days labor upon the streets, avenues, or highways within such corporation, at such times and places as the proper officer may direct, and upon three days notice in writing given. They may further provide that, for each day's failure to attend and perform the labor as required at the time and place specified, the delinquent shall forfeit and pay to the corporation any sum not exceeding two dollars for each day's delinquency, and that all such sums remaining unpaid on the first day of September in each year may be treated and collected as taxes on property, and the same shall be a lien on all the property of the delinquent that may be listed for taxation and assessed and owned by him on the first day of November of the same year.

SEC. 488. Any city or incorporated town may aid in the construction and repair of any highway leading thereto, by appropriating therefor a portion of the highway tax belonging to said city or incorporated town, not exceeding fifty per cent thereof, annually, as hereinafter provided. When a petition shall be presented to the council or trustees, signed by one-third of the resident tax-payers of said city or town, asking that the question of aiding in the construction or repair of any highway leading thereto be submitted to the voters thereof, the council or trustees, immediately, shall give notice of a special election by posting notice in five public places in said town at least ten days before said election, which notice shall specify the time and place of holding said election, the particular highway proposed to be aided, the propor-

* A justice of the peace does not have jurisdiction to hear and determine a criminal prosecution for a violation of a city ordinance under this section of the statute, nor under the general law for the incorporation of cities and towns. Goodrich v. Brown, 30 Iowa, 291.

y Where a judgment against a defendant in a prosecution under a city ordinance, directed that the defendant be imprisoned until the fine and costs were paid, which judgment was according to the ordinance, it was held to be in harmony with section 484 of the code. The State v. Wells, 46 Iowa, 662.
tion of the highway tax then levied and not expended, or next there-
after to be levied, to be appropriated; at which election the question
of "appropriation" or "no appropriation" shall be submitted, and if
a majority of votes polled be for appropriation, then the council or
trustees may aid in the construction and repair of said highway to the
extent of said appropriation, in the same manner as they otherwise
would if said highway was within the corporate limits of said city or
town; but no part of such highway tax shall be expended more than
two miles from the limits of such city or town. [Provided, that in
incorporated towns, and cities of the second class, whether organized
under a special charter or under the general incorporation law, with a
population under ten thousand inhabitants, whenever one-third of the
resident taxpayers of such incorporated town or city shall petition
the trustees or council of such incorporated town or city, asking that
a portion of the highway tax of such incorporated town or city may
be used to aid in the construction or repair of highways outside and
within three miles of the limits of such incorporated town or city,
such trustees or council may, upon the presentation of such petition,
order a part of the highway tax of such incorporated town or city,
not exceeding twenty-five per cent thereof, to be used and expended to
aid in the construction or repair of highways outside and within three
miles of the limits of such incorporated town or city.]

Sec. 489. All ordinances and resolutions, or orders for the appro-
priation or payment of money, shall require for their passage or adop-
tion the concurrence of a majority of all the trustees of any municipal
corporation; ordinances of a general or permanent nature shall be
fully and distinctly read on three different days, unless three-fourths
of the council shall dispense with the rule; no ordinance shall contain
more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in its title,
and no ordinance or section thereof shall be revised or amended unless
the new ordinance contain the entire ordinance or section reviewed or
amended, and the ordinance or section so amended shall be repealed. [Provided, that in incorporated towns, ordinances and resolutions, or
orders for the appropriation or payment of money, shall require for
their passage or adoption a concurrence of four trustees, or of three
trustees and the mayor.]

Sec. 490. No trustee or member of any council shall, during the
time for which he has been elected or for one year thereafter, be
appointed to any municipal office which shall be created, or the emol-
ument of which shall be increased during the term for which he shall
have been elected, except in the cases provided in this chapter; nor
shall any such trustee be interested, directly or indirectly, in the profits
of any contract or job of work, or services to be performed for the
corporation.

Sec. 491. The emoluments of no officer whose election or appoint-
ment is required by this chapter, shall be increased or diminished dur-
ing the term for which he shall have been elected or appointed; nor
shall any change of compensation affect any officer whose office shall

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* A resolution introduced at a meeting of the city council proposing a change in the bounda-
rnes of the city does not require for its adoption the concurrence of a majority of the whole num-
ber of trustees. *Strohm v. Iowa City,* 47 Iowa, 42.

When the city council amends an ordinance by enacting an entire section which embraces
and reviews the whole subject-matter of an existing ordinance, a clear implication arises of
an intention that the new shall repeal and take the place of the old section. And in such case,
only the section amended, and not the entire ordinance, need be set out. *Town of Decorah v. Dunstan Bros.*, 38 Id., 96.
be created under the authority of this chapter during his existing term, unless the office be abolished; and no person who shall have resigned or vacated any office shall be eligible to the same during the time for which he was elected or appointed when during the same time the emoluments had been increased.\(^1\)

Sec. 492. All ordinances shall, as soon as may be after their passage, be recorded in a book kept for that purpose and be authenticated by the signature of the presiding officer of the council and the clerk, and all by-laws of a general or permanent nature, and those imposing any fine, penalty, or forfeiture, shall be published in some newspaper of general circulation in the municipal corporation, and it shall be deemed a sufficient defense to any suit or prosecution for such fine, penalty, or forfeiture, to show that no such publication was made: Provided, however, that if no such newspaper is published within the limits of the corporation, then and in that case, such by-laws may be published by posting up three copies thereof in three public places within the limits of the corporation, two of which places shall be the post-office and the mayor's office of such town or city; and such by-laws and ordinances shall take effect and be in force at the expiration of five days after they have been published.

Sec. 493. On the passage or adoption of every by-law or ordinance, and every resolution or order to enter into a contract by any council of any municipal corporation, the yeas and nays shall be called and recorded; and to pass or adopt any by-law, ordinance, or any such resolution or order, a concurrence of a majority of the whole number of members elected to the council shall be required; all appointments of officers by any council shall be made viva voce, and the concurrence of a like majority shall be required and the names of those, and for whom they voted, on the vote resulting in an appointment, shall be recorded. No money shall be appropriated by the council except by ordinance.\(^2\) Provided, that in incorporated towns, by-laws, ordinances, resolutions or orders to enter into any contract, shall require for their passage or adoption a concurrence of four trustees, or of three trustees and the mayor.

Sec. 494. No street or highway shall be opened, straightened or widened, nor shall any other improvement be made which will require proceedings to condemn private property without the concurrence, in the ordinance or resolution directing the same, of two-thirds of the whole number of the members elected to the council, and the concurrence of a like majority shall be required and the names of those, and for whom they voted, on the vote resulting in an appointment, shall be recorded. No money shall be appropriated by the council except by ordinance.\(^2\) Provided, that in incorporated towns, by-laws, ordinances, resolutions or orders to enter into any contract, shall require for their passage or adoption a concurrence of four trustees, or of three trustees and the mayor.

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\(^1\) Where a city organized under a special charter abandoned its organization and reorganized under the general law; its former marshal was elected under the new organization, and continued without interruption to discharge the duties of the office: Held, that it was not competent for the city council, after the reorganization, to diminish the salary of the officer for the term for which he was first elected. Cox v. The City of Burlington, 43 Iowa, 612. See also, Bryan v. The City of Des Moines, Sept. Term, 1879.

\(^2\) The provisions of this section providing for the manner of appointment to office by the city council applies to all appointments, and, in accordance with its provisions, a majority of all the members of the council, and not simply a majority of those who may be present at the meeting, must vote for a candidate to fill a vacancy in the office of city auditor. The State v. Dickie, 47 Iowa, 629.

This section does not take away the power of a city to make parol contracts through its agents. City of Indianola v. Jones, 29 Iowa, 382; Duncombe v. Fort Dodge, 38 Id., 281.
SEC. 495. The council or trustees, as the case may be, of each municipal corporation, is required to cause to be certified to the county auditor, on or before the first Monday of September of each year, the percentage or number of mills on the dollar of tax levied for all city purposes by them on the taxable property within said corporation for the year then ensuing, as shown by the assessment roll of said city for said year, and the said auditor is required to place the same on the tax books of the county in the same manner as county taxes are placed thereon, which taxes for municipal purposes shall be collected by the county treasurer; and in all things relating to the collection of the same, and the sale of real or personal property, he is authorized and required to proceed according to the provisions of the statutes regulating the sale of property for delinquent state and county taxes, and in all sales for such, or any delinquent taxes for municipal purposes, if there be other delinquent taxes due from the same person, or lien on the same property, the sale shall be for all the delinquent taxes; and such sales, and all sales made under or by virtue of this section or the provisions of law herein referred to, shall be of the same validity, and, in all respects, be deemed and treated as though such sales had been made for the delinquent state and county taxes exclusively. And in any city or town incorporated under or by special charter, which now is, or hereafter may be regulated by or subject to the general incorporation laws, all delinquent taxes, except such as were levied to pay indebtedness created to take stock or aid in the building of railways, remaining unpaid upon the tax books of such city or town, shall be certified at the time, collected and paid over as above directed. And the county treasurer shall include said delinquent taxes so certified with the delinquent state and county taxes on his books, and collect the same by sale of real or personal property in the same manner as is by statute required for delinquent state and county taxes; and all sales of property for such delinquent municipal taxes shall be as valid, and, in all respects be deemed and treated as though such sales had been made for delinquent state and county taxes.

SEC. 496. The amount which may be certified, assessed and collected shall not exceed ten mills on the dollar, to defray its general and incidental expenses.

SEC. 497. For the purpose of creating a sinking fund for the gradual extinguishment of the bonds and funded debt of any municipal corporation, the council thereof may, in their discretion, annually, levy and collect, in addition to the other taxes of said corporation, a tax of not more than two mills on the dollar upon the assessed value of said property appraised and returned as aforesaid, which shall be paid into said treasury and be applied by order of the city council toward the extinguishment of the said bonds and funded debt, and to no other purpose whatever.

* It was held in Burke v. Jeffries et al., 20 Iowa, 145, that there was no provision of the general law for the incorporation of cities and towns for the levy and collection of taxes, and for sales for delinquent taxes in cities incorporated under special law; that this section, as in the revision, applied only to cities and towns organized under the general law. This defect is obviated in the section as it now stands.

* By chapter 59 of the laws of 1876, it is provided that the city council of any city of the second class organized under the existing, or any prior incorporation law of the state, which has heretofore contracted a bonded indebtedness reaching the limit then prescribed by law for loans, and in which the amount of taxable property as shown by the assessment for the year 1875, is less than it was for the year 1867, are hereby authorized and empowered to levy, in addition to the taxes now authorized, and at the same time, a tax for the year 1876 of ten mills, for the year 1877 of five mills, for the year 1878...
SEC. 498. The treasurer of the county shall pay over to the treasurer of any municipal corporation, all moneys received by him arising from taxes levied belonging to such municipal corporation, on or before the first day of March in each year; and such moneys as said county treasurer may receive after that time, for delinquent taxes belonging to such corporation, he shall pay over to the treasurer thereof when demanded.

SEC. 499. The council of any municipal corporation shall have power, whenever in their opinion the interests of the corporation require it, to lay and collect a tax on dogs and other domestic animals not included in the list of taxable property, for the state and county purposes; and said tax shall be collected by the collector of such corporation and paid into the treasury thereof.

SEC. 500. Loans may be negotiated by any municipal corporation in anticipation of the revenues thereof, but the aggregate amounts of such loans shall not exceed the sum of [five per cent upon the taxable property of any city or town, having a population of not less than four thousand nor more than six thousand, and in all other cases such loans shall not exceed the sum of three per cent on such property.]

ELECTION AND QUALIFICATION OF OFFICERS.

SEC. 501. The first Monday of March shall be the regular annual holding for the election of municipal officers, and all officers whose election is provided for in this chapter, or may be provided for by ordinance, shall be elected on that day. The trustees or council of every municipal corporation shall direct the place or places for holding elections for municipal officers, and whenever the corporation is divided into wards or precincts, there shall be one such place in each ward and precinct, and any person who, at the time of any election of municipal officers, would be a qualified elector under the laws of the state for county officers, and shall have actually resided in the ward or precinct in which he offers to vote for the ten days last preceding the election, shall be deemed a qualified voter; and all elections shall in all respects be held and conducted in the manner prescribed by law in case of county elections.

SEC. 502. At all elections in cities and incorporated towns which are not divided into election districts or wards, the mayor and trustees, any three of whom shall be a quorum, shall serve as judges, and the recorder shall serve as clerk, and after canvassing the votes which may be given at such election they shall declare the result, and the recorder shall make out and deliver to each person elected to any office in such city or town a certificate of such election.

SEC. 503. The returns of all municipal elections in cities and incorporated towns which are divided into election districts or wards, shall be made to the clerk or recorder of the corporation; and shall be opened by him on the third day after election. He shall call to his assistance the mayor of the corporation, or if there be no mayor, or the mayor shall have been a candidate at such election, then any justice of the
peace of the county, and shall, in his presence, make out an abstract and ascertain the candidates elected in all respects as required by law for the canvass of the returns of county elections, and shall, in like manner, make out a certificate as to each candidate so elected and cause the same to be delivered to him or to be left at his place of abode.

Sec. 504. All officers elected or appointed in any municipal corporation shall take an oath or affirmation to support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the state of Iowa, and the trustees or council of any municipal corporation may require from such officers, as they may think proper, a bond, with proper penalty and surety, for the faithful discharge of the duties of their office; and such trustees or council shall have the power to declare the office of any person appointed or elected to any office who shall fail to take the oath of office, or give bond when required, for ten days after he shall have been notified of appointment or election, vacant, and proceed to appoint as in other cases of vacancy.

Sec. 505. The compensation of the council or trustees shall not exceed one dollar to each member for every regular or special meeting of the board, and shall not exceed fifty dollars to each in any one year.

Sec. 506. The mayor of each city or incorporated town shall be a magistrate and conservator of the peace, and, within the same, have the jurisdiction of a justice of the peace in all matters, civil and criminal, arising under the laws of the state or the ordinances of such city or town; and the rules of law regulating proceedings before a justice of the peace shall be applicable to proceedings before such mayor; but the criminal jurisdiction hereby conferred shall be co-extensive with the county in which such city or town is situated.\(^b\)

**Of the Classes of Municipal Corporations.**

Sec. 507. In respect to the exercise of certain corporate powers and duties of certain officers, municipal corporations are divided into cities of the first and cities of the second class, and incorporated towns.

Sec. 508. Every municipal corporation having a population of fifteen thousand and upward shall be a city of the first class; every municipal corporation having a population exceeding two thousand, but not exceeding fifteen thousand, shall be a city of the second class; and every municipal corporation having a population not exceeding two thousand shall be deemed an incorporated town.

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\(^b\) The rule that a mayor of a city or incorporated town may properly take judicial notice of the city ordinances was not changed by this section of the code. *The Town of Laporte City v. Goodfellow*, 47 Iowa, 572.

The jurisdiction of mayors of cities and incorporated towns, over persons guilty of violations of municipal ordinances, is not exclusive, and a justice of the peace may issue a warrant for the arrest of one charged with such offense, and detain him in custody until the day of trial *Jaquith v. Royce*, 42 Id., 496.

An appeal lies to the district court from the judgment of a mayor of a town incorporated under the general law rendered in a prosecution for the violation of an ordinance of the town. *The State, for the use, etc., v. Hoag*, 46 Id., 337.

A change of venue may be taken from the court of a mayor of a city or incorporated town to that of a justice of the peace. *Finch v. Martin*, Id., 884.
After each census governor to cause statement of population of cities published, R. § 1079. Amended by Ch. 52, 25 G. A.

When class is changed, the proper ordinances to be passed, R. § 1080.

SEC. 509. The governor, auditor, secretary of state, or any two of them, within six months after the returns of any census, [taken by the authority of the state or any town or city council,] have been filed in the office of the secretary of state, shall ascertain what cities of the second class are entitled to become cities of the first class, and what incorporated towns are entitled to become cities of their proper class. And the governor shall cause a statement thereof to be prepared by the secretary of state, which statement he shall cause to be published in some newspaper published in the city of Des Moines, and also in some newspaper printed in each of the cities and incorporated towns the grade of which shall have been so advanced, and a copy of said statement shall also be transmitted by the secretary of state to the next general assembly, and any such city or incorporated town shall at the next regular annual period for the election of municipal officers proceed to organize according to its new grade, by the election of officers properly belonging thereto, and on their election and qualification the term of service of any former officer expires.

SEC. 510. So soon as the statement shall be published, as above provided, showing that any city or incorporated town will be entitled, at the next regular annual period for the election of municipal officers, to be organized into a city of the first or second class, as the case may be, the proper authority of such city or incorporated town shall make and publish such ordinances as may be necessary to perfect such organization in respect to the election, duties and compensation of officers or otherwise.

OF INCORPORATED TOWNS.

SEC. 511. [The corporate authority of incorporated towns, organized for general purposes, shall be vested in one mayor, one recorder, and six trustees, to be elected by the people, who shall be qualified electors residing within the limits of the corporation, and who shall constitute the council of the incorporated town, any five of whom shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. The mayor and recorder shall hold their offices for one year, and the trustees shall hold their office for three years. At the first election after this law is in force six trustees shall be elected, two of whom shall serve for one year, two for two years, and two for three years, to be determined by lot at the first meeting of the council after the trustees are qualified, and thereafter two trustees shall be elected annually.]

SEC. 512. [The mayor shall preside at all meetings of the council, and shall have the right to vote upon all questions coming before the council. In the absence of the mayor the council shall elect one of their number to preside pro tempore. The recorder shall be clerk of the corporation and shall attend all meetings of the council, and shall make a fair and accurate record of all proceedings, rules and ordinances made and passed by the council, and the same shall at all times be open to the inspection of the electors of the corporation, but in no event shall the recorder have the right to vote on any question before the council.]

SEC. 513. The council shall have power to order special elections to fill vacancies, which may happen in the board, from the qualified electors of the corporation, who shall hold their office until the next annual election and until their successors are elected and qualified, and in the absence of the mayor and recorder from any meeting of the council
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the council shall have power to appoint any two of their number to perform the duties of mayor and recorder for the time being.

Sec. 514. The council of any incorporated town shall have power to provide by ordinance for the election of a treasurer, and such subordinate officers as they may deem necessary for the good government of the corporation, to prescribe their duties and compensation, or the fees they shall be entitled to receive for their services, and to require of them an oath of office, and a bond, with surety, for the faithful discharge of their duties. The election of any such officer shall be at the regular annual election, and no appointment of any officer shall endure beyond one week after the qualification of the members of the succeeding council.

Sec. 515. A marshal shall be appointed by the trustees, and shall be the principal ministerial officer of the corporation, and shall have the same power that constables have by law, co-extensive with the county, for offenses committed within the limits of the corporation. He shall execute the process of the mayor, and receive the same fees for his services that constables are allowed in similar cases.

Sec. 516. By the concurrent vote of five members of the council, the mayor, recorder, or any member of the council, or any officer of the corporation, may be removed from office; but no such removal shall be made without a charge in writing being made and an opportunity of hearing being given, unless the officer against whom the charge is made shall have removed out of the limits of the corporation, and when any officer shall cease to reside within the limits of the corporation, it shall be deemed a good ground for removal from office.

OF CITIES.

Sec. 517. The corporate authority of cities organized under this chapter, shall be vested in a mayor and a board to be denominated the city council, together with such officers as are in this chapter mentioned, or may be created under its authority.*

A municipal corporation may set up the plea of *extra vires,* or its own want of power or authority under the law or its charter to enter into a given contract, or to do a given act in excess of its corporate power. *Id.*

When the officers of a city have no express power to issue for ordinary, current expenses or debts, negotiable paper which shall be free from equities in the hands of purchasers, and is not necessary as an incident to those granted, or to carry out the purposes and objects of the corporation, it cannot be held to exist by implication. *Id.*

The power to borrow money, conferred upon a corporation, does not authorize the loan of the credit of the city. And if bonds are issued by a municipal corporation which show upon their face the authority under which they are executed, and such authority is insufficient, they are void even in the hands of third parties. Chamberlain v. The City of Burlington, 19 Id., 388.

The powers of municipal corporations are created only by positive enactment, and any act done in the exercise of a power not thus created,
SEC. 518. The mayor shall be elected biennially in cities of the first class, and annually in cities of the second class, by the qualified voters of the city. He shall be a qualified elector and reside within the limits of the city, and shall hold his office for the term for which he shall have been elected and qualified. He shall keep an office at some convenient place in the city, to be provided by the council, and shall keep the corporate seal of the city in his charge; [he shall act as president of the city council;] he shall sign all commissions, licenses, and permits granted by the authority of the city council, and such other acts as by the law or ordinances may require his certificate. 

SEC. 519. In case of the mayor's death, disability, resignation, or other vacation of his office, the city council shall order a special election, as soon as practicable, to fill the vacancy for the remainder of the time of office, and may appoint some qualified elector to act as mayor until such special election. The mayor of the city shall be its chief executive officer and conservator of the peace, and it shall be his special duty to cause the ordinances and the regulations of the city to be faithfully and constantly obeyed; he shall supervise the conduct of all the officers of the city, examine the grounds of all reasonable complaints of no validity. McPherson v. Foster Bros., 43 Id., 48.

The attempted exercise of powers not conferred, is equally illegal with the exercise of a prohibited power. Id.

The subsequent recognition by a municipal corporation of acts done in the exercise of a prohibited power will not estop the corporation to afterward deny the validity of the acts. Id.

The general assembly may delegate to municipal corporations the power to enact ordinances which, when authorized, have within the corporate limits the force and effect of laws enacted by the state legislature. The Des Moines Gas Company v. The City of Des Moines, 44 Id., 505.

Municipal corporations are the creatures of the legislature, and can acquire no rights in antagonism to those of their creator. They can possess no vested right to an uncollected tax, authorized by a general law and for a general purpose, which shall deprive the legislature of the right to alter and repeal the general law, thereby defeating the collection of the tax. With respect to private corporations the rule is otherwise, but the doctrine of exemption from legislative authority should not be extended. Per Cole, J., in The City of Dubuque v. The Ill. Central R'y Co., 39 Id., 56.

Although a municipal corporation may be divested of its corporate powers, and they are in no sense, vested rights as against the state, yet it may not be lawfully deprived of its right to collect taxes, which have been legally levied, because, 1. A municipal corporation has a private character in which it may acquire property and make contracts; 2. There is no such distinction as public rights and private rights, the same rights being common to both corporations and natural persons. Corporations, however, may be clothed with powers which cannot be conferred upon the natural person, and these may be abrogated, while rights cannot; 3. While the legislature can control the corporate property, its power is limited in this respect, to the purposes for which the city exists; 4. A release of municipal taxes, which have already been levied, by a statute which provides for a different kind of taxation, is not a commutation of taxes within legislative authority. Per Beck, J., in The City of Dubuque v. The Ills. Cent. R'y Co., 39 Id., 56.

The term "municipal corporations" includes, and especially refers to cities, towns, counties, school districts, etc. Hull et al. v. Marshall County, 11 Id., 142; The State, etc., v. Wapello County, 13 Id., 389; Iowa Railroad Land Co. v. Carroll County, 37 Id., 152.

A municipal corporation, having authority to hold and dispose of lands granted to it, possesses the incidental power, the same as individuals, to do, through its proper officers, whatever in their judgment may be necessary to preserve and perfect its interests in and title to the same. Allen v. Cerro Gordo County, 34 Id., 54.

It is a well settled principle that a municipal corporation cannot exercise the power or right of taxation, unless such power is expressly given to it by the legislature. Clarke, Dodge & Co. v. The City of Davenport, 14 Id., 494; The State v. Smith, 31 Id., 493.

No property can lawfully be taxed until the legislature authorizes and requires it to be done, and when the act requires it to be done in a particular way, that way alone can be pursued. The City of Davenport v. The M. & M. R. Co., 12 Id., 590.

5 Prior to the amendment of this section the mayor of cities of the second class was not ex officio a member of the city council, nor had he a right to preside over the same. Cochran v. McCleary, 23 Iowa, 75.
plaints made against any of them, and cause all the violations of their duty, or their neglect, to be promptly corrected or reported to the proper tribunal for punishment and correction; he shall have and exercise within the city limits the powers conferred upon the sheriffs of counties to suppress disorders and keep the peace; he shall also perform such other duties compatible with the nature of his office, as the council may from time to time require; he shall receive such salary, payable quarterly out of the city treasury, as may be provided by ordinance; but the amount of such salary shall neither be increased nor diminished during an incumbent's term of office.

SEC. 520. [The numbers, divisions, and boundaries of the several wards of all cities heretofore incorporated, shall remain as fixed when this code goes into operation, until changed by the city council. Said council may, at any time, create new wards, or alter those now established, or the boundaries thereof, as may be deemed expedient; but in cities of the second class the number of wards now existing shall not be increased to a greater number than seven, nor decreased to a less number than three.]

SEC. 521. [In cities of the second class the qualified electors of each ward shall, on the first Monday of March of each year, elect by a plurality of votes one member of the city council, who shall at the time be a resident of the ward and a qualified elector therein. His term of office shall be two years, so that there may always be in the council two members from the same ward whose time of office shall expire in different years; but at the first election held on the organization of a new city government under this chapter, two members of the city council shall be elected in each ward, and the city council shall determine by lot their time of service, so that one trustee from each ward may serve for two years, and one for one year. In cities of the first class, the qualified electors of each ward shall, on the first Monday of March of the year 1878, and each second year thereafter, elect, by a plurality of votes, one member of the city council, who shall at the time be a resident of the ward and a qualified elector thereof. And in each of the same years the qualified electors of cities of this class shall also elect two members at large of such city council, each of whom shall be a resident and qualified elector of the city in which he will be so elected. The members of said council shall hold their offices for two years and until their successors are elected and qualified. As soon as the members of the city council of cities of the first class elected at the first election after the passage of this act, shall have been qualified, the term of office of all members whose terms would not otherwise expire until the first Monday in March, 1879, shall at once cease and determine. Provided, that when any city of the first class numbers within its corporate limits the whole or parts of two or more different townships, that only one of the aldermen at large herein provided for shall be elected from any one of such township[s] or part of townships.]

SEC. 522. The members elected for each city shall, on the second Monday after their election, assemble together and organize the city council. A majority of the whole number of members shall be necessary to constitute a quorum, for the transaction of business; they shall be judges of the election returns and qualifications of their own members; they shall determine the rule of their own proceedings and keep a journal thereof, which shall be open to the inspection and examination of any citizen; they may compel the attendance of absent mem-
bers in such manner and under such penalties as they shall think fit to
prescribe, and shall elect from their own body a temporary president;
they shall also appoint from the qualified electors of the city, a city
clerk who shall have the custody of all the laws and ordinances of the
city, and shall keep a regular and correct journal of the proceedings
of the council, and shall perform such other duties as may be required
by the ordinance of the city. The clerk in office at the expiration of
the term of service of any council, shall continue in office until his
successor shall be appointed and qualified.

Sec. 523. Each city council shall cause to be provided for the
clerk's office a seal, in the center of which shall be the name of the
city, and around the margin the words "city clerk," which shall be
affixed to all transcripts, orders, or certificates which may be necessary
or proper to authenticate under the provisions of this chapter or any
ordinances of the city. For all attested certificates and transcripts
other than those ordered by the city council, the same fees shall be
paid to the clerk as are allowed to county officers for the same services.

Sec. 524. The city council shall possess all the legislative powers
granted in this chapter and other corporate powers of the city not
herein, or by some ordinance of the city council, conferred on some
officer of the city; they shall have the management and control of the
finances, and all the property, real and personal, belonging to the cor-
poration; they shall determine the times and places of holding their
meetings, which shall at all times be open to the public; and the
mayor, or any three members, may call special meetings by notice to
each of the members of the council personally served, or left at his
usual place of abode; they shall appoint or provide by ordinance, that
the qualified electors of the city, or of the wards or districts, as the
case may require, shall elect all such city officers as may be necessary
for the good government of the city, and for the due exercise of its
corporate powers, and which shall have been provided for by ordinance,
as to whose election or appointment provision has not herein been
made; and all city officers whose term of service is not prescribed, and
whose powers and duties are not defined by this chapter, shall perform
such duties, exercise such powers, and continue in office such term of
time, not exceeding one year, as shall be prescribed by ordinance; but
all officers to be elected, shall be elected at the regular annual election
for municipal corporations. The officers of cities shall receive such
compensation and fees for their services as the council shall by
ordinance prescribe.  

Sec. 525. The city council shall have power to establish a board of
health, with all the powers and duties specified in sections four hun-
dred and fifteen, four hundred and sixteen, four hundred and seventeen
and four hundred and eighteen, of the ninth chapter of this title; to
establish a city watch, or police, to organize the same under the gen-
eral supervision of the mayor, or marshal, to prescribe their duties and
powers, and to establish and organize fire companies and provide them
with proper engines and such other instruments as may be necessary.

Where neither the duties nor the compensation of a city solicitor are prescribed by the city
council, it is the duty of such solicitor, unless otherwise instructed, to perform such services as
the interests of the city require, and he may recover therefor what they are reasonably worth.

Kinne v. The City of Waverly, 42 Iowa, 486.

A city is not liable for the negligence of its
officers or agents in executing sanitary regula-
tions, adopted for the purpose of preventing the
spread of contagious diseases, or in taking the
care and custody of persons afflicted with such
disease, or the houses in which such persons are
kept. In executing these legislative functions
SEC. 526. No charge or assessment of any kind shall be made or levied on any wagon or other vehicle, or the horses thereto attached, or on the owner thereof, bringing produce or provisions to any of the markets in the city, for standing in or occupying a place in any of the market spaces in the city, or in the streets contiguous thereto, on market days and evenings previous thereto; but the city council shall have full power to prevent forestalling, to prohibit or regulate huckstering in the markets, to prescribe the kind and description of articles which may be sold, and the stands or places to be occupied by the vendors, and may authorize the immediate seizure and arrest, or removal from the markets of any person violating its regulations as established by ordinance, together with any article of produce in their possession, and the immediate seizure and destruction of tainted or unsound meat or other provisions.

SEC. 527. The city council shall have the care, supervision and control of all public highways, bridges, streets, alleys, public squares and commons within the city, and shall cause the same to be kept open and in repair, and free from nuisances; all public bridges exceeding forty feet in length, over any stream crossing a state or county highway, shall be constructed and kept in repair by the county: provided, that the city council may appropriate a sum not exceeding ten dollars per lineal foot to aid in the construction of any county bridge within the limits of such city, or may appropriate a like sum to aid in the construction of any bridge contiguous to said city on a highway leading to the same, or any bridge across any unnavigable river which divides the county in which such city is located from another state; and that no street or alley which shall hereafter be dedicated to public use by the proprietor of the ground in any city, shall be deemed a public street or alley, or to be under the use or control of the city council, unless the dedication shall be accepted and confirmed by an ordinance especially passed for such purpose.

SEC. 528. The city council shall have power to establish and construct and regulate landing places, wharves, docks, piers and basins, and to fix the rates of landing, wharfage and dockage, and to use for the purpose aforesaid any public building or any property belonging to or under the control of the city, and the city council shall have the use and control, for the above purpose, of the shore or bank of any lake or river not the property of individuals, to the extent, and in any manner, that the state can grant such use or control. The city council shall have the power to appoint or to provide that the qualified electors shall elect harbor masters, wharf masters, port wardens, and other officers usual and proper for the regulation, and navigation, trade, or commerce of such city, to define their duties and powers, and to fix their fees or compensation. Copies of examination and surveys, and of the proceedings of any port warden in the usual discharge of the duties of such officers, certified under his hand and seal, shall be presumptive evidence of the facts therein duly stated.

the city acts as a quasi sovereignty, and is not responsible to individuals for the negligence or non-feasance of its officers or agents. Ogg v. City of Lansing, 35 Iowa, 495.

In an action against a city for damages for injuries caused by a defective bridge, evidence respecting the conduct of the city after the accident is not admissible to show that the bridge was a city bridge, for the maintenance of which in good repair the city was liable. Holmes v. The City of Hamburg, 47 Id., 385.

A city is required to maintain its bridges only in reasonably and ordinarily good repair. Absolute perfection of condition is not required. Id.

A city is liable for lumber furnished to repair a bridge situated on a county road but within the corporate limits of the city. Tubbs v. The City of Maquoketa, 32 Iowa, 564.
SEC. 529. The city council of any city shall have the exclusive power to establish and to regulate, and to license ferries from such city, or any landing therein, to the opposite shore, or from one part of said city to another, and in granting such license to impose such reasonable terms and restrictions in relation to the keeping of such ferries, and the time, manner, and rates of the carriage and transportation of persons and property as the city council may prescribe, and the city council shall have power to provide for the revocation of any such license, and for the punishment by proper fines and penalties of the violation of any ordinance prohibiting unlicensed ferries, or regulating those established and licensed.

SEC. 530. Any member of the city council may be expelled or removed from office by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to the city council, but not a second time for the same cause; any officer appointed by the city council may be removed from office by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to the city council, and provision may be made by ordinance as to the mode in which charges shall be preferred and a hearing be had; in all cases of vacancies in the city council they shall be filled by special election, and in case any office of an elective officer, except members of the city council, shall become vacant before the regular expiration of the term thereof, the vacancy shall be filled by the city council until a successor is elected and qualified, and such successor shall be elected for the unexpired term at the first annual election that occurs after the vacancy shall have happened.

OF CITIES OF THE SECOND CLASS.

SEC. 531. [The mayor of cities of the second class shall be the presiding officer of the city council, and shall constitute a member of such council and shall have a casting vote when there is a tie in all cases including the election of officers and passages of ordinances, and all other matters provided for in sections 489 and 493 of the code.]

(CHAPTER 189, LAWS OF 1880.)

AN ACT in relation to the jurisdiction of mayors of cities of the second class and incorporated towns with reference to violations of city ordinances.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, The mayor of cities of the second class or incorporated towns, shall have exclusive jurisdiction of violations of the city ordinances, provided, that if he is unable to hold court, or in case of his absence from the city or town, the action may be brought before any justice of the peace having an office in the city or town. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

(Took effect by publication in newspapers April 4, 1880.)

* The right to a public office or franchise cannot be determined in equity upon an original bill for an injunction. Quo warranto is the proper remedy. Cochran v. McCleary, 22 Iowa, Cleary, 22 Iowa, 75.

Under chapter 57 of the revision the mayor was not a member of the city council and had no right to preside therein. Cochran v. McCleary, 22 Iowa, 75.
SEC. 532. The qualified electors of each city of the second class shall elect a city treasurer, who shall hold his office for one year, and a city solicitor, who shall hold his office for two years; each of said officers shall have such powers and perform such duties as are prescribed in this chapter, or by any ordinance of the city council not inconsistent herewith. In all such cities the marshal, deputy marshal, and police, shall be elected by the city council, and shall hold their offices during its pleasure.\(^1\)

SEC. 533. The marshal of the cities of the second class shall execute and return all writs and processes to him directed by the mayor, and, in criminal cases, or cases in violation of city ordinances, he may serve the same in any part of the county; he shall suppress all riots, disturbances, and breaches of the peace, apprehend all disorderly persons in the city, and shall pursue and arrest any person fleeing from justice in any part of the state; he shall apprehend any person in the act of committing any offense against the laws of the state or ordinances of the city, and forthwith bring such person before the mayor, or other competent authority, for examination and trial; he shall have, in the discharge of his proper duties, like power, be subject to like responsibilities, and shall receive the same fees as sheriffs and constables, in similar cases.

OF CITIES OF THE FIRST CLASS.

SEC. 534. The mayor of the cities of the first class shall, at the first regular meeting of the city council in the month of April of every year, and at such other times as he may deem expedient, report to the city council concerning the municipal affairs of the city, and recommend such measures as to him may seem advisable; he shall appoint one chief of police and as many subordinate officers and watchmen as the city council may deem necessary, who shall hold their appointments during the pleasure of the mayor; he shall have power, in cases of emergency, to appoint as many special watchmen as he may think proper, but such appointments shall be reported to and subject to the action of the city council at its next meeting.\(^1\)

SEC. 535. The qualified electors shall elect a marshal, a civil engineer, a treasurer, an auditor, a solicitor, police judge, and a superintendent of market, who shall hold their offices for two years, and until their successors are elected and qualified; each of said officers shall have such powers and perform such duties as are prescribed in this chapter; or in any ordinance of the city, not inconsistent herewith.\(^1\)

SEC. 536. The city marshal shall execute and return all process to him directed by the mayor or judge of the police court, and shall attend on the sittings of said court; he shall have power to execute any such process, by himself or deputy, in any part of the county; he shall suppress all riots, disturbances, and breaches of the peace, apprehend all persons committing any offense against the laws of this state or the ordinances of the city, and forthwith bring such persons before the proper authority for examination or trial; he shall have power to pursue and arrest any person fleeing from justice in any part of the state.

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\(^1\) See note to section 524 as to duties of city solicitor and right to compensation.

\(^1\) By section 3 of chapter 20, of the laws of 1875, so much of section 534 of the code as was suspended by chapter 33 of the laws of the sixteenth general assembly, was revived notwithstanding subdivision 1 of section 45 of the code. This section is, therefore, in force as if it had never been repealed.

* See chapter 33, laws 16 G. A., post.
and to receive and execute any proper authority for the arrest and detention of criminals fleeing or escaping from other places or states, and to appoint one or more deputies for whose official acts he shall be responsible; he shall have, in the discharge of his proper duties, like powers, be subject to like responsibilities, and shall receive the same fees as sheriffs and constables in similar cases.\(^k\)

**SEC. 537.** The city council shall, by a general ordinance, direct the number of officers of the police and watchmen to be appointed. They shall also provide, in addition to the regular watch, for the appointment of a reserved watch, to consist of a suitable number of persons in each ward, to be called into duty as the council may prescribe, and by the mayor or officers of police under his direction, in special cases of emergency. The duty of the chief and other officers of the police and of the watchmen shall be under the direction of the mayor and in conformity with the ordinances of the city, to suppress all riots, disturbances and breaches of the peace; to pursue and arrest any person fleeing from justice in any part of the state; to apprehend any and all persons in the act of committing any offense against the laws of the state or the ordinances of the city, and forthwith to bring such person or persons before the police court or other competent authority for examination; and at all times to diligently and faithfully enforce all such laws, ordinances and regulations for the preservation of good order and public welfare as the city council may ordain, and for such purposes they shall have all the power of constables. The mayor, marshal, chief of police, and watchmen of the city may, upon view, arrest any person who may be guilty of a breach of the ordinances of the city, or of any crime against the laws of the state, and may, upon reasonable information, supported by affidavits, procure process for the arrest of any person who may be charged with a breach of any of the ordinances of the city. The city council shall have the power to prescribe by ordinance the width of the tires of all wagons, drays, and other vehicles habitually used in the transportation of persons and articles from one part of the city to another, or in the transportation of coal, wood, stone or lumber into the city; to establish stands for hackney-coaches, cabs, and omnibuses, and enforce the observance and use thereof; and to fix the rates and prices for the transportation of persons and property in such coaches, cabs and omnibuses from one part of the city to another.

**(Chapter 162, Laws of 1878.)**

**CONSTRUCTION OF SEWERS IN CITIES OF THE FIRST CLASS.**

**Title.**

**AN ACT to authorize cities of the first class to provide for the construction of sewers.** [Additional to Code, Chapter 10, Title IV, concerning “cities and incorporated towns.”]

**SECTION 1.** Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That all cities of the first class in the state which have not commenced a general system of sewerage by the levy and expenditure of any tax therefor, under the provisions of chapter 107, acts of the sixteenth general assembly, may provide by ordinance for the construc-

\(^k\) While under this section of the Code, the city marshal is entitled to the same fees as the sheriff and constable in similar cases; yet, the county is not liable to him for the payment of such fees, as it is to the sheriff under section 3790. and to the constable under section 3806. *Christ v. Polk County,* 12 West. Jur., 429.
tion of sewers, or may divide the city into sewerage districts in such manner as the council may determine, and pay the cost of constructing same out of the general revenue of the city, or assess the cost upon the adjacent property, or may levy a certain sewerage tax within the sewerage district, out of which to pay for the construction of the same, which sewerage tax shall not exceed in any one year two mills on the dollar of the assessed value of the property within such district, or may pay a part of the cost of such construction out of the general revenue, a part by the assessment of adjacent property, and a part by levying a tax upon all the property within the sewerage district, or may pay for same by pursuing any two of the methods herein named.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of such city council to require the work of constructing such sewers to be done under contract therefor, to be entered into with the lowest responsible bidder, and bonds with security for the faithful performance of such work shall be required to be given by the contractors; provided, that all bids for such work may be rejected by such council if by them thought to be exorbitant, and new bids ordered.

Sec. 3. All special tax levied for the construction of sewers under this act shall be payable by the owners personally at the time of such assessment, and shall also be a lien upon the lots and lands so assessed and shall bear such rate of interest, and the said property assessed may be sold for the payment thereof, in the same manner as any regular or adjourned sale or special sale called therefor, with the same forfeitures, penalties and right of redemption, and certificates and deeds on such sales shall be made in the same manner and with like effect as in case of sales for non-payment of the ordinary annual taxes of such cities respectively, as now or hereafter provided by law with respect thereto, or the city council may provide by ordinance for the sale of such assessed property at a special tax sale to be called therefor, after giving notice therefor three consecutive weeks in one of the newspapers published in said city, the last of which publications shall be at least ten days before the day of the sale.

Sec. 4. Such city council may provide by ordinance for the particular mode of making and returning the assessments hereinbefore authorized, and payment of such assessments may, if so directed by said council, be enforced by suit in court, in the manner and by the proceedings provided for by sections four hundred and seventy-eight, four hundred and seventy-nine and four hundred and eighty-one of the code.

Sec. 5. Nothing in this act contained shall take away, impair, or interfere with the powers conferred by section four hundred and sixty-five of the code, for the construction of sewers, and payment therefor in whole as therein provided.

Sec. 6. The city council shall have power to provide, by ordinance, terms and conditions on which cross-sewers may be attached to and connected with main sewers; and in cases where sewers have been constructed in whole or in part by special assessment, may pay unto the parties who have been so assessed the money, or a part thereof, charged and collected for the privilege of attaching such cross-sewers.

Sec. 7. Provided, that nothing in this chapter shall be held or taken to repeal, impair, or in any manner affect chapter fifty-four, acts of the sixteenth general assembly, or any provision thereof.

(Took effect, March 28, 1878, by publication in newspapers.)
INFIRMARY—HOUSE OF REFUGE—WORKHOUSE.

SEC. 538. The city council shall have power to establish and maintain an infirmary for the accommodation of the poor of the city, either within or without the limits of the city, and to provide for the distribution of out-door relief to the poor.

SEC. 539. The city council shall have power to establish and maintain, either within its limits or within the county in which it is situated, a house of refuge or a house of correction, and a workhouse, or either of them, and place the same under the management and control of such directors, superintendents, and other officers as the council may, by ordinance, provide. All children under the age of sixteen years, who shall be convicted of any offense made punishable by imprisonment under any ordinance of the city, or who shall be liable to be committed to prison under any such ordinance, may be confined in such house of refuge, and may be there kept, or apprenticed out, under such rules as the directors of the house of refuge may prescribe until they arrive at the age of eighteen years. Any person over the age of sixteen years convicted of the violation of any ordinance, and liable to be punished therefor by imprisonment, may, in lieu thereof, be committed to the house of correction, or to the work-house, as may be provided by ordinance.

SEC. 540. The board of directors of any house of refuge established by any city, are authorized to appoint a committee of one or more of their own number with power to execute and deliver, on behalf of said board, indentures of apprenticeship for any inmate of said institution whom they may deem a proper person for an apprenticeship to a trade or occupation, to such person as said committee or the board may select; and said indentures shall have the like force and effect as other indentures of apprenticeship under the laws of this state, and said indentures shall be filed and kept in said institution by the superintendent thereof, and it shall not be necessary to file the same in any other place or office.

SEC. 541. When any inmate of said institution shall have been apprenticed and prove untrustworthy and unreformed, he or she shall be re-committed to the said institution to be held in the same manner as before said apprenticeship.

SEC. 542. The city council shall have power to erect, establish, and maintain a city prison, which shall be in the keeping of the city marshal under such rules and regulations as the city council shall provide. They shall provide one or more watch or station houses; they shall also provide suitable rooms for holding police court; they shall provide, by ordinance, for the election by the qualified electors of the city, or for the appointment by the police judge, of a clerk of such police court, and for the selection, summoning, and impaneling its juries, and for all such matters touching such court as may tend to its efficiency, and the dispatch of business. No clerk of said court shall be in any way concerned as counsel or agent in the prosecution or defense of any person before such court.

SEC. 543. The police judge shall have, in all criminal cases, the powers and jurisdiction vested in justices of the peace; he shall also have power to take the acknowledgment of deeds and other writings, and shall have jurisdiction of all violations of the ordinances of the city. Every such police court shall be deemed a court of record, shall
have a seal, to be provided by the city council, with the name of the state in the center, and the style of the court around the margin.

Sec. 544. The police judge holding the police court shall be entitled to receive, in all criminal cases prosecuted in behalf of the state, the same fees, to be collected in the same manner, as a justice of the peace in like cases; and in cases prosecuted in behalf of the city, such fees, not exceeding those for services of the like nature in state prosecutions, as the council may, by ordinance, prescribe; and shall also receive such salary or compensation as the city council may, in like manner, prescribe.

Sec. 545. The police court shall always be open for the dispatch of business; and the jurors in said court shall have the qualifications of jurors in the district court.

Sec. 546. An appeal may be taken from the police court, in like manner as from a justice of the peace, on the trial whereof the appellate court shall take judicial notice of the ordinances of the city.

Sec. 547. Until a police judge shall be elected and qualified, the mayor of any such city shall have all the powers and jurisdiction of such judge, and shall hold the police court in such manner as required of the police judge, and shall be entitled to demand and receive the same fees and compensation as may be provided for the police judge or police court.

Sec. 548. On the presentation of a petition signed by one-fourth of the electors, as shown by the vote of the next preceding charter election, of any city or town acting under a special charter or act of incorporation, to the governing body thereof, asking that the question of the amendment of such special charter or act of incorporation be submitted to the electors of such city or town, such governing body shall, immediately, propose sections amendatory of said charter or act of incorporation, and submit the same, as requested, at the first ensuing charter election. At least ten days before such election, the mayor of such city or town shall issue his proclamation setting forth the nature and character of such amendment, and shall cause such proclamation to be published in a newspaper published therein; or, if there be none, he shall cause the same to be posted in five public places in such city or town. On the day specified, the amendment shall be submitted to the electors thereof for adoption or rejection, and the form of the ballots shall be “for the amendment,” or, “against the amendment.”

Sec. 549. If a majority of the votes cast is in favor of said amendment, the mayor, or chief officer, shall issue his proclamation accordingly; and the said amendment shall thereafter constitute a part of said charter.

1 Where a city ordinance provided that the police judge should receive in all criminal cases the same fees as a justice of the peace in like cases, and also that he should receive a salary in addition thereof of three hundred dollars per annum; provided that out of it he should pay the salary of the clerk of the court; subsequently he agreed to accept the compensation fixed by the council in payment of his services if the council would provide by ordinance for payment of the clerk, which was done. It was held, 1. That he could not recover of the city his fees in cases where judgment was rendered against the city, decided before the passage of the ordinance; 2. That he could not recover those to which he subsequently became entitled where his petition failed to show the amount of such fees; 3. That the provision of compensation for the clerk constituted a sufficient consideration for the agreement. Crane v. City of Des Moines, 47 Iowa, 105, Sec Ch. 56, Laws of 1878, post.

2 A person arrested and brought before the police judge, charged with the violation of a city ordinance, is not entitled to a jury trial, nor to a change of venue. Zelle v. McHenry, 13 West. Jur., 471.

3 This section was held, in Von Phul v. Hammer, 29 Iowa, 222, not to be in conflict with section 30 of article 3 of the constitution, prohibiting the legislature from passing local or special laws for the incorporation of towns and cities.
SEC. 550. The legislative body of said city or town, may submit any amendment to the vote of the people as aforesaid at any special election; provided, one-half the electors as aforesaid petition for that purpose, and the proceedings shall be the same as at the general election.

SEC. 551. All acts and parts of acts passed subsequent to the fourth day of July, A. D., 1858, and prior to the taking effect of this Code, relating to cities of the first and second class and incorporated towns, or to any or either of said classes of municipal corporations, and applicable, both to such corporations as are acting under special charter, and to such as are incorporated under the general act of which this chapter is an amendment, are repealed by the code only so far as they affect the latter, and not as they affect corporations acting under special charters. All rights, powers, privileges, duties, directions, and provisions whatever, contained in and enacted by such acts and parts of acts, shall remain in full force and effect so far as municipal corporations acting under special charters are concerned, and the provisions of this chapter shall not apply to any city or town incorporated prior to the eighteenth day of July, A. D. 1858, unless the same be adopted as hereinbefore provided.

(Chapter 5, Laws of 1874.)

Railroad and Wagon Bridges.

An Act to empower cities and towns to make contracts with railroad companies for the use of wagon bridges across rivers.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa: That all cities situate on any river in this state, whether organized and existing under special charter or by general law, and from which to the opposite shore of any of said rivers a bridge has been or may be constructed by any railroad or other private company, corporation, or person, shall have power to contract with the company, corporation or person owning such bridge, for the use of the same as a public highway, jointly with any company, corporation or person having or desiring the right to use the same for the passage of cars propelled by steam, or otherwise, and in such contract may have the right to assume sole liability for damage to persons or property by reason of their being on any part of said bridge, or on an approach to either end thereof, caused by the running of cars or locomotives by any corporation, company or person entitled to use said bridge, whether such damage results from the negligence of the persons engaged in running said cars or locomotives, or otherwise; and to indemnify and save harmless the owners of said bridge, and any and all corporations, companies, or persons entitled to use the same, from all liability for damage so caused; and said city may thereafter manage and control said bridge as a free or toll bridge, and prescribe such rates of toll as to it from time to time shall seem proper, and make all necessary police regulations for the government of said bridge.

(Took effect by publication in newspapers, February 25, 1874.)

This section does not control section 431 of the Code, providing that cities may institute proceedings in the circuit court for the annexation of contiguous territory under certain conditions, with respect to its operation upon cities acting under special charters. City of Burlington v. Leebick et al., 43 Iowa, 292.
INDEBTEDNESS OF CITIES AND TOWNS.

AN ACT to authorize cities and towns to settle and adjust certain indebtedness, and to provide for payment of the same. [Additional to Code, Chapter 10, Title IV, “Of cities and incorporated towns.”]

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of Iowa, That cities and towns are hereby authorized, upon such terms as they may deem just and for their best interest, to settle, adjust, renew or extend such indebtedness as may be owing by, or claimed against them, and evidenced by the bonds or other negotiable promissory instruments of such municipal corporation, and to issue new securities for such indebtedness, except as hereinafter mentioned.

Sec. 2. Said several corporations are hereby authorized, whenever any extension or renewal of such indebtedness is made, to provide for the payment of the interest and principal of such extended or renewed indebtedness, by the levy and collection of the necessary taxes, at the same time and in the same manner as other taxes; and the levy, collection and payment of such taxes may be enforced by proper legal process, when necessary, in addition to the ordinary means provided by law for the levy and collection of taxes.

Sec. 3. This act is intended to and shall apply only to the settlement, adjustment and extension or renewal of bonds and securities heretofore issued and outstanding at the time of this act, and not including warrants and other evidences of indebtedness issued or incurred for current expenses of such corporations.

Sec. 4. New bonds or securities issued by virtue hereof, shall in no case be for a greater sum than the principal and accrued interest unpaid on the bond or security for which such new bond or security may be given.

(Took effect by publication in newspapers March 17, 1878.)

TAXATION IN SECOND CLASS CITIES.

AN ACT to increase the limit of taxation in cities of the second class.

SECTION 1. The city council of any city of the second class organized under the existing or any prior general incorporation law of the state, which has heretofore contracted a bonded indebtedness reaching the limit then prescribed by law for loans, and in which the amount of taxable property as shown by the assessment of the year 1875, is less than it was for the year 1867, are hereby authorized and empowered to levy in addition to the taxes now authorized by law, and at the same time a tax for the year 1876 of ten mills, for the year 1877 of five mills, for the year 1878 of two and one-half mills, and for the year 1879 of one mill on the dollar of taxable property within said city during said years.

*The third section of this act provided for its taking effect from and after its publication in certain newspapers, in which it was published on the 13th and 14th of March, 1874, respectively. The act, however, was passed and published without an enacting clause.
Special fund.

SEC. 2. All moneys raised by virtue of this act, shall constitute a special fund and shall be applied to the payment of the principal or interest, or both, of the indebtedness mentioned in the first section of this act, and to no other purpose.

(Chapter 143, Laws of 1876.)*

RELATING TO SUPERIOR COURTS IN CITIES.

Title.

An Act to provide for establishing superior courts in cities of a certain grade. [Additional to chapter ten, title IV, of the Code, "Of cities and incorporated towns."]

What cities may establish.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That any city in this state containing five thousand inhabitants, whether organized under a special charter or the general act for the incorporation of cities and towns, may establish a superior court as hereinafter provided, which, when established, shall take the place of the police court of such city.

SEC. 2. Upon the petition of one hundred citizens of such city, the mayor, by and with the consent of the common council, may at least ten days before an annual election for city officers, issue a proclamation submitting to the qualified voters of said city, the question of establishing said court. At the same election and every fourth year thereafter (if the said court is established) there shall be elected a judge of the superior court, the votes for whom shall be upon the same ballot with other city officers. Should two-thirds of all the votes cast at such election be in favor of said court, the same shall thereby be established, and the said judge shall qualify and hold his office for the term of four years, and until his successor is elected and qualified. Immediately after each election of said judge, the mayor of said city shall transmit a certificate of the election of said judge to the governor of the state, who shall thereupon issue to him a commission empowering him to act as judge as herein provided.

SEC. 3. Said judge shall be a qualified elector of the city, and be possessed of the legal requirements prescribed in section 208 of the code of Iowa, and shall subscribe in writing the same oath required of the judges of the district court, and file the same with the mayor of the city, and shall give bond to the state of Iowa in the sum of four thousand dollars, for the faithful discharge of his duties, which bond must be filed with, and approved by the mayor; and the effect of such election and qualification shall be to abolish the office of police judge of such city.

SEC. 4. In case of a vacancy occurring in the said office of judge, the mayor, by and with the consent of the common council, shall appoint a judge, who shall hold the office until the next annual city election, and until his successor is elected and qualified, who shall be chosen to fill the unexpired term.

SEC. 5. Said judge shall hold at least one term of court in each month, except in August, commencing on the first Monday in each month, but as a police court it shall always be open for the dispatch of business.

SEC. 6. Said court shall have jurisdiction concurrent with the district and circuit courts, as now and hereafter provided by law, except where said courts respectively have exclusive jurisdiction, and

* This chapter is identical in its nature with chapter ten title IV of the code, and is not in conflict with the constitution. Lytle v. May, 49 Iowa, 224.
except actions for divorce, and of all appeals and writs of error, in civil cases, from justice's courts within the township or townships in which the city is located, and by consent of parties from justice's courts in other townships in the county, said appeals and writs of error to be taken in the same time and manner as if the same were taken to the circuit court, and the exclusive original jurisdiction to try and determine all actions, civil and criminal, for the violation of city ordinances, and all the jurisdiction conferred upon police courts, as now and heretofore provided by law, and all the jurisdiction co-extensive and concurrent with justices of the peace, in all actions, civil and criminal, as now are or may be hereafter provided by law, and for the trial of criminal actions, shall be open at such times and under such rules as the court shall prescribe.

Sec. 7. Changes of venue may be had from said court in all civil actions to the circuit court in the same manner, for like causes, and with the same effect, as the venue is now changed from the circuit court as provided by law. In criminal actions changes of venue may be had to the district court, as provided by law for changes of venue in the district court, and when criminal actions are tried in vacation, without a jury, an appeal will lie to the district court, as provided by law for appeals in like cases from justices of the peace.

Sec. 8. The said judges shall have the same power in regard to injunctions, writs, orders and other proceedings, out of court as are now or may be hereafter possessed for the judges of the district and circuit courts; and may also administer oaths, take acknowledgments and depositions (except depositions to be used in his own court), and solemnize marriages. But he shall not practice in any of the courts of this state.

Sec. 9. The superior court shall be a court of record, and all statutes in force respecting venue and commencement of actions, the jurisdiction, process and practice of the circuit and district court, the pleadings and mode of trial of actions at law or in equity, and the enforcement of its judgments by execution or otherwise, and the allowance and taxing of costs, and the making of rules of practice or otherwise, shall be deemed applicable to the superior court, except wherein the same may be inconsistent with the provisions of this act. The records and papers properly filed in a cause in either the district or circuit court are equally evidence in said superior court.

Sec. 10. The said court shall have and use its own seal, having on the face thereof the words “superior court,” and the name of the city, county and state.

Sec. 11. As long as the business of the court can be done with convenience and dispatch, without a clerk, the judge shall be the clerk of said court. Whenever from the accumulation of causes and other demands upon the court a clerk shall become necessary, the city recorder or clerk shall be the clerk for the superior court, and shall receive such compensation for his services as the city council may from time to time allow; and he shall perform the duties in said court provided by law for the clerk of the circuit court, and shall give bonds as required of the said judge.

Sec. 12. The city marshal shall be the executive officer of said court, and his duties and authority in court and in executing process shall correspond with those of the sheriff of the county in the circuit court, and with process from that court, and he shall receive the same
Compensation of judge.

SEC. 13. The judge of said court shall receive in full compensation for his services the sum of two thousand dollars per annum, to be paid to him quarterly; the first two quarters of the municipal year shall be paid from the city treasury, and the last two quarters from the county treasury wherein said city is located. The costs and fees of said court in civil actions shall be the same as in the circuit and district courts, except herein otherwise provided, and the clerk of the superior court shall account for and pay over to the city all fees that may be paid into the said court, and also for all fines for the violation of city ordinances. Of all other fines he shall render the same account as is provided for justices of the peace. In actions for the violations of city ordinances, if unsuccessful, the city shall pay all costs, the same as provided by law for the county in other criminal actions prosecuted in the name and behalf of the state. The fees in criminal actions shall be the same as in justices' courts, and shall be paid and accounted for as hereinbefore stated, and as otherwise provided by law for justices of the peace and their courts.

City to pay costs, when.

SEC. 14. Upon the first regular consecutive call of the calender of causes by the court, either party to an action may elect to have such cause tried by jury, and a minute of said election shall be made upon the calendar. Causes thus designated shall be tried first in their order, and when a disposition shall have been made of such causes the jury shall be discharged from further attendance at that term. No juror shall be detained as jurymen longer than one week, except upon a trial commenced within the first week of his attendance.

Fees in criminal cases.

SEC. 15. In order to provide jurors for said court, the judge, mayor and recorder shall immediately after qualifying, and every three months thereafter, make out a list of twelve names of persons from the body of the county in which the city is situated, qualified to serve as jurors in the district court, which list shall be furnished to the clerk of said superior court, and from this list there shall be drawn by the clerk and marshal nine persons in the same manner as jurors are drawn in the district court, and a precept from the court shall issue accordingly five days before the first day of the next term, as provided by law in like cases in the district court.

Jury trial.

SEC. 16. The jury shall consist of six qualified jurors, unless a jury of twelve is demanded, in which case the clerk may issue a special venire for that purpose, or the city marshal may complete the jury from the by-standers. (But no party shall be entitled to a jury of twelve until the person demanding the same shall deposit with the clerk the sum of six dollars to be paid said jurors and taxed with the costs.) The pay of the regular jurors shall be one dollar per day of six hours, and mileage as provided by law, to be taxed with the costs not exceeding twenty-five dollars in any one case; the rest of the jury fees to be paid by the city.

Selection of jurors.

SEC. 17. All appeals from judgments or orders of said court, or the judge thereof, in civil actions, shall be taken to the supreme court in the same manner and under the same restriction, within the same time, and with the same effect as appeals are taken from the circuit to the supreme court, except upon consent appeals shall be in same manner to the district court.

Number of jurors.

SEC. 18. Judgments in said court may be made liens upon real estate in the county in which the city is situated by proceeding as pro-
vided in sections 3567 and 3568 of the code, relating to judgments of justices of the peace, and with equal effect, and may be made liens upon real estate in other counties in the same manner as judgments in the circuit and district courts.

Sec. 19. It shall be the duty of the city attorney or solicitor to file informations in the superior court for violation of city ordinances, and prosecute the same, and for such services he shall receive such compensation as the city council shall allow.

Sec. 20. The said judge shall be ex-officio a magistrate, and in preliminary examinations the proceedings and practice shall be the same as before any other magistrate, and all warrants issued in criminal proceedings, under the seal of the court, may be used in any other part of the state, without further attestation, in like manner as if issued by the district court, and parties may be committed to the city prison for confinement or punishment instead of the county jail.

(Took effect by publication in newspapers March 23, 1872.)

(Chapter 22, Laws of 1878.)

LEGALIZING SUPERIOR COURTS IN CITIES.*

An Act to legalize and establish certain courts organized under Chapter one hundred and forty-three, of the laws of the Sixteenth General Assembly.

Whereas, Courts have been organized in this state under the provisions of chapter one hundred and forty-three, of the laws of the sixteenth general assembly;

Whereas, Doubts have arisen as to the constitutionality of said courts on account of the provision in said act submitting the same to the people:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That all courts heretofore organized in this state under the provisions of said chapter one hundred and forty-three, and approved March 17, 1876, are hereby declared to be legal and valid, and the establishment and organization thereof in pursuance of said act, and all doings, processes, judgments and proceedings in said courts, and the elections and commissions of the judges thereof, are hereby legalized and declared to be lawful and valid to all intents and purposes as fully in all respects as if said act had been fully enacted and declared to be a law, without any submission to a vote of the people as provided in the second section of said act.

(Took effect, February 28, 1878, by publication in newspapers.)

(Chapter 36, Laws of 1874.*†)

STOPPING OF FIRES IN CITIES AND TOWNS.

An Act to make cities and towns responsible for the value of buildings destroyed for the purpose of preventing the spread of conflagrations.

Section 1. That whenever, for the purpose of staying the progress * This chapter could not have the effect to validate the act attempted to be cured if such clause and was so published. † This act was passed without any enacting act was in conflict with the constitution. Lytle v. May, 49 Iowa, 224.
Owners of property destroyed to prevent the spread of fire to be paid by city or town.

Assignment of insurance policy.

of a conflagration, the authorities of any city or town, whether acting under special charter or not, shall order or cause to be destroyed any house or building not already on fire and adjoining or in the vicinity of such conflagration, the owner thereof shall be paid for such property by such city or town; provided, he shall make his claim within thirty days from the date of the destruction of the same, and if said city or town shall fail to make payment when such claim is made, and satisfactory proof furnished of the value of said property so destroyed, the party owning such house or building shall have the right to recover by suit in any court having jurisdiction of the same, the value of such property which such city or town authorities may have caused to be destroyed to prevent the spread of such conflagration.

SEC. 2. That upon the payment of the amount to which said party is entitled by such city or town, as provided in section one of this act, the party so paid, as aforesaid, shall assign and set over to said city or town all his title and interest in and to any insurance policy, or any claim he may have against any insurance company, for said property so destroyed, or any part thereof.

(Took effect, April 6, 1874, by publication in newspapers.)

(Chapter 51, Laws of 1874.)

RELATING TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF ALLEYS.

AN ACT to authorize cities and towns to provide for the improvement of alleys.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of Iowa, That the city council or trustees of any incorporated city or town, organized under special charter or under the provisions of the general incorporation laws of the state, are hereby authorized and empowered to provide by ordinance for the improvement of alleys (in said city or town) by grading the same, and for the assessment of the expenses thereof, upon the owners of the lots or parcels of land abutting on said alley, pro rata, according to the front feet of said lots or parcels of land; provided, that such ordinance shall not be adopted except after the presentation to said council of a written petition for the improvement of such alley, signed by a number of the owners of property so to be assessed therefor equal to a majority of the owners of such property.*

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of such city council or trustees to require the work of grading such alley to be done under contract thereof, to be entered into with the lowest responsible bidder; provided, that all bids for such work may be rejected by such council or trustees, if by them deemed to be exorbitant, and new bids ordered.

SEC. 3. All assessments for grading alleys under this act shall be a lien upon the lots and lands assessed, and shall bear the same rate of interest, and the said property assessed may be sold for payment thereof in the same manner, at any regular or adjourned sale, with the same forfeiture, penalties, and rights of redemption; and certificates and deeds on such sales shall be made in the same manner and with like effect, as in case of sales for non-payment of the annual taxes of such cities or towns respectively, as now or hereafter provided by law in respect thereto.

* The italicised portion of § 1 modified by § 12, C. 116, laws of 1876; see post.
SEC. 4. Such city council or trustees may provide by ordinance for the particular mode of making and returning the assessment herein-before authorized, and payment of such assessment may, if so directed by said council or trustees, be enforced in the manner and by the proceedings provided for by sections 478, 479 and 481 of the Code.

SEC. 5. That so much of section 465, chapter 10, title IV, as requires the expense of the grading of alleys to be paid out of the general funds of any incorporated city or town, be and the same is hereby repealed.

(Took effect March 29, 1874, by publication in newspapers.)

(COMPENSATION OF CERTAIN OFFICERS IN CITIES.)

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That all cities of the first class, organized under the general incorporation law, and all cities organized under special charter, may provide by ordinance that all judges of police courts or other city courts, city marshals, chief of police, police officers and all other officers elected or appointed, shall receive, in lieu of all fees now allowed by law or ordinance, such fixed salary, in monthly or quarterly installments as may be provided by ordinance, when not provided by law, which salary, when it shall have been fixed, shall not be increased or diminished during their terms of office.

SEC. 2. No such officer of any city shall receive, for his own use, any fees or other compensation for his services of such city, than that compensation which shall be provided as contemplated in section one (1) of this act; but all such fees as are now or may hereafter be allowed by law for such services, shall, by such officer, when collected, be paid into the city treasury, at such time and in such manner as may be prescribed by ordinance.

SEC. 3. All acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed; provided, that the intent of this act is not to abolish any fees now allowed by law, but to require the same to be paid into the city treasury.

(Took effect March 19, 1878, by publication in newspapers.)

(RELATED TO LEVY OF SPECIAL TAX IN CITIES.)

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That any city within this state may levy a tax of not more than two mills on the dollar in addition to the maximum tax now author-
CITIES AND INCORPORATED TOWNS.

[Title IV.

May condemn private property.

Damages assessed by commissioners.

In relation to construction, by whom.

**Sec. 2.** And be it further enacted, That when, for the purpose of carrying off the water of any stream, which flows within or through the said city, it becomes expedient to cause a principal sewer to pass through private property, the right to condemn such property for this purpose is hereby conferred upon its council. And the powers granted shall be the same in other respects as those enjoyed by railway companies, by and under the provisions of the code. The proceedings to enforce their powers shall also be the same, except that all damages shall be assessed by a board of three commissioners. These shall be appointed by the city council and may be changed at the pleasure thereof. They must be free from all personal interest in subjects brought before them for their adjudication, and they may decide on any question of damages that may arise in respect to any of the property that may be claimed to be injured by the construction of said sewer.

**Sec. 3.** And, be it further enacted, That instead of constructing such principal sewer itself, the city may authorize its construction by any individual or company, and may agree to pay therefor out of the sewerage fund. And the city council may also make all needful rules and regulations in relation to any of the sewers in their respective cities, and may regulate the manner in which any property holder may connect therewith, and may also prescribe all needful regulations pertaining thereto.

(Took effect March 25, 1876, by publication in newspapers.)

(Chapter 54, Laws of 1876.)

"RELATING TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF SEWERS.

An Act to authorize cities organized under special charters to provide for the construction of sewers. [Additional to Code, Chapter 10, title IV., "Of cities and incorporated towns."]

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That all cities in this state organized and existing under special charters, having a population of not less than ten thousand as shown by the last preceding state census, may provide by ordinance for the construction of sewers, or may divide the city into sewerage districts in such manner as the council may determine, and pay the cost of constructing same out of the general revenue of the city, or assess the cost upon the adjacent property, or may levy a certain sewerage tax within the sewerage district, out of which to pay for the construction of the same, which sewerage tax shall not exceed in any one year two mills on the dollar of the assessed value of the property, within such district; or, may pay a part of the cost of such construction out of the general revenue, a part by the assessment of adjacent property, and a part by levying a tax upon all the property within the sewerage district, or may pay for the same by pursuing any two of the methods herein named.
SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of such city council to require the work of constructing such sewers to be done under contract therefor to be entered into with the lowest responsible bidder, and bonds with surety for the faithful performance of such work shall be required to be given by the contractors; provided, that all bids for such work may be rejected by such council if by them thought to be exorbitant, and new bids ordered.

SEC. 3. All special tax levied for the construction of sewers under this act shall be payable by the owners, personally, at the time of such assessment, and shall also be a lien upon the lots and lands so assessed, and shall bear such rate of interest, and the said property assessed may be sold for the payment thereof in the same manner, at any regular or adjourned sale or special sale called therefor, with the same forfeitures, penalties and right of redemption; and certificates, and deeds on such sales shall be made in the same manner, and with like effect, as in case of sales for non-payment of the ordinary annual taxes of such cities respectively as now or hereafter provided by the law in respect thereto, or the city council may provide by ordinance for the sale of such assessed property at a special tax sale to be called therefor, after giving notice therefor three consecutive weeks in one of the newspapers published in said city; the last of which publications shall be at least ten days before the day of sale.

SEC. 4. Such city council may provide by ordinance for the particular mode of making and returning the assessments hereinbefore authorized, and payment of such assessments may, if so directed by said council, be enforced by suit in court in the manner and by the proceedings provided for by sections four hundred and seventy-eight, four hundred and seventy-nine and four hundred and eighty-one of the code.

SEC. 5. Nothing in this act contained shall take away, impair, or interfere with the powers conferred by section four hundred and sixty-five of the code for the construction of sewers, and payment therefor in whole as therein provided.

(Chapter 25, Laws of 1878.)

Conferring additional powers on cities under special charters.

An Act to amend the charters of all municipal corporations existing and acting under special charters not now having the powers herein granted, and conferring additional powers upon such cities. [Additional to Code, Chapter 10, Title IV, “Of cities and incorporated towns.”]

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That all cities existing and acting under special charters, which do not now have the powers herein enumerated, shall have power to regulate, restrain, license, or prevent the running at large of dogs within said cities, and to require dogs to be kept upon the premises of the owners thereof, unless licensed to run upon streets, alleys, and other places other than the premises of the owner, and to provide for the destruction of the same when found in said cities, contrary to and in violation of the provisions of any ordinance or by-laws passed pursuant to the powers herein granted.
Cross-sewers. SEC. 6. The city council shall have power to provide, by ordinance, terms and conditions on which cross-sewers may be attached to or connected with main sewers; and in cases where sewers have been constructed in whole or in part by special assessment, may pay unto the parties who have been so assessed the money, or a part thereof, charged and collected for the privilege of attaching such cross-sewers.

Proviso. SEC. 7. Provided, that any such city which has heretofore adopted a system of sewerage, by which the cost of construction has been paid out of the general revenue, shall not be permitted to abandon such system, anything in this law to the contrary notwithstanding.

(Took effect, March 14, 1876, by publication in newspapers.)

(Chapter 33, Laws of 1876.)

ELECTION OF CERTAIN OFFICERS IN CITIES OF THE FIRST CLASS.

An Act to provide for the election of certain officers in certain cities of the first class. [Additional to Code, Chapter 10, Title IV: “Of cities and incorporated towns.”]

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That in all cities of the first class incorporated under the general incorporation laws of this state, whose population according to the census of 1875, was not less than nineteen thousand, the city council at the first regular meeting in April in each and every year thereafter shall elect [one city marshal, one city solicitor, one city physician, one building commissioner,] one city civil engineer, one superintendent of markets, one street commissioner, and when deemed necessary by the council, one wharfmaster, who shall hold their respective offices for the term of one year and until their successors are elected and qualified; they shall be responsible to the city council for the true and faithful performance of the duties of their respective offices, and shall receive for their services such compensation as the city council shall by ordinance from time to time provide, and for the election of the officers provided for in this section it shall require an affirmative vote of a majority of all the members elected to the city council.

Sec. 2. The qualified electors of [every such city shall elect] one treasurer, one auditor, and one police judge, who shall hold their respective offices for the term of two years, and until their successors are elected and qualified. Each of said officers shall have such powers and perform such duties as are prescribed by chapter 10, title IV, of the code, and in any ordinance of the city not inconsistent with this code.

The officers provided for in this and the preceding section shall each be required to give bond, with two sureties each, in such sum for the faithful performance of their respective duties as the city council shall from time to time prescribe by ordinance, and the officers provided for in this act may be removed from their respective offices as is provided by section five hundred and thirty (530) of the code; provided, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to cities organized under special charters.

(Took effect by publication in newspapers, March 6, 1876.)
AN ACT in relation to jury trial in cases for violation of ordinances of cities of second class and incorporated towns.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, On an information for a violation of an ordinance of an incorporated town or city of the second class the defendant shall not be entitled to a trial by jury, but shall be tried by the court without a jury except on appeal.

All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this are hereby repealed.

(CHAPTER 56, LAWS OF 1880.)

AN ACT to provide for the extension of the limits of cities of the first and second class.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That in addition to the methods now provided by law for extending city limits, whenever the owner or owners of lands adjoining the limits of any city of the first or second class, organized under the general laws of the state of Iowa, shall desire to have their lands brought within the city limits of such city, they may apply to the city council of such city to have the limits of the city extended so as to include such lands, and shall attach to the application a map of such lands, showing their situation, with respect to the existing limits of the city. If the city council shall assent to the extension of the limits of the city, as applied for, a minute thereof shall be indorsed upon the map by the city clerk, and the same shall then be acknowledged by the owner and recorded in the office of the recorder of the proper county, as provided in section 560 of the code. Thereafter the limits of the city shall be extended so as to conform to the line proposed and so assented to by the city council.

(Took effect by publication in newspapers, March 24, 1880.)

(CHAPTER 53, LAWS OF 1880.)

AN ACT to provide that lands to be laid out into town or city lots shall be free from incumbrance, or that security shall be given against such incumbrance, and that such lots, when thus laid out, shall be accurately described relative to some established corner of the congressional division of which they are part, and repealing chapter 25 of the laws of the fifteenth general assembly, and chapter 63 of the laws of the sixteenth general assembly.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That whenever any person or corporation shall lay out any parcel of land into town or city lots in accordance with chapter 12, title IV, of the code, such person shall procure from the treasurer of the county in which the land lies, a certified statement that the land thus laid out into lots, streets and alleys is free from taxes, and shall also procure a certified statement from the recorder of such county that the title in fee to said land is in such proprietor, and that the same is free from every incumbrance; which certified statements shall both be filed with the recorder before the plat of said town or city lots
shall be admitted to record or of any validity; provided, however, that if the parcel of land so laid out shall be incumbered with a debt certain in amount, and which will fall due not more than two years after the making of the affidavit hereinafter provided for, and which the creditor will not accept with accrued interest to the day of offered payment, if it draws interest, or with a rebate of interest at the rate of six per centum per annum if it draws no interest, or if the creditor cannot be found, then such proprietor, and if a corporation its proper officer or agent, may file with the recorder of such county his affidavit, stating either that such proprietor has offered to pay such creditor the full amount of his debt, with interest or with a rebate of interest, as the case may be, and that such creditor would not accept the same, or that such creditor cannot be found, whereupon such proprietor may execute a bond double the amount of such incumbrance, with three sureties, who shall be freeholders of the county, to be approved by the recorder and clerk of the county, which bond shall run to the county, and shall be for the benefit of the purchasers of any of such town or city lots, and shall be conditioned for the payment of such incumbrance and the cancellation thereof of record as soon as practicable after the same becomes due, and for the holding of all such purchasers and those claiming under them forever harmless from such incumbrance; and when such affidavit and bond shall have been filed with the recorder, together with a certificate of the treasurer that said land is free from taxes, and the certificate of the recorder that the title in fee to said land is in such proprietor, and that the same is free from all incumbrance except that secured by said bond, said plat shall be admitted to record, and be equally valid as if such proprietor had filed with the recorder the certificate of such recorder that said land was free from all incumbrance.

SEC. 2. All the certificates, affidavits and bonds, provided for in the preceding section shall be recorded in connection with the plat to which they relate in the office of the recorder before the said plat or the record thereof shall be of any validity.

SEC. 3. The record and plat of every town or city, or addition thereto, which may be thus laid out, shall give the bearing and distance from some corner of a lot or block in said town or city or part thereof, to some corner of the congressional division of which said town, city or addition is a part.

SEC. 4. The provisions of this act shall not prevent the annexation of contiguous territory to cities and towns under sections 428, 427, 428, and 429, of chapter 10, title IV, of the code, and chapter 47 of the laws of the sixteenth general assembly, as amended by chapter 189 of the laws of the seventeenth general assembly.

SEC. 5. Chapter 25 of the laws of the fifteenth general assembly, and chapter 63 of the laws of the sixteenth general assembly, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. This act being deemed of immediate importance shall take effect from and after its publication in the Iowa State Register and Iowa State Leader, newspapers published at Des Moines, Iowa.

Approved March 16, 1880.

(Took effect April 5, 1880, by publication in newspapers.)
(Chapter 55, Laws of 1880.)

An Act authorizing the construction of sewers for state buildings through streets and alleys of incorporated cities, or cities acting under special charter.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That in any incorporated city, or city acting under special charter, within the limits of which may be situated any state buildings, the trustees or commissioners having charge of said buildings, or of the construction thereof, shall have authority to construct sewers therefor through or under any of the streets or alleys of said city.

Sec. 2. All acts or parts of acts, conflicting with this act are hereby repealed.

(Took effect by publication in newspapers, March 20, 1880.)

(Chapter 89, Laws of 1880.)

An Act to authorize cities of the first and second class to acquire and dispose of real property in certain cases.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That any city of the first or second class, organized under the general laws of this state, shall have power to acquire real estate, or an interest therein as a purchaser at an execution sale where such city is the plaintiff in execution, or otherwise interested in the proceeding, and to dispose of the property, or interest therein so acquired, and also to dispose of any real estate or interest therein, including any streets or portion thereof vacated or discontinued, however acquired or held by such city in such manner and upon such terms as the city council shall deem just and proper.

(Took effect by publication in newspapers, April 3, 1880.)

(Chapter 96, Laws of 1880.)

An Act to make section 464 of the Code of 1873, as amended applicable to special chartered cities and towns.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That section 464 of the code of 1873, as amended by chapter six of the public laws of the fifteenth general assembly, shall be applicable to cities and towns organized and acting under special charters, and such cities and towns shall have all the powers conferred by said section on cities and towns incorporated under the general incorporation law.

Approved March 23, 1880.
To provide by ordinance when taxes shall become delinquent.

Sufficient notice of sale.

Letters and figures may be used.

Irregularities.

Special taxes: interest.

Collection of taxes.

Under code.

Receipt by collector.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, All cities in this state organized and existing under special charters, may provide by ordinance when taxes, both general and special, shall become delinquent, and the rate of interest which they shall thereafter bear, which rate shall not exceed twenty-five per cent per annum; and for the sale of delinquent, special and general taxes, on such terms and at such a rebate of the principal or interest, or both, as the city council may determine; and in the notice required by law to be given, it will be sufficient to state the description of the lot or parcel of real estate to be sold for delinquent taxes of the current year, and also the lot or parcel of real estate on which the delinquent taxes for previous years without naming such previous years, and the amount of interest and costs, if any, against such lot or parcel of real estate, in which may be included special taxes delinquent, at such rate of interest as the city council may determine, not to exceed the rate allowed by law at the time the taxes were assessed, and the total amount of taxes, interest and cost against such lot or parcel of real estate.

SEC. 2. In all advertisements for the sale of real property for taxes, and in entries required to be made in any manner connected with the assessment or collection of taxes, letters and figures may be used to denote numbers, fractions of numbers, and amounts, as are commonly used in other business transactions, and no irregularity or informality in the advertisement shall affect the legality of any sale, or the title of any property conveyed, if it shall appear that said property was subject to taxation for the year or years for which the same was sold, and that the tax was due and unpaid at the time of sale; and in all cases the advertisement shall be sufficient notice to owners and persons having an interest in or claiming title to any lot or parcel of real estate, of the sale of their property for delinquent taxes, and a failure of the collector to make a personal demand of taxes shall not affect the validity of any sale or the title to property acquired under such sale.

SEC. 3. The city council may provide by ordinance that all special taxes hereafter assessed and levied shall bear the same rate of interest as the annual taxes from and after the same becomes due and delinquent, which rate shall not exceed twenty-five per cent per annum; and all special taxes remaining due and delinquent at the date when the annual taxes become delinquent, shall be collected at the time and in the manner the annual delinquent taxes are collected, and the same shall be included with the annual delinquent taxes, if any remain delinquent, and the city council may provide by ordinance that all special taxes or assessments which shall become due and delinquent prior to the delinquency of the annual taxes, shall be collected by a sale of the real estate so taxed or assessed, specially called therefor, and the kind of notice to be given, and may also provide for the collection of such tax by suit, such as is authorized by sections 478 and 479, of chapter 10, title IV, of the code.

SEC. 4. The collector shall in all cases, make out and deliver to the taxpayer a receipt, which receipt shall contain the description and assessed value of each lot or parcel of real estate, and the assessed value of personal property; and in case the property has been sold for taxes and not redeemed, the date of such sale and to whom sold, also, the
amount of the tax, interest and costs, if any, giving a separate receipt for each year, whereupon he shall make the proper entries of such payments in the books of his office. And the council may provide by ordinance that no person shall be permitted to pay the taxes of any one year until the taxes for the previous years shall be first paid; and provide that the receipt herein contemplated shall be conclusive evidence that all taxes, and the costs of every kind against the property described in such receipt, are paid to the date of such receipt; and provide that for any failure or neglect on the part of the collector, or on the part of any one acting as collector, he and his bondsmen shall be liable to an action on his official bond for the damages sustained by any person or the city through such neglect.

SEC. 5. The collector of taxes, or person authorized to act as collector shall make, sign and deliver to the purchaser of any real property sold for the payment of any taxes authorized by the provisions of this act, or by any law applicable to cities acting under special characters, a certificate of purchase, which shall have the same force and effect as certificates issued by county treasurers for the sale of delinquent county taxes.

SEC. 6. Real property sold under the provisions of this act, or by virtue of any power heretofore given, may be redeemed at any time—before the redemption is cut off, as hereinafter provided—by payment to the collector, or to the person authorized to act as collector, to be held by him subject to the order of the purchaser on surrender of the certificate, or in case the same is lost or destroyed, on his making affidavit of such fact, and of the further fact that it was not assigned, of the amount for which the same was sold, and twenty percentum of such amount immediately added as a penalty, with ten per cent interest per annum on the whole amount thus made from the day of sale; [and also the amount of all taxes, either annual or special, with interest and costs, paid at any time by the purchaser subsequent to the sale, and a similar penalty of twenty per cent, added as before, on the amount of the payment made at any subsequent time, with ten per cent interest per annum on the whole of such amount or amounts from the day or days of payment: Provided, that such penalty for the non-payment of the taxes at any such subsequent time or times, shall not attach unless such subsequent tax or taxes shall have remained unpaid for thirty days after they became delinquent.] [These provisions shall not in any manner affect sales for city taxes heretofore made by cities acting under special charters.]

The collector, or person authorized to act as collector, shall, upon the application of any party to redeem real property, sold as aforesaid, and being satisfied that such person has a right to redeem the same, and on the payment of the proper amount issue to such party a certificate of redemption, in substance and form as provided by section 891 of chapter 2, title VI, of the code, and shall make the proper entry thereof in the sale book, which redemption shall thereupon be deemed complete without further proceedings. The provisions of sections 892, 893, and 894, of chapter 2, title VI, of the code, shall so far as the same are applicable, and not herein changed or modified, apply to sales of real estate for delinquent taxes herein contemplated, provided, that where the words “treasurer of the county,” or “treasurer,” are used in said sections, the words “collector of the city,” or “collector” or person authorized to act as collector, shall be substituted.
Deed made to holder of certificate of purchase.

Immediately after the expiration of ninety days from the date of service of the notice, as prescribed by section 894, of chapter 2, title VI, of the code, the collector or person authorized to act as collector then in office, shall make out a deed for each lot or parcel of land remaining unredeemed, and deliver the same to the purchaser, upon the return of the certificate of purchase, any number of parcels of real estate bought by one person, may be included in one deed, if required by the purchaser. Deeds executed by the collector or person authorized to act as collector, may be in form substantially as provided by section 896, chapter 2, title VI, of the code, and shall be signed and acknowledged by him in his official capacity, and all deeds and conveyances hereafter made and executed on account of any general or special tax sales, shall have the same force and effect as deeds made by county treasurers for delinquent county taxes, and the purchaser, as well as the owner of any real property sold on account of such general or special delinquent tax, shall be entitled to all the rights and remedies which are granted and prescribed by sections 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, and 905, of chapter 2, title VI, of the code; provided, that wherever the words “county” or “county treasurer” are used, the word “city” or “city collector,” or person authorized to act as collector shall be substituted.

Form of deed.

SEC. 7. Immediately after the expiration of ninety days from the date of service of the notice, as prescribed by section 894, of chapter 2, title VI, of the code, the collector or person authorized to act as collector then in office, shall make out a deed for each lot or parcel of land remaining unredeemed, and deliver the same to the purchaser, upon the return of the certificate of purchase, any number of parcels of real estate bought by one person, may be included in one deed, if required by the purchaser. Deeds executed by the collector or person authorized to act as collector, may be in form substantially as provided by section 896, chapter 2, title VI, of the code, and shall be signed and acknowledged by him in his official capacity, and all deeds and conveyances hereafter made and executed on account of any general or special tax sales, shall have the same force and effect as deeds made by county treasurers for delinquent county taxes, and the purchaser, as well as the owner of any real property sold on account of such general or special delinquent tax, shall be entitled to all the rights and remedies which are granted and prescribed by sections 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, and 905, of chapter 2, title VI, of the code; provided, that wherever the words “county” or “county treasurer” are used, the word “city” or “city collector,” or person authorized to act as collector shall be substituted.

Effect of deed.

SEC. 8. When the grade of any street or alley shall have been established, and any person shall have built or made improvements on such street or alley according to the established grade thereof, and such city shall alter said established grade in such a manner as to injure or diminish the value of said property, said city shall pay to the owner or owners of said property so injured the amount of such damage or injury.

Right and remedies.

SEC. 9. Said damage or injury shall be assessed by three commissioners, who shall be disinterested freeholders, to be appointed by the city council. They shall, before entering upon their duty, be sworn to execute the same according to the best of their ability. Before entering upon their duty the city shall cause notice to be given, which notice shall be signed by the commissioners and published for three weeks in one or more newspapers printed in such city, of the time and place of their meeting for the purpose of viewing the premises and making their assessments. They shall view the premises, and, in their discretion, receive any legal evidence, and may adjourn from day to day; either one of whom shall have the power, in the presence of the others, to administer an oath or oaths to any witness or witnesses to be examined before them.

Grade of street or alley.

SEC. 10. When the appraisement shall be completed the commissioners shall sign and return the same to the city council within thirty days of their appointment. The city council shall have power, in their discretion, to confirm or annul the appraisement, and if annulled all proceedings shall be void, but if confirmed an order for the confirmation shall be entered. Any person interested may appeal from the order of confirmation to the circuit or district court of the county in which such city is situated, by notice in writing to the mayor, at any time before the expiration of twenty days after entering the order of confirmation. Upon the trial of the appeal all questions involved in the proceedings, including the amount of damages, shall be open to investigation. The cost of any proceedings incurred prior to the order of such city council confirming or annulling the appraisement, shall in all cases be paid by such city.
SEC. 11. The city council shall have power to remove commission-ers, and from time to time appoint others in the place of such as may be removed, refuse, neglect, or be unable, from any cause, to serve.

SEC. 12. That so much of section 1, chapter 51, acts of the fifteenth general assembly, as requires cities to provide by ordinance for the improvement of alleys after presentation of petition by owners of property to be assessed, be, and the same is, hereby repealed, and such cities organized under special charters may provide by ordinance how such improvement shall be made, and thereafter may order any alley to be improved, graded or macadamized, by resolution passed by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of such council, and on voting on such resolution the yeas and nays shall be recorded.

SEC. 13. All property taken and condemned by virtue or [of] any power heretofore conferred or herein granted may be so taken and condemned and such power may be exercised and pursued without resorting to proceedings in court in the first instance to enforce the same, anything in any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 14. The city council of any such city may regulate and license sales by transient merchants, bankrupt and dollar stores, and the like: provided, that the exercise of such power shall not interfere with sales made by sheriffs, constables, coroners, marshals, executors, guardians, assignees of insolvent debtors, or other persons required by law to sell real or personal property.

SEC. 15. The city council of all cities acting under special charters, with a population of not more than fifteen thousand inhabitants, as shown by the last state census, shall have power to levy an annual tax of not to exceed three per cent of the assessed value of all taxable property within its limits, for the purpose of defraying the annual current expenses of the city, carrying on its municipal affairs and paying its bonded indebtedness: provided, that no other or greater assessment shall be made in any one year than the amount herein authorized, anything in any law to the contrary notwithstanding. While all other cities acting under special charters may levy the taxes now authorized by law, and, when such city constitutes a road district, may levy a road tax in addition to the road tax now allowed by law of two mills on the dollar of the assessed valuation, which road tax shall in no case exceed five mills: provided, however, the city council may provide by ordinance that all property lying within the corporate limits of any city acting under a special charter, and which is not now subject to tax for city purposes, by reason of the said property being used for agricultural, horticultural or gardening purposes, shall be subject to a road tax not exceeding the sum of forty cents for each one hundred dollars of the valuation thereof, for the purpose of keeping in repair the roads, streets and bridges lying within that part of any such city where the property is not subject to taxation for city purposes.

SEC. 16. When, by the provisions of special charters, taxes or revenue of any kind are required to be collected by the marshal or any other designated officer, the city council of any such city shall have the power to provide by ordinance for the collection of such taxes or revenue, and the discharge of all other duties relating thereto by any other officer or person.

SEC. 17. Cities acting under special charters shall have power to provide by ordinance for the numbering of houses by the owners or lessees thereof.
SEC. 18. All such cities shall have power to require the owner or lessee of any lot or tract of ground extending into, across, or bordering on any hollow or ravine which constitutes a drain for surface water, or a water course of any kind, who shall by grading or filling such lot or tract of ground obstruct the flow of water through such water course, to construct through such lot or land such a drain or passage way for water as the council may designate, and to enforce the same by proper penalties, or the city may construct such drains at the expense of the owners, and assess the cost thereof on the lots or tracts of ground.

SEC. 19. All such cities shall have power to enforce the payment of poll tax in such manner as it may determine, by suit, penalties or otherwise, as may be provided by ordinance.

SEC. 20. In regard to the police powers, sanitary regulations, and regulations for the prevention and spread of fires, and of contagious diseases, the enumerated powers shall not be construed as a limitation of the general powers.

SEC. 21. No general law as to powers of cities organized under the general incorporation act, shall in any manner be construed to affect the charter or laws of cities organized under special charters, and while they continue to act under such charters, unless the same shall have special reference to such cities.

SEC. 22. That section 7, chapter 238, acts of the sixth general assembly of the state of Iowa, approved January 27, A. D. 1857, be and the same is hereby repealed.

(Took effect March 30, 1876, by publication in newspapers.)

(Chapter 24, Laws of 1880.)

Title.  
An Act relating to cities organized and existing under special charters, conferring additional powers, and amending the charters of such cities, in certain respects.

May appoint or elect marshal or abolish office.  
SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That all cities in this state organized and existing under special charters, shall have power to provide by ordinance for the appointment of a city marshal by the council of such city, or for the election of such officer by the electors thereof, or may dispense with such officer and confer the duties pertaining thereto upon any other officer or person.

(Took effect by publication in newspapers, March 11, 1880.)

(Chapter 80, Laws of 1880.)

Title.  
An Act to empower certain special chartered cities to use for school purposes, public grounds unused for the purpose for which such grounds were originally dedicated or set apart.

Cities under special charters may use public grounds for school purposes, when.  
SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That all special chartered cities or towns having a population not exceeding five thousand inhabitants situated on the Mississippi or Missouri rivers, having within their limits public grounds heretofore

* Under this section it has been held that of city assessors, does not apply to cities organized and acting under special charters. The State v. Finger, 46 Iowa, 25.

Title.  
May appoint or elect marshal or abolish office.

Poll tax.

Police powers, etc.

General laws.

Repeal.
set apart or dedicated for levee or warehouse purposes, and in which the use of such grounds for such purposes has ceased or been abandoned, may use such grounds for school purposes, and the city council or other governing body of such city or town, may authorize the use of such grounds by any school district on such terms and conditions as said council or governing body may determine.

(Took effect by publication in newspapers, March, 1880.)

(Chapter 117, Laws of 1878.)

RELATING TO CITIES ACTING UNDER SPECIAL CHARTERS.

AN ACT to reduce the limits of certain cities incorporated under special charters. Additional to Code, title IV, chapter 10: "Of cities and incorporated towns."

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That when any city, incorporated under a special charter, and having, according to the returns of the census taken under and by authority of the state of Iowa in the year 1875, a population of not less than ten thousand nor more than twelve thousand inhabitants, shall desire to have any portion of the territory embraced within its limits severed from or stricken out of the limits of such city, the city council of said city may, upon a vote of two-thirds of the whole number of members of such council, present to the circuit court of the county in which such city is situated a petition setting forth the facts and describing the territory that is desired to have severed, with the names of each overseer of any portion of such territory, so far as shown by the assessment list of such city, present to the circuit court of the county in which such city is situated a petition setting forth the facts and describing the territory that is desired to have severed, with the names of each overseer of any portion of such territory, so far as shown by the assessment list of such city, which petition shall have attached thereto a map or plat of such territory. A notice of the filing of such petition shall be served by publication in one of the daily newspapers published in such city, for the period of four weeks prior to the meeting of the circuit court in which said petition is filed. And the city shall be plaintiff and said overseers defendants, and issues joined, and the cause tried in the same manner as other causes so far as applicable, except that no judgment for costs shall be rendered against the defendants. If the court finds the allegations of the petition to be true, and that justice and equity require that said territory, or any part thereof, should be severed from such city, a decree shall be entered accordingly, and from the time of entering such decree the territory therein described shall be severed from and no longer be a part of such city.

Approved March 25, 1878.

CHAPTER 11.

OF GENERAL REGULATIONS AFFECTING COUNTIES, TOWNS, AND CITIES.

SECTION 552. Public money shall not be appropriated, given, or loaned by the corporate authorities, supervisors, or trustees of any county, township, city, or town, or municipal organization of this state, to, or in favor of, any institution, school, association, or object, which is under ecclesiastical or sectarian management or control.
Cannot take stock in banks or railways.
R. § 1345.

Bonds void.
R. § 1346.

Recovery on coupons no bar in another action.
Ct. 34, Ex. S. 9 G. A.

Officers cannot purchase warrants at discount.
R. § 2186.

Duty of treasurer.
R. § 2187.

Penalty.
R. § 2188.

SEC. 553. No county, city, or incorporated town in this state, shall, in their corporate capacity, or by their officers, directly or indirectly, subscribe for stock, or become interested as a partner, shareholder, or otherwise, in any banking institution, whether the same be a bank of issue, deposit, or exchange, nor in any plank road, turnpike, or railway, or in any other work of internal improvement; nor shall they be allowed to issue any bonds, bills of credit, scrip, or other evidences of indebtedness for any such purposes—all such evidences of indebtedness for said purposes being hereby declared absolutely void: provided, nevertheless, that this section shall not be so construed as to prevent, or in any wise to embarrass, the counties, cities, or towns, or any of them, in the erection of their necessary public buildings, bridges, laying off highways, streets, alleys, and public grounds, or other local works, in which said counties, cities, or towns may respectively be interested.

SEC. 554. All bonds, or other evidences of debt, hereafter issued by any corporation to any railway company as capital stock, shall be null and void, and no assignment of the same shall give them any validity.

SEC. 555. In all actions now pending or hereafter brought in any court in this state, on any bond or coupon issued, or purporting to be issued, by any county, city, or incorporated town for railway purposes, a former recovery against such corporation on any one or more, or any part of such bonds or coupons, shall not bar or estop any defense such corporation has made, or can make, to such bonds or coupons in the action in which such former recovery was had; but the corporation sought to be charged in any such action now pending or hereafter brought, may allege and prove any matter of defense in such action to the same extent, and with the same effect, as though no former action had been brought or former recovery had.

SEC. 556. No officer of any county or other municipal corporation, or any deputy or employe of such officer, shall, either directly or indirectly, be permitted to take, purchase, or receive in payment, exchange, or in any way whatever, any warrant, scrip, or other evidence of the indebtedness of such corporation, or any demand against the same, for a less amount than that expressed on the face of the warrant, scrip, or other evidence of indebtedness or demand.

SEC. 557. The treasurer of every county, or other municipal corporation, when he shall receive any warrant, scrip, or other evidence of indebtedness of such corporation, shall indorse thereon the date of its receipt, from whom received, and what amount.

SEC. 558. Any officer of any county or other municipal corporation, or any deputy or employe of such officer, who violates any of the provisions of this chapter, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars, and not more than five hundred dollars for each offense.

(Chapter 119, Laws of 1878.)

Prohibiting the sale of malt or vinous liquors within two miles of corporation and of place of election.

An Act to prohibit, regulate, and punish the sale of malt and vinous liquors within two miles of the corporate limits of any municipality, and within two miles of where an election is held, and to
extend the powers and jurisdiction of said municipality and its
officers. Additional to Code, title IV, chapter 10: "Of cities and
incorporated towns."

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of
Iowa, It is hereby made unlawful for any person by himself, his agent
or employe, directly or indirectly to sell to any person, ale, wine or
beer, or other malt or vinous liquor within two miles of the corporate
limits of any municipal corporation, except at wholesale for the purpose
of shipment to places outside of such corporation and such two mile
limits, except as hereinafter provided; and, excepting further, that
when said two miles embrace any part of another municipal corpora-
tion, that part so embraced within said corporation shall not be held
to be affected by this act, but shall remain as heretofore, exclusively
under the control of the corporation within which it is situated.

Sec. 2. It is hereby made unlawful for any person, by himself, his
agent or employe, directly or indirectly to sell to any person, and upon
any pretext whatever, ale, wine, beer or other malt or vinous liquors
upon the day on which any election is held under the laws of this
state, within two miles of the place where said election is held.

Sec. 3. The foregoing sections shall not be held to include the sale,
by any person holding a permit therefor under the laws of this state
of said malt or vinous liquors, when said sale is made upon the pre-
scription therefor of a practicing physician. The provisions of this
section shall be a matter of defense in any prosecution under this act.

Sec. 4. The giving to any person of ale, wine or beer, or other
malt or vinous liquor, in consideration of the purchase of any other
property, shall be construed and held to be a sale thereof within the
meaning of this act, and courts and jurors shall construe this act so as
to prevent evasion.

Sec. 5. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be
deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall pay, on his first con-
viction for said offense, a fine of twenty dollars and costs of pros-
ecution, and shall stand committed five days, unless the same be sooner
paid; on the second conviction for said offense, he shall pay a fine
of fifty dollars and the costs of prosecution, and shall stand committed
fifteen days, unless the same be sooner paid; and on the third and
every subsequent conviction for said offense, he shall be punished by
a fine of one hundred dollars, and shall pay the costs of prosecution,
and shall stand committed for thirty days if the same be not sooner
paid, or by imprisonment in the county jail for thirty days.

Sec. 6. Any employe or agent, of whatsoever kind, engaged or
employed in selling, in violation of this act, shall be charged and con-
victed in the same manner as a principal may be, and shall be subject
to the penalties and punishment in this act provided for such principal.

Sec. 7. Informations for violations under this act may allege any
number of violations of its provisions by the same party, but the
various allegations must be contained in separate counts, and the per-
son so charged may be convicted and punished for each of the viola-
tions so alleged as on separate informations; but a separate judgment
must be entered on each count on which a verdict of guilty is rend-
ered. The second and third convictions mentioned in this act shall
be construed to mean convictions on separate informations. If the
information does not otherwise indicate, it shall be held to be for a
first offense.
Conviction may be held a forfeiture of lease.

**SEC. 8.** A conviction for a violation of the provisions of this act, shall, at the option of the landlord or his agent, be held to be a forfeiture of any lease of the real estate in or upon which such sale in violation thereof is made, and such landlord or his agent shall have the right at any time, within thirty days from such conviction, to institute a suit of forcible entry and detainer for the possession of said real estate, and shall recover possession of such leased premises upon proof of the conviction of the tenant, his agent, servant, clerk, or any one claiming under him, of a violation of the provisions of this act, committed in or upon said leased premises.

**SEC. 9.** The power and jurisdiction of every municipal corporation, whether acting under general or special charter, to regulate, prohibit, or license the sale of ale, wine and beer, and of the courts and officers thereof to enforce said regulations, is hereby extended two miles beyond the corporate limits of said corporation. Provided, That this section shall not be held to authorize said corporation to license any malt or vinous liquors, other than those malt or vinous liquors which said corporation, at this date, is authorized to license.

Approved March 25, 1878.

(Chapter 172, Laws of 1878.)

Concerning regulation of the sale of coal oil.

AN ACT to authorize cities, towns and townships, to regulate the sale of coal oil.

**SECTION 1.** Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That the mayor and council of any city or incorporated town, or the township trustees in townships wherein no city or incorporated town is situated, may, and upon the petition of any five inhabitants thereof, shall annually appoint one or more suitable persons, not interested in the sale or manufacture of coal oil, kerosene, or the product of petroleum, to be inspectors thereof in said cities, towns, or townships, and fix their compensation, which shall not exceed five cents per package, to be paid by the party requiring their services, and who, before entering upon the duties of such office, shall take and subscribe an oath, and shall also execute a bond to the state of Iowa, in such sum and with such sureties, as shall be approved by said council or township trustees, and conditioned for the faithful performance of his [their] duties; and any person aggrieved by the misconduct or neglect of such inspector, may maintain suit thereon for his own use, for all damages sustained.

**SEC. 2.** Upon the application of any person, purchaser, manufacturer, refiner or producer of, or any dealer in such oils or fluids, said inspector shall test the same with reasonable dispatch, by applying the proper fire test thereto in quantities not less than one pint, as indicated and determined by some accurate instrument and apparatus, approved and used for testing the quality of such illuminating oils or fluids, which instrument or apparatus the inspector shall provide at his own expense and cost. If the oils or fluids so tested will not ignite or explode at a temperature less than one hundred and fifty degrees, Fahrenheit, to be ascertained as aforesaid, said inspector shall mark, plainly and indelibly, over his official signature, with the date thereof, on each cask, barrel, tank or package so tested, “approved, fire test
being one hundred and fifty degrees," or more as the same may prove; but if such oils or fluids will ignite or explode at a temperature less than one hundred and fifty degrees Fahrenheit, then the inspector shall so mark on each cask, barrel, tank or package so tested, "condemned for illuminating purposes, fire test being — degrees," as the same may prove less than one hundred and fifty degrees Fahrenheit.

Said inspector shall keep a record of all inspections made, and enter the same within twenty-four hours thereafter in a book kept for that purpose, which shall be at all times accessible for examination by any person; and upon the termination of his office, said inspector shall turn the same over to the clerk or recorder of said city, incorporated town or township.

SEC. 3. Any inspector who shall falsely brand or mark any cask, barrel, tank, or package, or be guilty of any fraud, deceit, misconduct, or culpable negligence in the discharge of any of his official duties, or who shall, either directly or indirectly, deal in any such oils or fluids, while holding the office of inspector, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, and shall be liable to the party injured for all damages occasioned thereby.

SEC. 4. Any manufacturer or refiner of, or any dealer in any such oils or fluids, the product of petroleum, who shall sell or offer the same for sale to any person for illuminating purposes, without the same shall have been so inspected, or shall sell or offer for sale any such oils or fluids, as aforesaid, which is below the test of one hundred and fifty degrees Fahrenheit, as provided in section 2 of this act, or who shall use any cask, barrel, tank, or package, with the inspector's brand or mark thereon, the oil or fluid therein contained not having been so inspected, or who shall counterfeit such inspector's brand or mark, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be liable to the same penalties provided in, and subject to, the same liabilities as set forth in section three of this act.

(Took effect April 11, 1878, by publication in newspapers.)

(Chapter 58, Laws of 1878.)

Refunding Outstanding Bonded Indebtedness.

An Act to authorize counties, cities, and towns, to refund outstanding bonded debt at a lower rate of interest, and to provide for the payment of the same.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That counties, cities, and towns are hereby authorized and empowered, if by a vote of two-thirds of the board of supervisors or city or town council, as the case may be, it be deemed for the public interest to refund the indebtedness of such corporation, evidenced by the bonds thereof heretofore issued and outstanding at the time of the passage of this act, and to issue the coupon bonds of such corporation in sums not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, having not more than twenty years to run, redeemable in lawful money of the United States of America, at the pleasure of such corporation, after five years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest payable semi-annually at a rate not exceeding eight
Form of bond.

The ..., of ..., in the State of Iowa, for value received, promises to pay ..., or ..., order, at the office of the treasurer of ..., in ..., on the first day of ..., or at time before that date after the expiration of ..., years at the pleasure of ..., the sum of ..., dollars, with interest at the rate of ..., per cent per annum, payable at the office of said treasurer semi-annually, on the first days of ..., and ..., in each year on presentation and surrender of the interest coupons hereof attached. This bond is issued by the ..., of ..., under the provisions of chapter ..., of the session laws of the seventeenth general assembly of Iowa, and in conformity with a resolution of ..., dated ..., day of ..., 18... In testimony whereof the said ..., has caused this bond to be signed by the ..., [L. S.] ..., and attested by the seal attached this ..., day of ..., 18... And the interest coupons shall be in the following form:

$...

The treasurer of ..., Iowa, will pay to the holder hereof on the ..., day of ..., 18..., at his office in ..., ..., dollars for interest on ..., bond No ..., issued under provisions of chapter ..., of the session laws of the seventeenth general assembly.

Sec. 2. The treasurer of any such corporation is hereby authorized to sell and dispose of the bonds issued under this act at not less than their par value, and to apply the proceeds thereof to the redemption of the outstanding bonded debt, or he may exchange such bonds for outstanding bonds par for par; but the bonds hereby authorized shall be issued for no other purpose whatever: provided, however, such corporation may appropriate not to exceed two per centum of the bonds herein authorized, to pay the expenses of preparing, issuing, advertising, and disposing of the same, and may employ a financial agent therefore.

Sec. 3. The board of supervisors or common council of any city or town, as the case may be, shall cause to be assessed and levied each year upon the taxable property of the county, city or town, as the case may be, in addition to the levy authorized for other purposes a sufficient sum to pay the interest on outstanding bonds issued in conformity with the provisions of this act, accruing before the next annual levy, and such proportion of the principal that at the end of eight years the sum raised from such levies shall at least equal fifteen per cent of the amount of bonds issued; at the end of ten years at least thirty per cent of the amount, and at and before the date of maturity of the bonds, shall be equal to the whole amount of the principal and interest; and the money arising from such levies shall be known as the bond fund, and shall be used for the payment of bonds and interest coupons, and for no other purpose whatever; and the treasurer of such county, city or town, shall open and keep in his book a separate and special account thereof, which shall, at all times, show the exact condition of said bond fund.

Sec. 4. Whatever [whenever] the amount in the hands of the treasurer of any such county, city, or town belonging to the bond fund, after setting aside the sum required to pay the interest coupons maturing
before the next levy, is sufficient to redeem one or more bonds, he may
notify the owner or such bond or bonds that he is prepared to pay the
same, with all interest accrued thereon, and if said bond or bonds are not
presented for payment or redemption within thirty days after the date
of such notice, the interest on such bond shall cease, and the amount
due thereon shall be set aside for its payment whenever presented,
provided, however, that nothing herein shall be construed to mean
that any such bond or bonds issued in accordance with this act, shall
be due or payable before the expiration of five years after its date of
issue.

All redemptions shall be made in the exact order of their issuances,
beginning with the lowest or first number, and the notice herein required
shall be directed to the post-office address of the owner, as shown by
the record kept in the treasurer's office.

Sec. 5. If the board of supervisors of any county or the common
council of any city or town which has issued bonds under the provi-
sions of this act, shall fail to make the levy necessary to pay such bonds
or interest coupons at maturity, and the same shall have been presented
to the treasurer of any such county, city or town, and payment thereof
refused, the owner may file the bond, together with all unpaid coupons,
with the auditor of state, taking his receipt therefor, and the same
shall be registered in the auditor's office, and the executive council
shall at their next session as a board of equalization, and at each annual
equalization thereafter, add to the state tax to be levied in said county,
city or town, a sufficient rate to realize the amount of principal or
interest past due and to become due prior to the next levy, and the
same shall be levied and collected as a part of the state tax and paid
into the state treasury, and passed to the credit of such county, city
or town as bond tax, and shall be paid by warrants as the payments
mature to the holder of such obligation, as shown by the register in
the office of the state auditor, until the same shall be fully satisfied
and discharged; provided, that nothing in this act shall be construed
to limit or postpone the right of any holder of any such bonds, to
resort to any other remedy which such holder might otherwise have.
(Took effect March 22, 1878, by publication in newspapers.)

(Chapter 140, Laws of 1880.)

AN ACT to authorize cities and towns organized under special charters,
to refund outstanding bonded debts at a lower rate of interest,
and to provide for the payment of the same.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of
Iowa, That all cities and towns organized under special charters, are
hereby vested with all the power and authority under such restrictions
and provisions as are "cities and towns" by and under the provisions
of chapter 58 of the laws of the seventeenth general assembly, and for
such purpose the words "cities and towns," wherever used in such
chapter 58, shall be construed as including "cities" and "towns" when
organized under special charters.
(Took effect by publication in newspapers, March 30, 1880.)
Title. AN ACT to provide for the changing of the names of unincorporated towns and villages.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That the board of supervisors may change the names of unincorporated towns or villages within their respective counties in the manner herein prescribed.

Sec. 2. When any number of the inhabitants of such town or village shall desire to change the name thereof, there shall be filed in the office of the county auditor of the proper county, at least ten days before the regular meeting of the board of supervisors, a petition for that purpose, which must be signed by at least two-thirds of the qualified electors of said town or village, setting forth the name by which said town or village is known, its location as near as practicable, and giving the name which they desire the town shall thereafter be known by.

Sec. 3. Notice of the filing of said petition and the time and place when the same shall be heard, and the objects and purposes thereof shall be given at least four weeks before the regular meeting of the board of supervisors, in like manner as the publication of original notices in civil actions where the defendant cannot be personally served within the state, or by posting up a notice of said petition in three public places in the town or village, the name of which is sought to be changed, at least four weeks before the meeting of said board, and also one copy of said notice for the same length of time on the front door of the court-house of the proper county wherein the last term of the district court was held.

Sec. 4. At the first regular meeting of said board after publication of notice is completed, the board of supervisors shall proceed to hear and determine said petition, unless said hearing is for good cause continued until the next meeting; and said board on the hearing of said petition, shall hear any remonstrances against the proposed change, and in all its proceedings in relation to the hearing of said petition and remonstrances to the same, the said board shall be governed by the law regulating the hearing of petitions for the establishment of highways, so far as they are applicable and not inconsistent with this act.

Sec. 5. If, on the hearing, it shall appear to the said board that two-thirds of the qualified electors of said town or village in good faith signed said petition for change of name, and desired the same, then the said board shall order said name to be changed as prayed for.

Sec. 6. Said order of the board shall thereupon be entered of record, giving the name of said town or village, as set forth in said petition, the new name given, the time when the change shall take effect, which shall not be less than thirty days thereafter, and directing that notice of said change shall be published in at least one newspaper published in said county, if any, and if there is no newspaper published in said county, then said notice shall be published by posting the same for four weeks on the front door of the court-house where the last term of the district court of said county was held.
SEC. 7. The ordinary proof of such publication shall be filed in the office of the county auditor, shall be by him filed for preservation, and on the day fixed by the board as aforesaid the change shall be complete.

SEC. 8. In all cases arising under the provisions of this act where there is no remonstrance or opposition to said petition, the petitioners shall pay all costs, but in other cases, costs shall abide the result of the proceeding, and be taxed to either party, in the discretion of the board, or divided equitably between the parties.

Approved March 17, 1876.

CHAPTER 45, LAWS OF 1880.

AN ACT requiring boards of supervisors in certain cases to pay to cities of the first class a portion of the county bridge fund.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That in each county in this state containing a city of the first class within the corporate limits of which there are any bridge or bridges exceeding three hundred feet in length, constructed by such city, and for the cost of constructing which such city shall be indebted in a sum of not less than one hundred thousand dollars, the board of supervisors be and hereby is required to annually set apart and pay to such city out of the bridge fund of such county, the whole amount of bridge tax collected on the taxable property within the limits of such city for that year, until such indebtedness be fully paid. That thereupon such bridge or bridges shall be and become free, and that such city be and hereby is required to apply the money so set apart and paid to it, and the tolls meanwhile collected on such bridge or bridges, after first paying the necessary expense of maintaining the same, on such indebtedness, and it shall be unlawful to use or apply the same or any part thereof for or to any other purpose, except that so much thereof as may be necessary for that purpose may be used to repair any bridge or bridges in such city, the repair of which is required for public safety.

(Took effect by publication in newspapers, March 20, 1880.)

CHAPTER 12.

OF PLATS.

SECTION 559. Every original owner or proprietor of any tract or parcel of land, who has heretofore subdivided, or shall hereafter subdivide the same into three or more parts for the purpose of laying out any town or city, or any addition thereto or any part thereof, or suburban lots, shall cause a plat of such subdivision, with references to known or permanent monuments, to be made, which shall accurately describe all the subdivisions of such tract or parcel of land, numbering the same by progressive numbers, and giving the dimensions and length and breadth thereof, and the breadth and courses of all the streets and alleys established therein. Descriptions of lots or parcels
of land in such subdivisions, according to the number and designation thereof on said plat contained, in conveyances or for the purposes of taxation, shall be deemed good and valid for all intents and purposes. The duty to file for record a plat as provided herein, shall attach as a covenant of warranty in all conveyances of any part or parcel of such subdivision by the original owner or proprietors against any and all assessments, costs, and damages paid, lost, or incurred by any grantee, or person claiming under him, in consequence of the omission on the part of said owner or proprietors to file such plat.¹

SEC. 560. Every such plat shall contain a statement, to the effect that the above and foregoing subdivision of (here insert a correct description of the land or parcel subdivided), as appears on this plat, is with the free consent and in accordance with the desire of the undersigned owners and proprietors, which shall be signed by the owners and proprietors, and shall be duly acknowledged before some officer authorized to take the acknowledgment of deeds; and when thus executed and acknowledged, said plat shall be filed for record and recorded in the office of the recorder of the proper county.

SEC. 561. The acknowledgment and recording of such plat, is equivalent to a deed in fee simple of such portion of the premises platted as is on such plat set apart for streets or other public use; or as is thereon dedicated to charitable, religious, or educational purposes.²

SEC. 562. Streets and alleys so platted and laid out, or which have been platted or laid out under any prior law of this state regulating private plats, may be altered or vacated in the manner provided by law for the alteration or discontinuance of highways.

SEC. 563. Any such plat may be vacated by the proprietors thereof, at any time before the sale of any lots therein, by a written instrument declaring the same to be vacated, duly executed, acknowledged, or proved and recorded in the same office with the plat to be vacated; and the execution and recording of such writing shall operate to destroy the force and effect of the recording of the plat so vacated, and to divest all public rights in the streets, alleys, commons, and public grounds laid out or described in such plat. And in cases where any lots have been sold, the plat may be vacated, as herein provided, by all the owners of lots in such plat joining in the execution of the writing aforesaid.³

¹ When a town is properly platted, certified, acknowledged and recorded, such act is amount to a conveyance of the streets, alleys, public squares, commons, etc., to, and vest the title in, the corporation or public, for the uses specified and intended, and the corporation or public is capable of taking and holding the title for such uses and trusts. The City of Pella v. Scholle, 21 Iowa, 463. See also Fisher v. Beard, 40 Id., 625. See also Dubuque v. Benson, 23 Id., 245.

² In The City of Des Moines v. Hall, 24 Iowa, 234, it was held that where the proprietor caused land adjoining a city to be platted into blocks and lots with streets and alleys, as an addition to the city in conformity with chapter 41 of the code of 1851, that an entry upon the plat that the streets and alleys marked thereon were conveyed to the county within which the city was situated was ineffectual to deprive the latter, or to confer upon the former any rights in or control over such streets and alleys. The city had the sole right of control over the same.

³ The laying off and recording a town plat or addition thereto under that section of the code of 1851 had the effect to vest in the corporation the fee simple title to and exclusive dominion over the streets and alleys dedicated to public use. Id.

⁴ When a town is laid out with a street running parallel with a navigable river, and a narrow strip of land between the street and river is not embraced in the plat of the town, it will not be presumed that it was dedicated to public use as a front or water street for the town. Cowles v. Gray, 14 Iowa, 1. See Yost v. Leonard, 34 Id., 1, as to intersection of streets.

⁵ What effect such vacation will have on private rights, see Deeds v. Sanborn, 26 Iowa, 419.
SEC. 564. Any part of a plat may be vacated under the provisions and subject to the conditions of this chapter, provided such vacating does not abridge or destroy any of the rights and privileges of other proprietors in said plat, and provided further, that nothing contained in this section shall authorize the closing or obstructing of any public highways laid out according to law.

SEC. 565. When any part of a plat shall be vacated as aforesaid, the proprietors of the lots so vacated may enclose the streets, alleys, and public grounds adjoining said lots in equal proportions.

SEC. 566. The county recorder, in whose office the plats aforesaid are recorded, shall write in plain, legible letters across that part of the plat so vacated, the word "vacated," and also make a reference on the same to the volume and page in which the said instrument of vacation is recorded.

SEC. 567. The owner of any lots in a plat so vacated, may cause the same and a proportionate part of adjacent streets and public grounds, to be platted and numbered by the county surveyor; and when such plat is acknowledged by such owner, and is recorded in the record office of the county, such lots may be conveyed and assessed by the numbers given them on such plat.

SEC. 568. Whenever the original owner or proprietor of any subdivision of land, as contemplated in section five hundred and fifty-nine of this chapter, have sold or conveyed any part thereof, or invested the public with any rights therein, and have failed and neglected to execute and file for record a plat as provided in section five hundred and fifty-nine of this chapter, the county auditor shall notify such owner, and demanding the execution of said plat as provided; and if such owner or proprietors, whether so notified or not, fail and neglect to execute and file for record said plat for thirty days after the issuance of such notice, the auditor shall cause to be made the plat of such subdivision and any surveying necessary therefor. Said plat shall be signed and acknowledged by the auditor, who shall certify that he executed by reason of the failure of the owners or proprietors named to do so, and filed for record said plat as provided; and if such plat is acknowledged by such owner, and is recorded in the record office of the county, such lots may be conveyed and assessed by the numbers given them on such plat.

SEC. 569. Whenever any congressional subdivision of land of forty acres or less, or any lot or subdivision is owned by two or more persons in severalty, and the description of one or more of the different parts or parcels thereof can not, in the judgment of the county auditor, be made sufficiently certain and accurate, for the purposes of assessment and taxation without noting the metes and bounds of the same, the auditor shall require and cause to be made and recorded, a
How to proceed.

Conveyance deemed warranty.

When not properly described: auditor's duty.

Appeal from auditor: how taken.

Duty of supervisors.

Auditor to have plat made and recorded.

Plat: what to contain.

Plats heretofore made, legalized.

Suit against not affected.

Penalty where plats have not been made.

SEC. 570. Every conveyance of land in this state, shall be deemed to be a warranty that the description therein contained is sufficiently definite and accurate to enable the auditor to enter the same on the plat book required by law to be kept; and when there is presented to be entered on the transfer book, any conveyance in which the description is not, in the opinion of the auditor, sufficiently definite and accurate, he shall note said fact on said deed with that of the entry for transfer, and shall notify the person presenting the same that the land therein not sufficiently described must be platted within thirty days thereafter. Any person aggrieved by the opinion of the auditor, may, within said thirty days, appeal therefrom to the board of supervisors, by claiming said appeal in writing, and thereupon no further proceeding shall be taken by the auditor, and at their next session the board of supervisors shall determine said question and direct whether or not said plat shall be executed and filed and within what time; and if the grantor in such conveyance shall neglect for thirty days thereafter to file for record a plat of said land and of the appropriate congressional subdivision in which the same is found, duly executed and acknowledged as required by the auditor, or in case of appeal as directed by the board of supervisors, then the auditor shall proceed as is provided in section five hundred and sixty-eight of this chapter, and cause such plat to be made and recorded, and thereupon the same proceedings shall be had and rights shall accrue, and remedies had, as are in said section provided. Such plat shall describe said tract of land and any other subdivisions of the smallest congressional subdivision of which the same is part, numbering them by progressive numbers, setting forth the courses and distances, and number of acres, and such other memoranda as are usual and proper; and descriptions of such lots or subdivisions according to the number and designation thereof on said plat shall be deemed good and sufficient for all purposes of conveyancing and taxation.

SEC. 571. None of the provisions of this chapter shall be construed to require replatting in any case where plats have been made and recorded in pursuance of any law heretofore in force; and all plats heretofore filed for record, and not subsequently vacated, are hereby declared valid, notwithstanding irregularities and omissions in the manner or form of acknowledgment or judge's certificate; but the provisions of this section shall not affect any action or proceeding now pending.

SEC. 572. Any person who shall dispose of or offer for sale, or lease any lots in any town, or addition to any town or city, until the plat thereof has been duly acknowledged and recorded as provided in this chapter, shall forfeit and pay fifty dollars for each lot and part of lot sold or disposed of, leased, or offered for sale. 4

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4 This section does not operate as a prohibition upon the sale itself, but only imposes a penalty upon the seller, and hence the purchase of a lot, the plat of which is not recorded, is not rendered invalid by this section. *Watrous v. Snouffer*, 32 Iowa, 38.
(CHAP. 12.) PLATS. 159

VACATION OF TOWN-PLATS.

An Act in relation to vacation of town-plats. [Additional to Code, Title IV, chapter 12: "Of plats."]

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That whenever the owners of any piece of land, not less than forty acres in amount, which has been platted into town lots, and the plat of which has been recorded, shall desire to vacate said plat or part of plat, it may be done in manner following: A petition signed by all the owners of the town or part of the town to be vacated, shall be filed in the clerk's office of the district court of the district in which the land so platted lies, and notice of such petition shall be given, at least four weeks before the meeting of the court, by posting notices in three conspicuous places in the town where the vacation is prayed for, and one upon the court-house door of the county. At the term of court next following the filing of petition and notice, the court shall fix a time for hearing the petition, and notice of the day so fixed shall be given by the clerk of the court in some newspaper published in the county at least one week before the day appointed for the hearing. At the hearing of the petition, if it shall appear that all the owners of lots in the town or part of town to be vacated desire the vacation, and there is no valid objection thereto, a decree shall be entered vacating such portion of the town, and the streets, alleys, and avenues therein, and for all purposes of assessments, such portion of the town shall be as if it had never been platted into lots; Provided, however, that if any street as laid out on the plat shall be needed for the public use, it shall be excepted from the order of vacation, and shall remain a public highway: And further provided, that this act shall not affect cities of the first and second class.

Approved, March 21, 1874.
Title V.  

Of Elections and Offices.  

Chapter 1.  

Of the Election of Officers, and Their Terms.  

Section 573. The general election for state, county, district, and township officers shall be held throughout the state on the second Tuesday of October in each year, except the years of the presidential election, when it shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November.  

Section 574. Special elections authorized by any law, or held to supply vacancies in any office to be filled by the vote of the qualified voters of the entire state, or of any district, county, or township, may be held at the time designated by such law, or by the officer authorized to order such election.  

Section 575. All vacancies in office created by the expiration of a full term, shall be supplied at the general election next preceding the time of expiration.  

Section 576. The term of office of all officers, except highway supervisors, chosen at a general election for a full term, shall commence on the first Monday of January next thereafter, except when otherwise provided by the constitution. The term of office of highway supervisor shall commence fifteen days after the date of the general election. The term of an officer chosen to fill a vacancy shall commence as soon as he has qualified therefor.  

Section 577. At least thirty days before any general election, the governor shall issue his proclamation designating all the offices to be filled by the vote of all the electors of the state, or by those of any congressional, legislative, or judicial district, and transmit a copy thereof to the sheriff of each county.  

Section 578. The sheriff shall give at least ten days notice thereof, by causing a copy of such proclamation to be published in some newspaper printed in the county; or, if there be no such paper, by posting such a copy in at least five of the most public places in the county.  

Section 579. A similar proclamation shall be issued before any special election ordered by the governor, designating the time at which such special election shall be held, and the sheriff of each county in which such election is to be held, shall give notice thereof as above provided.  

Section 580. The governor, lieutenant-governor, and superintendent of public instruction, shall be chosen at the general election in each odd-numbered year.  

Section 581. The secretary of state, auditor of state, treasurer of state, register of state land office, and attorney-general, shall be chosen at the general election in each even-numbered year, and their term of office shall be two years.
SEC. 582. One judge of the supreme court shall be chosen at the general election in each odd-numbered year, and a judge of said court shall also be chosen at the general election in the year 1876, and each sixth year thereafter.

(Chapter 7, Laws of 1876.)

TO INCREASE THE NUMBER OF JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

An Act to increase the number of judges of the supreme court.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That hereafter the supreme court shall consist of five judges, three of whom shall constitute a quorum to hold court.

SEC. 2. The regular term of the additional judge of the supreme court, provided for by this act, shall commence on the first Monday of January, 1879, and he shall be chosen at the general election in the year 1878, and every six years thereafter.

SEC. 3. The vacancy in the office of judge of the supreme court created by this act, shall be filled by appointment by the governor; the person so appointed shall hold his office until the general election in the year 1876, and until his successor is elected and qualified, and at said general election there shall be chosen a judge of said court to fill the unexpired portion of the vacancy hereby created.

(Took effect by publication in newspapers, February 12, 1876.)

SEC. 583. The clerk and reporter of the supreme court shall be chosen at the general election in the year 1874, and each fourth year thereafter, and their terms of office shall be four years.

SEC. 584. A district judge and district attorney shall be chosen in each judicial district except the twelfth and thirteenth, at the general election in the year 1874, and each fourth year thereafter.

SEC. 585. District judges and district attorneys in the twelfth and thirteenth districts, shall be chosen at the general election in the year 1876, and each fourth year thereafter.

SEC. 586. A circuit judge shall be chosen in each judicial district at the general election in the year 1876, and every fourth year thereafter, and his term of office shall be four years, and shall commence on the first day of January next after his election.

SEC. 587. Members of the house of representatives shall be chosen by the qualified voters of the respective representative districts in each odd-numbered year.

SEC. 588. Senators in the general assembly, to succeed those whose term of office is about to expire, shall be chosen by the qualified voters of the respective senatorial districts in each odd-numbered year, for the term of four years.

SEC. 589. Each county shall elect at the general election in each even-numbered year, a clerk of the district and circuit courts, and a recorder of deeds; and in each odd-numbered year, an auditor, a treasurer, a sheriff, a coroner, a county superintendent, and a surveyor; and each of said officers shall hold his office for the term of two years.
Justices and constables.  
R. § 474.

**SEC. 590.** Two justices of the peace and two constables shall be chosen by the qualified voters of each township at the general election of each even-numbered year, and shall hold their offices for the term of two years.  

**SEC. 591.** Three township trustees, a township clerk, one assessor, and one highway supervisor for each highway district in each civil township in this state, shall be chosen by the qualified voters of each township at the general election annually, and shall hold their offices for the term of one year.

*(CHAPTER 12, LAWS OF 1878.)*

**TOWNSHIP TRUSTEES.**

**AN ACT to amend section 591, title V, chapter 1, of the code, relating to terms of office of township trustees.**

**SECTION 1.** Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That there shall be three trustees elected in each township, who shall hold their office for the term of three years, except as hereinafter provided.

**SEC. 2.** At the general election in 1878 there shall be elected in each township of the state, three trustees, one of whom shall hold his office for one year, one for two years, and one for three years, their respective terms to be determined by lot by the board of canvassers of said township; and annually thereafter there shall be one trustee elected, who shall continue in office for three years, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

**SEC. 3.** All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Approved February 20, 1878.

**SEC. 592.** One or two additional justices of the peace, and one or two additional constables may be elected in each township if the trustees so direct, by posting up notices of the same in three of the most public places in the township, at least ten days before election.

**SEC. 593.** Justices of the peace and constables shall be considered as county officers under the provisions of this title, but they shall be voted for by the voters of their respective townships.

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*A constable who has been re-elected and continues to act as before, but fails to file a new bond or take a new oath, is an officer de facto, and, in the absence of proof that an order has been made by the proper officer requiring him to qualify within a time fixed, it is equally a crime to assist a prisoner to escape from his custody as though he was an officer de jure. *The State v. Bates*, 23 Iowa, 96.

*b Whether a justice of the peace, although deemed to be a county officer for some purposes, can hold a court in another township than the one for which he was elected, query. *Ely v. Dillon*, 21 Iowa, 47.

And where a case was heard and decided by a justice of another township was it held no ground for dismissing the action, the action having been commenced before a justice having jurisdiction. *Ibid.*
CHAPTER 2.

OF THE REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.

Section 594. At every annual assessment the township assessor shall record in a separate book, the full name and residence of every resident of the township who is, or will become, a qualified elector previous to the next general election; and shall deliver said list, properly certified, to the township clerk, on or before the first day of July in each year.

Section 595. The township trustees and clerk shall constitute the board of registry, and shall meet, annually, on the first Monday in September, at nine o'clock A. M., and make a list of all qualified electors in their township, which shall be known as the register of elections.

Section 596. The register of elections shall contain the names at full length, alphabetically arranged, with the residence set opposite. It shall be made from the assessor's list and the poll-books of the previous election, and shall be kept by the township clerk, and shall at all times be open to inspection at his office without charge. He shall, also, within two days after the adjournment of the board, post up a certified copy thereof in a conspicuous place in his office, or in such other place as the board may direct.

Section 597. The board of registry shall hold a meeting at the place where the last general election was held, or if from any cause it cannot be held at such place, then at some place to be designated by notice published in at least one paper printed in the township, or posted in at least three public places therein, on the Tuesday preceding the general election of each year, at which they shall revise, correct, and complete the register of elections, and shall hear any evidence that may be brought before them in reference to such correction. Their session shall be from nine o'clock A. M., till five p. M., and from day to day thereafter until they shall deem the register properly completed. The names of all persons not qualified as electors shall be stricken from the register, and any person appearing to register his name may be challenged by any elector or member of the board, and, in case of such challenge, shall be examined on oath touching his qualifications as an elector, which examination may, in the discretion of the board, be reduced to writing; and if it shall appear upon such examination that the person is entitled to be registered, in the opinion of the board, or if, after such examination, the said person will take an oath that he is, or will be at the election for which the registry is made, a legal voter, stating the ward, district, or township in which he resides, and complying in other respects with the oath now administered to an elector in case of his being challenged, then the board shall cause the name of said person to be registered. But no name shall be added to the register within five days next before the election.

Section 598. The board of registry may appoint a clerk in the absence of the township clerk, and may administer oaths in all cases coming before them for action.

The registry law is not in conflict with the provisions of the constitution (art. 2, § 1). The right of an elector cannot be destroyed or impaired by legislation, yet it may regulate the exercise thereof by the enactment of reasonable provisions for determining the age and other qualifications of the elector. Edmonds v. Barnaby, 28 Iowa, 267.
SEC. 599. In corporation elections, the clerk of the city or town shall prepare from the poll books of the last preceding annual election of said corporation, an alphabetical register of the electors as provided in section five hundred and ninety-six of this chapter, showing the residence of each person by number of dwelling if there be a number, and the name of the street or other location of the dwelling-place of each person. And he shall post up one copy thereof in each ward at the place where the last preceding election was held one month preceding each election, and furnish the original to the board of registry at their next meeting. The board of registry for said cities and towns shall consist of the mayor, assessor, clerk, and marshal, who shall meet for the purpose of correcting the registry one week before each election, at the usual place of meeting of the city council or trustees, and, after having corrected the registry of voters in each ward as contemplated in the general provisions of this chapter, said board shall cause a certified copy of said registry for each ward to be delivered to the election board of such ward at or before the time of opening the polls. After the canvassing of the votes, the registries shall be attached to the poll books and filed in the office of the clerk of the city or town for the use of the succeeding board of registry. The general provisions of this chapter shall extend to incorporated towns and cities as far as the same may be applicable. But no residence in such cities or towns shall be deemed sufficiently stated, unless the street or other location, and number, if any, are specified in the list.

SEC. 600. In cases of special elections, the township clerk shall furnish a certified copy of the corrected registry for the last preceding general election, and the same shall be corrected and completed at a meeting of the board of registry of each township, held on the Tuesday preceding the special election at the usual place, in the manner hereinbefore provided.

SEC. 601. When a new township has been formed, by division or otherwise, the persons appointed to act as judges and clerks of the first election in such new township shall also constitute the board of registry therein; and the clerks of the township or townships from which the territory of the new township has been taken, shall furnish to such board a list of the registered legal voters residing in such territory.

SEC. 602. This chapter shall not apply to townships, incorporated towns, or cities, having a population of less than six thousand inhabitants as shown by the last preceding census.

CHAPTER 3.

OF THE GENERAL ELECTION.

SECTION 603. At the general elections, each township shall be an election precinct, and a poll shall be opened at the place of election therein. But the board of supervisors may, in their judgment, divide any township in their county into two or more precincts.
SEC. 604. In that case they shall number or name the several precincts and cause the boundaries of each to be recorded in their minute-book, and notice thereof to be published in some newspaper of general circulation in the county for three consecutive weeks at least once a week, the last publication to be made at least thirty days before the next election.

SEC. 605. No person shall vote in any other precinct than that in which he resides at the time.¹

SEC. 606. There shall be three judges of election in each precinct, who shall be appointed by the board of supervisors at their meeting in September; and there shall be two clerks of the election, one of whom shall be the township clerk, and the other some elector named by him, and if the township clerk does not attend, then the two clerks shall be chosen by the judges of election; provided, that the township trustees and township clerks shall be judges and clerks of election in those precincts where they respectively reside.

SEC. 607. If any judge does not attend in time, or refuses to be sworn, his place shall be filled by an elector appointed by those who do attend; and if no judge is present at the time for opening the polls, the electors present shall choose three qualified persons to act as judges of election.

SEC. 608. If the clerks, or either of them, are not present at the opening of the polls, or, being present, refuse to be sworn, the judges of election shall fill their places from the electors present.

SEC. 609. Before opening the polls, each of the judges and clerks shall take the following oath: I, A. B., do solemnly swear that I will impartially, and to the best of my knowledge and ability, perform the duties of judge (or clerk) of this election, and will studiously endeavor to prevent fraud, deceit and abuse in conducting the same.

SEC. 610. Any one of the judges or clerks present may administer the oath to the others, and it shall be entered in the poll-books, subscribed by the person taking it, and certified by the officer administering it.

SEC. 611. The polls shall be opened at nine o'clock in the forenoon, unless vacancies have to be filled as above, in which case they are to be opened as soon thereafter as may be, and they shall be kept open until six o'clock in the afternoon; and if the judges deem it necessary for receiving the ballots of all the electors, they may keep them open until nine o'clock in the evening. Proclamation thereof shall be made at or before the opening of the polls, and half an hour before closing them.

SEC. 612. Any constable of the township who may be designated by the judges of election is directed to attend at the place of election, and he is authorized and required to preserve order and peace at and about the same; and if no constable be in attendance, the judges of the election may appoint one or more specially, by writing, who shall have all the powers of a regular constable.

SEC. 613. If any person conducts in a noisy, riotous, or tumultuous manner at or about the polls so as to disturb the election, or insults or abuses the judges or clerks of election, the constable may forthwith arrest him and bring him before the judges, and they, by a warrant

¹Voting in a precinct in which the voter is not a resident is entitled to vote at any other precinct is an indictable offense. The State v. Minnick, 15 Iowa, 123; Code § 3997. No person offers his vote. Ibid.
under their hands, may commit him to the jail of the county for a term not exceeding twenty-four hours; but they shall permit him to vote.

Sec. 614. The board of supervisors shall provide for each precinct in the county, for the purpose of elections, one box with lock and key.

Sec. 615. The county auditor shall prepare and furnish to each precinct two poll-books, having each of them a sufficient column for the names of the voters, a column for the number, and sufficient blank leaves to contain the entries of the oaths, certificates and returns; and also all books, blanks and materials necessary to carry out the provisions of the chapter on registration of voters.

Sec. 616. The ballots shall designate the office for which the persons therein named are voted for.

Sec. 617. In voting, the electors shall deliver their ballots to one of the judges, and he shall deposit them in the ballot-box.

Sec. 618. The judges, in election precincts where the registry law is in force, shall designate one of their number to check on the register the name of every person voting; and no vote shall be received from any person whose name does not appear there, unless he shall furnish the judges his affidavit, showing that he is a qualified elector, and a sufficient reason for not appearing before the board on the day for correcting the register, and also shall prove by the affidavit of one freeholder or householder, whose name is on the register, that such affiant knows him to be a resident of that election precinct, giving his residence by street and number if in a city or incorporated town, as the same is in such case required to appear on the register. Said affidavits shall be kept by the judges and by them filed in the office of the township clerk, and all such affidavits may be administered by either of the judges or clerks of the election.

Sec. 619. Any person offering to vote, whether his name be on the register or not, may be challenged as unqualified by any judge or elector; and it is the duty of each of the judges to challenge any person offering to vote whom he knows or suspects not to be duly qualified.

Sec. 620. When any person is so challenged, the judges shall explain to him the qualifications of an elector, and may examine him as to his qualifications, and if the person insists that he is qualified, and the challenge is not withdrawn, one of the judges shall tender to him the following oath: “You do solemnly swear that you are a citizen of the United States, that you are a resident of this precinct, that you are twenty-one years of age as you verily believe, that you have been a resident of this county sixty days, and of this state six months next preceding this election, and that you have not voted at this election.” And if he takes such oath his vote shall be received.

Sec. 621. The name of each person, when his ballot is received, shall be entered by each of the clerks in the poll-book kept by him, so that there may be a double list of voters.

*The oath to be administered to an elector to the precinct of his residence. The State v. Minnick, 15 Iowa, 123, 124.
ELECTION OF ROAD SUPERVISORS AND TOWNSHIP ASSESSOR.

AN ACT to amend chapter 3, title V, of the code, regulating the election of supervisors of highways, and of township assessors, in certain cases.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That no person shall vote for supervisor of highways of any highway district other than that in which he resides at the time of election, nor shall any person living in a city or incorporated town, which constitutes a part of the township, and which has a corporate assessor, vote for a township assessor.

Sec. 2. The township trustees of each township or election precinct, shall cause to be prepared a separate ballot-box to receive the votes for supervisors of highways, with as many different compartments as there are highway districts in the township, or election precincts, and numbered accordingly, and each person voting shall, at the time he gives in his vote for supervisor of highways, which shall be on a separate ballot, state to the judges of election the number of the highway district in which he resides, and his vote shall be placed in the corresponding compartment of the ballot-box.

Sec. 3. Where any township or election precinct embraces the whole or any part of any city or incorporated town having a corporate assessor, a separate ballot-box for township assessor shall be prepared by the township trustees, and the vote for township assessor shall be in such township on a separate ballot, and every person voting for such officer shall, at the time, if required, prove to the judges of election that he resides outside of the limits of such city or incorporated town, and his vote for such officer shall be placed in the ballot-box made for that purpose.

Approved, March 1, 1878.
Sec. 626. As a check in counting, each clerk shall keep a tally list.

Sec. 627. If the ballots for any officer are found to exceed the number of the voters in the poll-lists, that fact shall be certified with the number of the excess in the return, and if it be found that the vote of the precinct where the error occurred would change the result in relation to a county officer, if the person elected were deprived of so many votes, then the election shall be set aside as to him in the precinct where such excess occurs and a new election ordered therein, providing that no person or persons residing in another precinct at the time of the general election shall be allowed to vote at such special election; but if the error occur in relation to a township officer, the trustees may order a new election or not, in their discretion. If the error be in relation to a district or state officer, the error and the number of the excess are to be certified to the state canvassers, and if it be found that the error would affect the result as above, a new vote shall be ordered in the precinct where the error happened, and the canvass be suspended until such new vote is taken and returned. When there is a tie vote and such an excess, there shall be a new election as above directed.*

Sec. 628. A return in writing shall be made in each poll-book, setting forth in words written at length, the whole number of ballots cast for each officer, except those rejected, the name of each person voted for, and the number of votes given to each person for each different office, which return shall be certified as correct, signed by the judges, and attested by the clerks. Such return shall be substantially as follows:

At an election held at the house of ......, in ...... township, or in ...... precinct of ...... township, in ...... county, state of Iowa, on the ...... day of ......, A. D. ......, there were ...... ballots cast for the office of (governor) of which

A ...... B ...... had .......... votes.
C ...... D ...... had .......... votes.

(and in the same manner for any other officer.)

A TRUE RETURN, L ........ M ............
N ........ O ............ Judges of the election.
P ........ Q ............

ATTEST, R ........ S ............; \} Clerks of election.
T ........ U ............

Sec. 629. One of the poll-books containing such return, with the register of election attached thereto, shall be delivered to the township clerk, and be by him filed in his office. The other poll-book, with its return, shall be enclosed, sealed, superscribed, and delivered by one of the judges of election within two days to the county auditor, who shall file the same in his office.

Sec. 630. When the result of the election is ascertained, the judges shall cause all the ballots, including those rejected, with the tally list, to be placed in some convenient condition for preservation and deposited with the township clerk, who is to keep them until the time is passed which is allowed for contesting the election of any officer voted for.

*The word "error" as employed in section 627 of the code, is used in the sense of excess. Rankin v. Pitkin et al., 50 Iowa, 313.
SEC. 631. In townships constituting a single precinct, the judges of the election shall certify the result as to township officers immediately after the canvass above directed; but where there are two or more precincts in a township, the trustees and clerk thereof shall meet on the day after the election, and canvass the votes given for township officers as shown by the returns from the precincts.

SEC. 632. When there is a tie between two persons for a township office, the clerk shall notify them to appear at his office at a given time to determine the same by lot before one of the trustees and the clerk, and the certificate of election is to be given accordingly. If either party fail to appear or to take part in the lot, the clerk shall draw for him.

SEC. 633. The ballots for township officers having been canvassed, the clerk shall, within five days thereafter, post up in three public places in the township written notices containing the names of persons elected to township offices at such election, and requiring each of them to appear before the proper officer and qualify according to law.

COUNTY CANVASS.

SEC. 634. If the returns from all the precincts are not made to the county auditor by the third day after the election, on the fourth day he shall send messengers to obtain them from those precincts whose returns are wanting, the expense of which shall be paid out of the county treasury.

SEC. 635. At their meeting on the Monday after the general election, at twelve o'clock noon, the board of supervisors shall open and canvass the returns and make abstracts, stating in words written at length the number of ballots cast in the county for each office, the name of each person voted for, and the number of votes given to each person for each different office.

SEC. 636. The abstract of the votes for each of the following classes shall be made on a different sheet:
1. Governor and lieutenant-governor;
2. All state officers not otherwise provided for;
3. Representatives in congress;
4. Senators and representatives in the general assembly from the county alone;

* A board of canvassers of an election possesses no power or authority to judge of the validity of the returns, or of votes. The State ex rel. Rice v. The County Judge of Marshall County, 7 Iowa, 186.

The canvassers are only to receive the returns, and count them, leaving all questions as to their validity or sufficiency to another competent tribunal. Id.

Where a board of canvassers have rejected returns which they should have counted, no legal canvas has been made. Id.

Where the returns of an election fail to show that the election officers were sworn, the canvassers could not, for this reason, reject the returns.

The board of canvassers have no discretion to receive or reject returns. If they may be known as returns, it is their duty to receive them and count the votes. The power to decide what votes or returns shall be rejected and not counted belongs solely to the tribunal which is empowered to determine ultimately upon a contested election. Id.

The board of county canvassers cannot reject an election return of a township because of extrinsic evidence connected with its execution, and thereby declare a result which will defeat the manifest intent of the people. State v. Cavers, 22 Id., 343.

A board of canvassers cannot adjudicate upon the sufficiency of election returns, but a court of justice may go behind the returns, and determine the regularity of the election and of the manner in which it was conducted. Id.
5. Senators and representatives in the general assembly by districts comprising more than one county;  
6. Judges of the district court, district attorneys, and judges of the circuit court;  
7. County officers;  

SEC. 637. Two abstracts of all the votes cast for any state or judicial district officer shall be made, and one forwarded to the secretary of state, and the other filed by the county auditor.  

SEC. 638. The person having the greatest number of votes for any office is to be declared elected.  

SEC. 639. Each abstract of the votes for such officers as the county alone elects, shall contain a declaration of whom the canvassers determine to be elected, except when two or more persons receive an equal and the greatest number of votes.  

SEC. 640. When the canvass is concluded, the board shall deliver the original returns to the auditor to be filed in his office, and shall cause each of the abstracts mentioned in the preceding section to be recorded in a book to be kept for recording the result of county elections, and to be called the "election book."  

SEC. 641. When any person thus elected has appeared and given bond, and taken the oath of office as directed in this title, there shall be delivered him a certificate of election, under the official seal of the county, in substance as follows:

STATE OF IOWA,  

At an election holden in said county on day of ,  
A. D , A. B. was elected to the office of of said county, for the term of two years from the first Monday of January, A. D , (or if he was elected to fill a vacancy, say for the residue of the term ending on the day of , A. D. ) and until his successor is elected and qualified; and he has qualified by giving bond and taking the oath of office as required by law.  

WITNESS: E. F., county auditor.  

Which certificate shall be presumptive evidence of his election and qualification.  

SEC. 642. The certificates of senators and representatives in the general assembly may vary from the foregoing according to the nature of the case, and the requirements of law, and shall be made out in duplicate, one copy to be forwarded to the secretary of state, and the other to be delivered to the member on request.  

SEC. 643. When two or more persons receive an equal and the highest number of votes for an office to be filled by the county alone, the auditor shall issue a notice to such persons of such tie vote and require them to appear at his office on a day named in the notice, within twenty days from the election day, and determine by lot which of them is to be declared elected.  

SEC. 644. The county auditor shall notify the board of canvassers, or, in case of their absence or inability, the recorder and sheriff, of such lot and on the day fixed, the parties interested, or such of them as may appear, shall determine, by a lot fairly arranged by the three
officers, which of them is to be declared elected; and the three officers shall certify such lot and its result under their official names and the seal of the county, to be affixed by the county auditor, and the certificate shall be recorded in the election book, and the auditor shall deliver to the person elected his certificate of election on the terms prescribed in this chapter.

Sec. 645. Within ten days after the election day, the county auditor shall envelope and seal up by itself, one of the abstracts of votes for governor and lieutenant-governor, and indorse upon it in substance, "abstract of votes for governor and lieutenant-governor, from ...... county," and address it to the speaker of the house of representatives. The abstract of votes for other state officers, and for such district officers as are to be returned to the secretary's office, are to be enveloped, sealed, and indorsed in like manner, and directed to the secretary of state. The several packages shall then be placed in one envelope and transmitted to the secretary by mail.

Sec. 646. When a senator or representative in the general assembly is elected by a district composed of more than one county, the board of county canvassers shall, at the time of canvassing the vote of the county, make and certify an abstract of the votes cast in their county for such office, similar to the abstract required by section six hundred and thirty-six of this chapter, and the auditor shall seal up, direct, and transmit such abstract to the secretary of state as provided in section six hundred and forty-five of this chapter. He shall also transmit a similar abstract to the county auditor of each other county in the district, who shall file the same in his office.

Sec. 647. The board of state canvassers shall open the abstracts transmitted to the secretary of state, as provided by the last section, and canvass the votes therein returned at the time of canvassing the state vote, or at such other time as they may fix, and in all cases at least twenty days prior to the time fixed by law for the meeting of the next general assembly; and in case of a special election, within five days after the receipt of such abstracts, and shall immediately make out, certify, and transmit by mail to the county auditor of each county in such district, to be by him filed in his office, an abstract of such canvass similar to the abstract required by section six hundred and forty-five of this chapter.

Sec. 648. They shall, also, make and sign a certificate showing who is elected to the office of senator or representative in such district, designating it by its number and similar to the certificate required by section six hundred and fifty-five of this chapter, and the secretary of state shall deliver it to the person appearing by it to be elected to such office on his demanding it.

STATE CANVASS.

Sec. 649. If the abstracts from any county are not received at the office of the secretary of state by the fourth Monday after the day of election, the secretary is authorized to send a messenger to the auditor of such county, who shall furnish such messenger with the abstracts, or, if they have been sent, with a copy of them, and he shall return them to the secretary without delay.

Sec. 650. The abstracts when received by the secretary, shall be kept in his office unopened until the day appointed for opening them, and shall be opened only in the presence of the board of canvassers.
SEC. 651. The executive council constitute a board of canvassers for the state, but no member thereof shall take part in canvassing the votes for any office for which he himself is a candidate.

SEC. 652. On the Thursday following the fourth Monday after the day of election, the board of state canvassers shall open and examine the returns if they are received from all the counties, and if not all received, they may adjourn, not exceeding twenty days, for the purpose of obtaining the returns from all the counties, and when these are received shall proceed with the canvass.

SEC. 653. They shall make an abstract stating the number of ballots cast for each office, the names of all the persons voted for, for what office they respectively received the votes, and the number of votes each received, in words at length, and stating whom they declare to be elected to the office; which abstract shall be signed by the canvassers in their official capacity, and as state canvassers, and have the seal of the state affixed.

SEC. 654. The secretary shall record the abstract in a book to be kept by him for recording the result of state elections, and to be called the election book and also file the abstract.

SEC. 655. A certificate shall be prepared for each person elected, in substance as follows:

STATE OF IOWA.
At an election holden on the ........ day of ........, A. B. was elected to the office of ........ of said state, for the term of ........ years from the first Monday (or day, as the case may be), of January, A. D. .... (or, if to fill a vacancy, say, for the residue of the term ending on the ........ day of ........, A. D. ....).

Given at Des Moines, this ........ day of ........, A. D. ....

Which certificate shall be signed by the governor, if present, if not, by the secretary, with the seal of the state affixed in either case, and be attested by the other canvassers, but in the absence of the governor the secretary's certificate shall be signed by the auditor.

SEC. 656. Such certificate shall be delivered to the person elected when he has qualified as provided in chapter five of this title.

SEC. 657. The governor shall cause the persons elected to be notified thereof immediately, either by mail or by a sheriff or constable, who shall return his doings to the secretary's office.

SEC. 658. The certificate of the election of a representative in congress shall be signed by the governor, with the seal of state affixed, and be countersigned by the secretary of state, and the governor shall cause it to be delivered to the person elected.

CHAPTER 4.

OF ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

SECTION 659. On the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six, and every four years thereafter, or on such day as the congress of the
United States may direct, a poll shall be opened in each precinct for the election of electors of president and vice-president of the United States.

Sec. 660. The names of all the electors to be chosen shall be written [or printed] on each ballot, and each ballot shall contain the name of at least one inhabitant of each congressional district into which the state may be divided, and against the name of each person shall be designated the number of the congressional district to which he belongs.

Sec. 661. This election shall be conducted, and the returns made, as directed in relation to the election of state officers and representatives in congress, except as herein otherwise expressed.

Sec. 662. The board of county canvassers shall examine the returns, make, sign, envelope, and seal up the abstracts, and indorse and direct them as provided in other cases, and the county auditor shall transmit them to the secretary of state by mail. In case of his failure so to do, or if they are not received by the secretary of state within fifteen days after the election, he may send a special messenger for them as in other cases.

Sec. 663. On the twentieth day after the day of election, or before that time, if the returns are received from all the counties, the board of state canvassers shall open and examine the returns and make an abstract as directed in regard to the general elections, which shall be recorded by the secretary in the election book.

Sec. 664. The canvass shall be public, and in canvassing the returns, the persons having the greatest number of votes are to be declared elected; and if more than the requisite number of persons are found to have the greatest and equal number of votes, the election of one of them shall be determined by lot, to be drawn by the governor in the presence of the other canvassers.

Sec. 665. The governor shall issue a certificate of election under his hand and the seal of the state, and cause it to be served on each person elected, notifying him to attend at the seat of government at noon of the Tuesday preceding the first Wednesday of December next after his election, and report himself to the governor as in attendance.

Sec. 666. The electors so attending shall meet at noon of the said Tuesday, and the governor shall provide them a list of all the electors, and in case of the absence of any elector, or, if the proper number of electors shall for any cause be deficient, those present shall forthwith elect from the citizens of the state so many persons as will supply the deficiency.

Sec. 667. Such choice being certified to the governor, he shall cause the person chosen to be notified immediately.

Sec. 668. The college of electors being full, shall meet at the capitol at noon of the said first Wednesday of December, and proceed to the election in conformity with the constitution of the United States.

Sec. 669. The electors shall receive a compensation of five dollars for every days' attendance, and the same mileage as members of the general assembly.
CHAPTER 5.

OF QUALIFICATION FOR OFFICE.

SECTION 670. No civil officer shall enter on the duties of his office until he has qualified himself as required in this chapter.

SEC. 671. The governor and lieutenant-governor, by taking an oath in the presence of the general assembly in convention assembled, administered by a judge of the supreme court, to the effect that he will support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the state of Iowa, and will faithfully, impartially, and to the best of his knowledge and ability, discharge the duties incumbent upon him as governor, or lieutenant-governor, of this state.

SEC. 672. Members of the general assembly, by taking the oath prescribed for them in the third article of the constitution.

SEC. 673. The judges of the supreme, district and circuit courts, by taking and subscribing an oath in writing to the effect that they will support the constitution of the United States and that of the state of Iowa, and that, without fear, favor, affection, or hope of reward, they will, to the best of their knowledge and ability, administer justice according to the law equally to the rich and the poor; and, unless elected by the people, shall be commissioned by the governor.

SEC. 674. County supervisors and township trustees, with the officers already named in this chapter, are not required to give bond. All other civil officers elected by the people, with those specified hereafter in this chapter, are required to give bond with a condition in substance as follows:

That as (naming the office) in (township, county or state of Iowa) he will render a true account of his office and of his doings therein to the proper authority when required thereby or by law; that he will promptly pay over to the person or officer entitled thereto all money which may come into his hands by virtue of his office; that he will promptly account for all balances of money remaining in his hands at the termination of his office; that he will exercise all reasonable diligence and care in the preservation and lawful disposal of all money, books, papers, securities or other property appertaining to his said office, and deliver them to his successor or to any other person authorized to receive the same; and that he will faithfully and impartially, without fear, favor, fraud or oppression, discharge all duties now or hereafter required of his office by law.¹

¹ Where sureties sign the official bond of their principal, leaving certain blanks as to amount, date, etc., which they expect him to properly fill, and which he does fill accordingly, they are estopped from claiming that their liability is affected thereby. Wright & Co. v. Harris et al., 31 Iowa, 272.

Where a constable acting in his official capacity levies upon and sells property which is exempt from execution he and his sureties are liable on his official bond for damages. Strunk v. Ocheltree, 11 Iowa, 158.

County treasurers are required to exercise only reasonable diligence and care in the preservation and disposal of the public money. Ross v. Heath, 5 Id., 149.

The duties and responsibilities of a county treasurer, are fixed by his official bond, and from it the measure of liability incurred by him in the preservation and disposal of the moneys received by him as treasurer, is to be ascertained and determined. Id.

In bonds given to secure the public, courts will disregard objections purely technical, and will hold such undertakings invalid only upon the most cogent and satisfactory grounds. State v. Fredericks, 8 Id., 553.

Sureties on official bonds are not liable for...
SEC. 675. Every civil officer who is required to give bond, shall take and subscribe on the back of his bond, or on a paper attached thereto, to be certified by the officer administering it, an oath that he will support the constitution of the United States and that of the state of Iowa, and that to the best of his knowledge and ability he will perform all the duties of the office of (naming it) as provided by the condition of his bond within written.

SEC. 676. The oath of office provided by article eleven of the constitution for all civil officers not otherwise expressly provided for, may be substantially in the following form: I. . . . . . . . . . . , do solemnly swear that I will support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the state of Iowa, and that I will faithfully and impartially, to the best of my ability, discharge all the duties of the office of . . . . . . . . . . (naming it) in . . . . . . . . . . . . (naming the township, county, district, or state, as the case may be,) as now or hereafter required by law.

SEC. 677. The bonds of the state and district officers shall be given to the state, those of county and township officers to the county.

SEC. 678. The bond of the secretary of state shall be in the penal sum of not less than five thousand dollars.

Of the auditor of state, in the sum of not less than ten thousand dollars.

Of the treasurer of state, in the sum of not less than three hundred thousand dollars.

Of the state printer, in the sum of not less than five thousand dollars.

Of the state binder, in the sum of not less than two thousand dollars.

Of the attorney-general, in the sum of not less than ten thousand dollars.

Of the register of the state land office, in the sum of not less than five thousand dollars.

Of the reporter of the supreme court, in the sum of not less than ten thousand dollars.

prior delinquencies of the principal. Mahaska County v. Ingalls, 16 Id., 81; Warren County v. Ward, 21 Id., 84.

A justice of the peace and his sureties upon his official bond are liable for notes left with him for collection. Latham v. Brown, 16 Id., 118; Bessenger v. Dickerson, 20 Id., 260; Thompson v. Dickerson, 22 Id., 360; Mahaska County v. Ingalls, 16 Id., 81.

A county treasurer is not liable for the acts or defalcations of a book-keeper or assistant in his office employed by, and acting under the direction of the board of supervisors. Scott County v. Fluke, 34 Id., 317.

The county treasurer is justified when he levies upon property for the non-payment of special taxes, to the same extent as he would be for general taxes. Games v. Robb, 8 Id., 193.

A county treasurer and his sureties are liable on his official bond for moneys received by him in partial payment of taxes. Warren County v. Ward et al., 21 Id., 84.

That the taxes collected by a county treasurer were illegally assessed cannot be set up as a defense in an action on his bond. Mahaska County v. Ingalls, 14 Id., 170.

Money paid to the clerk of the district and circuit court upon a judgment recorded in his office is received by him virtue of his office; and upon his failure to pay over the money to the party entitled thereto an action on his bond will lie. Morgan v. Long, 29 Id., 434.

The bond of a county treasurer purporting to be executed unto the county of Warren and state of Iowa, is a bond given for the security of the county and not of the state. The State v. Henderson, 40 Iowa, 242.

The commencement of an action upon a county treasurer's bond in the name of the state, for a defalcation in the state revenue, will not avoid the operation of the statute of limitation, which has already barred an action by the county. Ibid.
Of the clerk of the supreme court, in the sum of not less than ten thousand dollars.

Of each district attorney, in the sum of not less than ten thousand dollars.

Of the superintendent of public instruction, in the sum of not less than two thousand dollars.

The bonds of county treasurers, clerks of the district and circuit courts, county recorders, coroners, county surveyors, township assessors, auditors, county superintendents, sheriffs, and of justices of the peace and constables, shall each be in a penal sum to be fixed by the board of supervisors; but those of the treasurer, clerks of the district and circuit courts, auditors, and sheriffs, shall not be in a less sum than five thousand dollars each, and those of justices and constables, not less than five hundred dollars each.

SEC. 679. Every official bond shall be given with at least two sureties, and all sureties shall be freeholders within the state; the bonds of the state printer and binder shall be given with at least three sureties, and those of the treasurer of state and each county treasurer with at least four sureties.\(^1\)

SEC. 680. The bonds of state officers must be approved by the governor before being filed; those of district attorneys, by the district judges of their respective districts; those of county officers and township clerk, by the board of supervisors, and of township officers, by the township clerk. The approval shall in all cases be indorsed upon the bond and signed by the officer approving, or the president of the board. But in case the board of supervisors should decide that a bond which is to be approved by them is insufficient, or such bond is not approved the first day of the session, then a reasonable time, not to exceed five days, is to be allowed the officer elect to supply a sufficient bond, or to approve the same.

SEC. 681. If the board of supervisors refuse or neglect to approve any county officer elect, he may present the same for approval to the judge of the circuit court, who shall fix a day for the hearing. Notice of such hearing shall be served upon the board of supervisors as provided by law for the service of original notice; and due proof of such service being made to the judge at the time fixed, he shall, unless good cause for postponement be shown, proceed to hear and determine the sufficiency of the bond, and, if satisfied that the same is sufficient, he shall approve the same, and such approval shall have the same force and effect as an approval by the board of supervisors at the time the same was presented to them for approval, would have had.

SEC. 682. The bonds and oaths of state officers shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state, except those of the secretary, which shall be filed and recorded in the office of the auditor; those of county and township officers in the county auditor’s office, except those of the county auditor, which shall be kept in the county treasurer’s office, and those of justices of the peace, which shall be filed by the auditor in the office of the clerk of the district court, after the same have been approved and recorded.

\(^1\) The board of supervisors may be made liable for omission or neglect of duty in respect to the approval of official bonds of certain officers, but they are not liable for honest mistakes or errors in judgment, whether of law or fact, in the approval of such bonds. *Wasson v. Mitchell*, 18 Iowa, 153.
SEC. 683. The auditor of each county shall keep in his office a book to be known as the record book of officers' bonds, and to record in said book the official bonds of all county officers, including justices of the peace and constables, filed in his county; and also to keep an index to said book, in which, under the title of each office, shall be entered the names of each principal and his sureties, and the date of the filing of the bond.

SEC. 684. Any county officer who shall enter upon the discharge of the duties of his office, without first having caused his official bond to be recorded, shall forfeit to the county of which he is an officer, the sum of five dollars for each official act by him performed prior to the recording of said bond, and the chairman of the board of supervisors of each county is hereby required to bring suit for, or collect such penalty in the name of his county; and it shall be considered a misdemeanor for any officer who is required to give bond to act in such official capacity without giving such bond as is provided by law, and he shall be liable to a fine for an amount not exceeding the amount of the bond required of him.

SEC. 685. The governor and lieutenant-governor shall qualify within ten days after the result of the election shall be declared by the general assembly; judges of the supreme, district, and circuit courts, by the first day of January following their election; and all other officers by the first Monday of January following their election.

SEC. 686. A failure to qualify within the time prescribed shall be deemed a refusal to serve.

SEC. 687. When an election is contested, the person elected shall have twenty days in which to qualify after the day of the decision.

SEC. 688. The bonds of officers shall be construed to cover duties required by law subsequent to giving them.

SEC. 689. No official bond shall be void for want of compliance with the statute, but it shall be valid in law for the matter contained therein.

SEC. 690. When the incumbent of an office is re-elected, he shall qualify as above directed; but when the re-elected officer has had public funds or property in his control, under color of his office, his bond shall not be approved until he has produced and fully accounted for such funds and property to the proper person to whom he should account therefor; and the officer or board approving the bond shall indorse upon the bond before its approval the fact that the said officer has fully accounted for and produced all funds and property before that time under his control as such officer; and when it is ascertained that the incumbent holds over another term by reason of the non-election of a successor, or for the neglect or refusal of the successor to qualify, he shall qualify anew within a time to be fixed by the officer who approves of the bonds of such officers.

1 Where the covenant in the bond of the county treasurer bound him, as required by the form in section 674, ante, to “discharge all duties now or hereafter required of his office by law,” the sureties on the bond are liable for his default in the management of the school fund under a law enacted after the execution of the bond. The County of Mahaska v. Ingalls et al., 14 Iowa, 170.

1 A constable who has been re-elected and continues to act as before, but fails to file a new bond and take the oath of office anew, is an officer de facto, and in absence of any proof that an order has been made by the proper officer to qualify by the time fixed, it is equally a crime to assist a prisoner to escape from his custody as if he had qualified anew. The State v. Bates, 23 Iowa, 96.
TEMPORARY SEC. 691. Any person temporarily appointed to fill an office during the incapacity or suspension of the regular incumbent, shall qualify in the manner required by this chapter for the office so to be filled.

CHAPTER 6.

OF CONTESTING ELECTIONS.

SECTION 692. The election of any person to a county office may be contested by any elector of the county:

1. When mal-conduct, fraud, or corruption on the part of the judges of election in any precinct, or of any board of canvassers, or any member of either board, sufficient to change the result;
2. When the incumbent was not eligible to the office at the time of the election;
3. When the incumbent has been duly convicted of an infamous crime before the election, and the judgment has not been reversed, annulled, or set aside, nor the incumbent pardoned at the time of the election;
4. When the incumbent has given or offered to any elector, or any judge, clerk, or canvasser of the election, any bribe or reward in money, property, or thing of value for the purpose of procuring his election;
5. When illegal votes have been received or legal votes rejected at the polls sufficient to change the result;
6. For any error in any board of canvassers in counting the votes, or in declaring the result of the election if the error would affect the result;
7. For any other cause which shows that another was the person legally elected.

SEC. 693. The term "incumbent" in this chapter, means the person whom the canvassers declare elected.

SEC. 694. When the misconduct complained of is on the part of the judges of election in a precinct, it shall not be held sufficient to set aside the election, unless the rejection of the vote of that precinct would change the result as to that office.

SEC. 695. The court for the trial of contested county elections, shall be thus constituted: The chairman of the board of supervisors shall be the presiding officer, and the contestant and incumbent may each name a person who shall be associated with him.

SEC. 696. The county auditor shall be clerk of this court, and keep all papers and record the proceedings in the election book, in manner similar to the record of the proceedings of the district court. But when the county auditor is a party, the court shall appoint a suitable person as clerk, whose appointment shall be recorded.

SEC. 697. The contestant shall file in the office of the county auditor, within twenty days after the day when the votes were canvassed, a written statement of his intention to contest the election, setting forth the name of the contestant and that he is an elector of the county, the name of the incumbent, the office contested, the time
of the election, and the particular causes of contest, which statement shall be verified by the affidavit of the contestant, or some other elector of the county, that the causes set forth are true as he verily believes. The contestant must also file with the county auditor a bond, with security to be approved by said auditor, conditioned to pay all costs in case the election be confirmed, or the statement be dismissed, or the prosecution fail. When the auditor is a party, the clerk of the district court shall receive such statement and approve such bond.

SEC. 698. When the reception of illegal, or the rejection of legal votes is alleged as a cause of contest, the names of the persons who so voted, or whose votes were rejected, with the precinct where they voted or offered to vote, shall be set forth in the statement.

SEC. 699. The chairman of the board of supervisors shall thereupon fix a day for the trial, not more than thirty, nor less than twenty days thereafter; and shall cause a notice of such trial to be served on the incumbent, with a copy of the contestant’s statement, at least ten days before the day set for trial.

SEC. 700. The contestant and incumbent shall each file in the auditor's office, on or before the day of trial, a written nomination of one associate judge of the contested election, who shall be sworn in manner and form as trial jurors are in trials of civil action. If either the contestants or the incumbent fail to nominate, the presiding judge shall appoint for him. When either of the nominated judges fails to appear on the day of trial, his place may be filled by another appointment under the same rule.

SEC. 701. The trial shall proceed at the time appointed unless postponed for good cause shown by affidavit, the terms of which postponement are in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 702. The proceedings shall be assimilated to those in an action, so far as practicable, but shall be under the control and direction of the court, which shall have all the powers of the district court necessary to the right hearing and determination of the matter, to compel the attendance of witnesses, swear them and direct their examination; to punish for contempt in its presence or by disobedience to its lawful mandate, to adjourn from day to day, to make any order concerning immediate costs, and to enforce its orders by attachment. It shall be governed by the rules of law and evidence applicable to the case.

SEC. 703. The testimony may be oral or by depositions, taken as in an action at law in the district court.

SEC. 704. Subpoenas for witnesses may be issued at any time after the notice of trial is served, either by the clerk of the district court, or by the county auditor. The command to a witness may be; to appear at ........., on ........., to testify in relation to a contested election, wherein A. B. is contestant and C. D. is incumbent.

SEC. 705. The statement shall not be dismissed for want of form, if the particular causes of contest are alleged with such certainty as will sufficiently advise the incumbent of the real grounds of contest. If any part of the causes are held insufficient, they may be amended, but the incumbent will be entitled to an adjournment if he state on oath that he has matter of answer to the amended causes, for the preparation of which he needs further time. Such adjournment shall be upon such terms as the court deem reasonable; but if all the causes
are held insufficient, and an amendment is asked, the adjournment shall be at the cost of contestant. If no amendment is asked for or made, or in case of entire failure to prosecute, the proceedings may be dismissed.

**SEC. 706.** The style, form, and manner of service of process and papers, and the fees of officers and witnesses, shall be the same as in the district court, so far as the nature of the case admits.

**SEC. 707.** The trial of contested county elections shall take place at the county seat, unless some other place within the county is substituted by the consent of the court and parties.

**SEC. 708.** The court, or the presiding judge, may direct the attendance of the sheriff or a constable when deemed necessary.

**SEC. 709.** The court may require any person called as a witness who voted at such election, to answer touching his qualifications as a voter; and if he was not a qualified voter in the county where he voted, then to answer for whom he voted; and if the witness answer such questions, no part of his testimony on that trial shall be used against him in any criminal action.

**SEC. 710.** The judges shall be entitled to receive four dollars a day for the time occupied by the trial.

**SEC. 711.** The contestant and the incumbent are liable to the officers and witnesses for the costs made by them respectively. But if the election be confirmed, or the statement be dismissed, or the prosecution fail, judgment shall be rendered against the contestant for costs; and if the judgment be against the incumbent, or the election be set aside, it shall be against him for costs.

**SEC. 712.** A transcript of the judgment, filed and recorded in the office of the clerk of the circuit court as provided in relation to transcripts from justices' courts, shall have the same effect as there provided, and execution may issue thereon.

**SEC. 713.** If notice of contesting the election of an officer is filed before the certificate of election is delivered to him, it shall be withheld until the determination of the contest.

**SEC. 714.** The court shall pronounce judgment whether the incumbent or any other person was duly elected, and the person so declared elected will be entitled to his certificate on qualification. If the judgment be against the incumbent, and he has already received the certificate, the judgment annuls it. If the court find that no person was duly elected, the judgment shall be that the election be set aside.

**SEC. 715.** When either the contestant or incumbent shall be in possession of the office, by holding over or otherwise, the presiding judge shall, if the judgment be against the party so in possession of the office and in favor of his antagonist, issue an order to carry into effect the judgment of the court, which order shall be under the seal of the county, and shall command the sheriff of the county to put the successful party into possession of the office without delay, and to deliver to him all books and papers belonging to the same, and the sheriff shall execute such order as other writs.

**SEC. 716.** The party against whom judgment is rendered may appeal within twenty days to the circuit court, but if he be in possession of the office, such appeal shall not supersede the execution of the judgment of the court as provided in the preceding section, unless he give a bond with security, to be approved by the circuit judge, in a sum to be fixed by the judge, and which shall be at least double the
probable compensation of such officer for six months, which bond shall be conditioned that he will prosecute his appeal without delay, and that if the judgment appealed from be affirmed, he will pay over to the successful party all compensation received by him while in possession of said office after the judgment appealed from was rendered.

SEC. 717. If, upon appeal, the judgment be affirmed, the circuit court may render judgment upon the bond for the amount of damages against the appellant and his sureties on the bond.

OF CERTAIN STATE OFFICERS.

SEC. 718. The election of any person to any state office, except that of governor or lieutenant-governor, or to the office of district judge, circuit judge, or district attorney, may be contested by an eligible person who received votes for the same office, for any of the causes before mentioned.

SEC. 719. The court for the trial of contested state elections shall consist of three judges, not interested, of the supreme, district, or circuit court, or any of them, as may be convenient.

SEC. 720. The secretary of state shall be the clerk of this court. But if the person holding that office is a party to the contest, the clerk of the supreme court, or in case of his absence or inability, the auditor of state shall be clerk.

SEC. 721. The statement must be filed with such clerk within thirty days from the day when the votes are canvassed.

SEC. 722. The clerk shall, as soon as practicable, ascertain which three of the judges residing nearest the seat of government can attend the trial, fix a time therefor, and notify the judges, and cause a copy of the statement and a notice of the time fixed for trial to be served upon the incumbent, and a notice of the time to be served upon the contestant at least twenty days before the day of trial, and returns thereof to be made to him. When convenient, the service of the above papers may be made by the clerk of this court. The time for the trial shall not be set beyond the last Monday of January following the election.

SEC. 723. The secretary of state, the several clerks of the supreme and district courts, under their respective seals of office, and either of the judges of the supreme, district, or circuit courts, under their hands, may issue subpoenas for witnesses to attend this court; and disobedience to such process may be treated as a contempt. Depositions may also be taken as in the case of contested county elections.

SEC. 724. Process and papers may be issued to and served by the sheriff of any county.

SEC. 725. The trial shall take place at the seat of government, unless some other place be substituted by consent of the court and both parties.

SEC. 726. The judges shall be entitled to receive for their travel and attendance, the sum of six dollars each per day, with such mileage as is allowed to members of the general assembly, to be paid from the state treasury.

SEC. 727. A transcript of the judgment rendered by such court, filed in the office of the clerk of the supreme court, shall have the force and effect of a judgment of the supreme court, and execution may issue therefrom in the first instance, and against the party's property generally.
SEC. 728. The presiding judge of this court shall have authority to carry into effect any order of the court after the adjournment thereof, by attachment or otherwise.

SEC. 729. The provisions of this chapter in relation to contested county elections, are applied to contested state elections when applicable, except as herein otherwise directed.

OF MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SEC. 730. The election of any person to a seat in either branch of the general assembly may be contested by any qualified voter of the district to be represented.

SEC. 731. The contestant shall, within thirty days after the canvass, serve on the incumbent a statement as required in relation to county officers, except the list of illegal votes, which shall be served with the notice of taking depositions relative to them, and if no such deposition is taken, then twenty days before the first day of the next session.

SEC. 732. Any judge or clerk of a court of record may issue subpoenas in the above cases as in those before provided, and compel the attendance of witnesses thereunder.

SEC. 733. Depositions may be taken in such cases in the same manner and under the same rules as in an action at law in the district court; but no cause for taking the same need be shown.

SEC. 734. A copy of the statement, and of the notice for taking depositions with the service indorsed, and verified by affidavit if not served by an officer, shall be returned to the officer taking the depositions, and then with the depositions shall be sealed up and transmitted to the secretary of state with an indorsement thereon showing the nature of the papers, the names of the contesting parties, and the branch of the general assembly before which the contest is to be tried.

SEC. 735. The secretary shall deliver the same unopened to the presiding officer of the house in which the contest is to be tried, on or before the second day of the session, regular or special, of the general assembly next after taking the depositions, and the presiding officer shall immediately give notice to his house that such papers are in his possession.

SEC. 736. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to abridge the right of either branch of the general assembly to grant commissions to take depositions, or to send for and examine any witness it may desire to hear on such trial.

OF GOVERNOR.

SEC. 737. The election of any person declared duly elected to the office of governor or lieutenant-governor, may be contested by an eligible person who received votes for the office contested.

SEC. 738. The contestant shall, within thirty days after the proclamation of the election, deliver to the presiding officer of each house of the general assembly a notice of his intent to contest, and a specification of the grounds of such contest as before directed.

SEC. 739. As soon as the presiding officers have received the notice and specifications, they shall make out a notice directed to the incumbent, including a copy of the specifications, which shall be served by the sergeant-at-arms.
SEC. 740. The presiding officers shall also immediately make known to their respective houses that such notice and specifications have been received.

SEC. 741. Each house shall forthwith proceed, separately, to choose seven members of its own body in the following manner:
1. The names of members of each house, except the presiding officer, written on similar paper tickets, shall be placed in a box, the names of the senators in their presence by their secretary, the names of the representatives in their presence by their clerk;
2. The secretary of the senate in the presence of the senate, and the clerk of the house of representatives in the presence of the house, shall draw from their respective boxes the names of seven members each;
3. As soon as the names are thus drawn, the names of the members drawn by each house shall be communicated to the other, and entered on the journal of each house.

SEC. 742. The members thus drawn shall constitute a committee to try and determine the contested election, and for that purpose shall hold their meetings publicly at the place where the general assembly is sitting at such times as they may designate; and may adjourn from day to day, or to a day certain, not more than four days distant, until such trial is determined; shall have power to send for persons and papers, and to take all necessary means to procure testimony, extending like privileges to the contestant and the incumbent, and shall report their judgment to both branches of the general assembly, which report shall be entered on the journals of both houses.

SEC. 743. The testimony shall be confined to the matters contained in the specifications.

SEC. 744. The judgment of the committee pronounced in the final decision on the election shall be conclusive.

SEC. 745. The provisions of this chapter in relation to other contested elections are applied to a contested election for governor, when applicable, except as herein otherwise directed.

CHAPTER 7.

OF REMOVAL AND SUSPENSION FROM OFFICE.

SECTION 746. All county and township officers may be charged, tried, and removed from office for the causes following:
1. For habitual or willful neglect of duty;
2. For gross partiality;
3. For oppression;
4. For extortion;
5. For corruption;
6. For willful mal-administration in office;
7. Upon conviction of a felony;
8. For a failure to produce and fully account for all public funds and property in his hands at any inspection or settlement.

SEC. 747. Any person may make such a charge, and the district court shall have exclusive original jurisdiction thereof by the service of original notice.
REMOVAL AND SUSPENSION FROM OFFICE. [TITLE V.

SEC. 748. The proceedings shall be as nearly like those in other actions at law as the nature of the case admits, excepting where otherwise provided in this chapter. ¹

SEC. 749. The petition shall be by an accuser against the accused, and shall contain the charges with the necessary specifications under them and be verified by any elector.

SEC. 750. It will be sufficient that the notice require the accused to appear and answer the petition of A. B. (naming the accuser), for "official misdemeanors"; but a copy of the petition must be served with the notice.

SEC. 751. If the person who holds the office of clerk of the district and circuit court is the accused in either of those capacities, his removal or suspension shall operate in both courts and the petition may be filed with the county auditor, and both he and the clerk may issue subpœnas for witnesses, and the county auditor shall deliver the papers to the judge of the district court, on its sitting.

SEC. 752. If a continuance of the action take place beyond the return term, the court may suspend the accused from the functions of his office until the determination of the matter, if sufficient cause appear from testimony, or affidavits then presented; and if such suspension take place, the board of supervisors shall temporarily fill the office by appointment.

SEC. 753. When the accused is an officer of the court and is suspended, the court may supply his place by appointment for the term.

SEC. 754. The question of fact shall be tried as in other actions, and if the accused is found guilty, judgment shall be entered removing the officer from his office, and declaring the latter vacant; and a copy thereof shall be certified to the county auditor, who shall cause it to be entered in the election book.

SEC. 755. The accuser and the accused are liable to costs as in other actions.

SEC. 756. The judges of the district and circuit courts in their respective districts shall have authority, on their own motion, to suspend from office any clerk of those courts, or sheriff of a county, for any of the causes mentioned in this chapter coming to their own knowledge, or manifestly appearing from the papers or testimony in any proceeding in court. ¹

SEC. 757. Upon such suspension the court may direct the district attorney to file a petition in the name of the county; but it need not be verified.

SEC. 758. Such order of suspension shall be certified to the county auditor and be by him entered in the election book.

¹ The proceeding to disbar an attorney for illegal conduct as such is analogous to the proceeding provided for in sections 746, 747 and 749. The State v. Clarke, 46 Iowa, 155, 159.

¹ Where the district or circuit judge becomes satisfied that the public interest requires the suspension of the sheriff or clerk from office, he is authorized to suspend him, notwithstanding a petition cannot be filed and notice served before the close of the term. McCue v. The Circuit Court of Wapello County, 51 Iowa, 60.

Upon the suspension of the sheriff the person whom the board of supervisors may appoint is authorized to discharge the duties of the office, and not the deputy of the suspended officer. Id.

Where upon the suspension of the sheriff his deputy was temporarily appointed to discharge the duties of the office, and the board of supervisors afterward selected another person to temporarily fill the office, it was held, that it was competent for the court to decide, without an action of quo warranto, that the latter was entitled to the possession of the office. Id.
SUSPENSION OF STATE OFFICERS.

SEC. 759. Whenever, in the judgment of the governor, the public service requires it, he shall appoint a commission of three competent accountants who shall examine the books, papers, vouchers, moneys, securities and other documents in the possession or under the control of any state officer, shall make out a full, complete and specific statement of the transactions of said officer, with, for, or on behalf of the state, showing the true balances in each case and report the same to the governor with such suggestions as they may deem proper.

SEC. 760. Whenever any commission appointed as aforesaid, or under the provisions of section one hundred and thirty-two, of chapter nine, of title two of this code, shall report that any officer has been guilty of any defalcation or misappropriation of the public money, or that his accounts, papers and books are improperly or unsafely kept, and that the state is liable to suffer loss thereby, the governor shall forthwith suspend such officer from the exercise of his office, and require him to deliver all the money, books, papers and other property of the state to the governor to be disposed of as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 761. After such suspension, it shall be unlawful for such officer to exercise or attempt to exercise any of the functions of his office until such suspension shall be revoked, and any attempt to exercise said office after such suspension, shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and shall subject the offender for each offense to the penalty of not more than one year’s imprisonment in the county jail, and not more than one thousand dollars fine, to be recovered and enforced as provided by law.

SEC. 762. In every such case of suspension, the governor shall appoint some suitable person to fill, temporarily, the office, and such person having qualified as required by law, shall perform all the duties and enjoy all the rights to the said office belonging, until the removal of the suspension of his predecessor or the election of a successor.

SEC. 763. Whenever the governor shall suspend any such public officer, he shall direct the proper legal steps to be taken to indemnify the state from loss.

SEC. 764. The commissioners provided for in this chapter shall each receive the sum of three dollars per day, for the time actually employed in the performance of their duties.

SEC. 765. Said commissioners shall have power, when in session [to administer oaths], to issue subpoenas to call any person before them to testify in reference to any fact connected with their investigation; also to require such person to produce any papers or books which the district court might require to be produced.

CHAPTER 8.

OF DEPUTIES.

SECTION 766. The secretary, auditor, and treasurer of state, the superintendent of public instruction, the register of the state land office, each clerk of the district and circuit courts, county auditor, treasurer, sheriff, surveyor, and recorder, may appoint a deputy for whose acts he shall be responsible, and from whom he shall require What officers may appoint. R. §§ 421, 642, 643. Ch. 115, 12 G. A. Ch. 124, § 2, 12 G. A. Ch. 36, 14 G. A.
ADDITIONAL SECURITIES.

Powers of deputy.
R. § 643.
Amended by Ch. 4, 16 G. A.
Who may be appointed.
R. § 644.
Sheriff.
R. § 646.
Oath.
R. § 647.
Compensation.
R. § 648.

SEC. 767. In the absence or disability of the principal, the deputy shall perform the duties of his principal pertaining to his own office; but when any officer is required to act in conjunction with or in the place of another officer, his deputy cannot supply his place: [Provided, that in counties having two county seats, the deputy may hereafter perform all acts of the principal. a]

SEC. 768. The secretary, treasurer, and auditor of state can neither of them appoint either of the others his deputy; nor can either the clerk of the district court, auditor, recorder, treasurer, or sheriff of a county, appoint either of the others.

SEC. 769. The sheriff may appoint such number of deputies as he sees fit.

SEC. 770. Each deputy shall take the same oath as his principal, which shall be indorsed upon and filed with the certificate of his appointment.

SEC. 771. When a county officer receiving a salary is compelled by the pressure of the business of his office to employ a deputy, the board of supervisors may make a reasonable allowance to such deputy. a

CHAPTER 9.

OF ADDITIONAL SECURITY AND THE DISCHARGE OF SURETIES.

SEC. 772. Whenever the governor shall deem it advisable that the bonds of any state officer should be increased and the security enlarged, or a new bond given, he shall notify said officer of the fact, the amount of new or additional security to be given, and the time when the same shall be executed, which said new security shall be approved and filed as provided by law.

SEC. 773. Any officer or board who has the approval of another officer's bond, when of opinion that the public security requires it, upon giving ten days' notice to show cause to the contrary, may require him to give such additional security by a new bond, as may be deemed requisite, within a reasonable time to be prescribed.

a Prior to the amendment of this section it has been held that the deputy sheriff cannot supply the place of the sheriff, who is required to act with the clerk or his deputy in comparing the ballots with the lists of jurors, and correcting the same if necessary. The State v. Brandt, 41 Iowa, 593. Following Dutell v. The State, 3 G. Greene, 125.

A county officer cannot recover against the county for money paid as compensation to a deputy. The county is liable directly to the deputy, and not to the principal. Mahaska County v. Ingalls, 14 Id., 170.

But see Washington County v. Jones, 45 Id., 260, where it is held that the clerk is entitled to such additional allowance over his salary for the hire of a deputy as may be reasonable in view of the amount of labor demanded by the duties of his office.

See also Harvey v. Tama County, 46 Id., 592, in which it was held, that where the board of supervisors appointed a deputy treasurer, in pursuance of a written agreement with the treasurer that the services of such deputy should be paid for by him, and the services were rendered notwithstanding no allowance had been made by the board for their payment, the county was not liable therefor. This decision is based upon the provisions of section 771, rather than upon the agreement.
SEC. 774. If a requisition made under either of the foregoing sections be complied with, both the old and the new security shall be in force; and if not complied with, the office shall become and be declared vacant, and the proceeding be certified to the proper officer to be recorded in the election book or township record.

SEC. 775. When any surety on the bond of a civil officer conceives himself in danger by remaining surety, and desires to be relieved of his obligation, he may petition the approving officer or board above referred to for relief, stating the ground of his apprehension.

SEC. 776. The surety shall give the principal at least twenty-four hours notice of the presenting and filing of the petition, with a copy thereof. At the expiration of this notice, the approving officer may hear the matter or may postpone the hearing as the case permits or requires.

SEC. 777. If, upon the hearing, there appears substantial ground for apprehension, the approving officer or board may order the principal to give a new bond and to supply the place of the petitioning surety within a reasonable time to be prescribed; and upon such new bond being given, the petitioning surety upon the former bond shall be declared discharged from liability on the same for future acts; which order of discharge shall be entered in the proper election book, but the bond will continue binding upon those who do not petition for relief.

SEC. 778. If the new bond is not given as required, the office shall be declared vacant, and the order to that effect entered in the proper election book.

SEC. 779. If the proceedings relate to a justice of the peace and he is removed from office, the county auditor shall notify the proper township trustees, or clerk, of the removal.

SEC. 780. The approving officer may issue subpoenas in his official name for witnesses, compel their attendance, and swear them.

CHAPTER 10.

OF VACANCIES AND SPECIAL ELECTIONS.

SECTION 781. Every civil office shall be vacant upon the happening of either of the following events at any time before the expiration of the term of such office, as follows:

1. The resignation of the incumbent;
2. His death;
3. His removal from office;
4. The decision of a competent tribunal declaring his office vacant;
5. His ceasing to be a resident of the state, district, county, or township in which the duties of his office are to be exercised, or for which he may have been elected;

* The sureties in a new or substituted official bond, are not liable for moneys which came into the hands of their principal before its execution, v. Dickerson, 22 Iowa, 360.
VACANCIES AND SPECIAL ELECTIONS. [Title V.

Resignations: how made. R. § 663. Cb. 69, 10 G. A. Cb. 148, § 6, 13 G. A. Amended by Ch. 107, 17 G. A.

Vacancies in boards of state institutions: governor to be notified. Amended by Ch. 107, 17 G. A. Not to apply to state university. Governor to notify general assembly.

Term continues until successor qualifies.

6. A failure to elect at the proper election, there being no incumbent to continue in office until his successor is elected and qualified, nor other provision relating thereto;
7. A forfeiture of office as provided by any law of the state;
8. Conviction of an infamous crime, or of any public offense involving the violation of his oath of office;
9. The acceptance of a commission to any military office, either in the militia of this state or in the service of the United States, which requires the incumbent in the civil office to exercise his military duties out of the state for a period not less than sixty days.

Sec. 782. Resignation of civil officers may be made as follows:
1. By the governor to the general assembly, if in session, if not, to the secretary of state;
2. By senators and representatives in congress, and by all officers elected by the qualified voters of the state [or chosen by the general assembly], and by judges of courts of record, and district attorneys, to the governor;
3. By senators and representatives in the general assembly, to the presiding officer of their respective bodies, if in session, who shall immediately transmit information of the same to the governor; if such bodies are not in session, to the governor;
4. By all county officers to the board of supervisors, and by members of the board of supervisors, to the county auditor;
5. By all township officers, to the township clerk; and by the township clerk to the township trustees, or any one of them;
6. By all officers holding by appointment, to the officer or body by whom they were appointed.

[Sec. 2. In case of a vacancy from any cause, other than resignation or expiration of term, occurring in any of the boards of trustees or directors of state institutions, it shall be the duty of the secretary of the board wherein the vacancy shall happen, to notify the governor thereof immediately. Provided, That this section shall not apply to vacancies in the board of regents of the state university.]

[Sec. 3. Upon receiving notice of vacancies which are required to be filled by the general assembly, the governor shall at once notify that body thereof, if it be in session, and immediately upon its next convening if it be not. He shall also notify the board of regents of all vacancies occurring therein by resignation.]

(Approved March 25, 1878. Took effect April 2, 1878, by publication in newspapers.)

Sec. 783. Vacancies shall be filled as follows:
In the offices of clerk and reporter of the supreme court, by the supreme court;
In all other state offices, and in the membership of any board or commission created by the state, where no other method is specially provided, by the governor;
In county offices by the board of supervisors; and in the membership of such board by the county clerk, auditor, and recorder;
In township offices by the trustees, but where the offices of the three trustees are all vacant the clerk shall appoint, and if there be no clerk, the county auditor shall appoint.

Sec. 784. Every officer elected or appointed for a fixed term, shall hold office until his successor is elected and qualified, unless the statute under which he is elected or appointed expressly declares the contrary; provided, that this section shall not be construed in any way to pre-
vent the removal or suspension of such officer during or after his term, in cases provided by law.

SEC. 785. Appointments under the provisions of this chapter shall be in writing, and continue until the next election at which the vacancy can be filled and until a successor is elected and qualified, and be filed with the secretary or proper township clerk, or in the proper county office, respectively.

SEC. 786. Persons appointed to office as herein provided, shall qualify in the same manner as those elected, within a time to be prescribed in their appointments, and the provisions of the chapter relating to qualification for office are extended to them.

SEC. 787. A person appointed as herein contemplated, may be removed by the officer appointing, and no person can be appointed who has been removed from office within one year.

SEC. 788. When a vacancy occurs in a public office, possession shall be taken of the office room, and of the books, papers, and all things pertaining to the office, to be held until the election or appointment and qualification of a successor, as follows:

Of the office of the county auditor, by the clerk of the district court;

Of that of the clerk or treasurer, by the county auditor;

Of any of the state officers, by the governor; or in his absence or inability at the time of the occurrence, as follows:

Of the secretary, by the treasurer;

Of the auditor, register of the land office, or superintendent of public instruction, by the secretary;

Of the treasurer, by the secretary and auditor, who shall make an inventory of the money and warrants therein, sign the same, and transmit it to the governor if he be in the state; and the secretary shall take the keys of the safes and desks after depositing the books, papers, money, and warrants therein, and the auditor shall take the key of the office room.

SEC. 789. Vacancies occurring in the township offices, ten days; in county offices, fifteen days; and in all other public elective offices, thirty days prior to a general election, shall be filled thereat. When a vacancy occurs in the office of representative in congress, or senator or representative in the general assembly, and the body in which such vacancy exists will convene prior to such election, the governor shall order a special election to fill such vacancy at the earliest practicable time, and ten days notice of such election shall be given.

SEC. 790. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of a senator or representative in the general assembly, the auditor of the county in which such vacancy occurs shall notify the governor of such fact and the cause of the vacancy; and if more than one county is represented in the district in which such vacancy may occur, then such notice shall be given by the auditor of the county in which the late member resided.

*In the County of Wapello v. Bingham, 10 Iowa, 39, it was held that where a county treasurer was re-elected he should have qualified anew, and having continued in office the second term without qualifying anew he did not legally hold over, but remained treasurer de facto only, and that the sureties on the bond executed for his first term, were not liable for his delinquencies in office after the expiration of that term.

*The term of office of a justice of the peace appointed to fill a vacancy continues only until the next election, when the vacancy can be filled, and until a successor is elected and qualified. Desmond v. McCarthy, 17 Iowa, 525.
SPECIAL ELECTIONS.

SEC. 791. The provisions relating to general elections, shall govern special elections except where otherwise provided by law.

SEC. 792. In all cases where special elections are held to fill vacancies in the offices of senator or representative in the general assembly, or representative in congress, the board of county canvassers shall meet at twelve o'clock noon, on the second day after said election, to canvass the votes cast at such election, and the auditor, within four days after such election, shall transmit to the secretary of state an abstract of the votes cast at said election, if there be more than one county in the district.

SEC. 793. Within fifteen days after said election, in the case last mentioned, the board of state canvassers shall meet and canvass the votes cast to fill such vacancy, and if the returns have not been received from all the counties composing said district, they may adjourn to such day as they deem necessary, not exceeding ten, for the purpose of receiving said returns.

SEC. 794. Whenever a vacancy occurs in the office of a justice of the peace or constable more than thirty days prior to any general election, the county auditor shall immediately notify the clerk of the township in which the vacancy exists, and the township clerk, within five days after receiving such notice, shall notify each of the trustees of his township in writing, fixing the time and place that they shall meet for the purpose of filling such vacancy by appointment. Such notice may be served by any constable of the township, and shall be served at least five days prior to such meeting.

SEC. 795. The trustees shall meet in accordance with such notice and fill such vacancy, and in five days after such appointment has been made, the township clerk shall record it in the township record book, and shall cause a notice to be served upon the person so appointed, informing him of his appointment, by any constable in the township in the manner prescribed by law for the service of notices, and any person so appointed and notified, shall qualify within ten days after such notice has been served upon him. The auditor may approve of the bond of a justice of the peace and constable so appointed, by the recommendation of the sufficiency of the sureties upon such bond, signed by any member of the board of supervisors.
Title VI.  
Of Revenue.  

Chapter 1.  
Of the Assessment of Taxes.  

Section 796. The board of supervisors of each county shall, annually, at their September session, levy the following taxes upon the assessed value of the taxable property in the county:  
1. For state revenue, one and a-half mills on a dollar, or such rate as may be directed by the executive council, not exceeding two mills on a dollar;  
2. For ordinary county revenue, including the support of the poor, not more than four mills on a dollar and a poll-tax of fifty cents;  
(By chapter 28, laws of 1874, subdivision 2 of section 796 of the code was amended as follows:)

[Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That subdivision two of section 796 of the code of 1873 be and the same is hereby amended by striking out the word "four" in the second line of said subdivision two of section 796 of the code of 1873, and inserting in lieu thereof the word "six:" provided, that the provisions hereof shall not apply to counties having a population exceeding 14,000 inhabitants] [except to counties having an area exceeding nine hundred square miles, and to such counties the provisions hereof shall apply.]  
3. For support of schools, not less than one, nor more than three mills on a dollar;  
4. For making and repairing bridges, not more than three mills on a dollar.

*The power to levy the requisite taxes is given to the board of supervisors. Hill v. Wolfe, 28 Iowa, 577, 579. The second subdivision of this section was intended to invest the board of supervisors with all the authority necessary to raise the county revenue, including whatever may be necessary for the payment of debts. The limitations in this subdivision have the same controlling operation which those in a city charter have upon the power of municipal taxation. And one who becomes a creditor of a county is presumed to do so in view of the existing law, and cannot complain if his debt exceed its power of immediate payment. The Iowa R. Land Co. v. Sac County, 39 Iowa, 124. Section 3049 of the code confers no independent power of taxation, and does not require a county or other municipal corporation to levy a tax in excess of the maximum rate of taxation allowed by the statute. Id. It is not within the power of the board of supervisors to bind the county by the offer of a reward for the arrest of persons charged with the commission of a crime, but they may offer a reward for the recovery of money which has been stolen from the county. Hawk v. Marion County, 48 Id., 472.
Sec. 797. The following classes of property are not to be taxed, and they may be omitted from the assessments herein required:

1. The property of the United States and of this state, including university, agricultural college and school lands, and all property, leased to the state; the property of a county, township, city, incorporated town, or school district, when devoted entirely to the public use and not held for pecuniary profit; public grounds, including all places for the burial of the dead; fire engines, and all implements for extinguishing fires, with the grounds used exclusively for their buildings and for the meetings of the fire companies; all public libraries, grounds, and buildings of literary, scientific, benevolent, agricultural, and religious institutions, and societies devoted solely to the appropriate objects of these institutions, not exceeding six hundred and forty acres in extent, and not leased or otherwise used with a view to pecuniary profit; and all property leased to agricultural, charitable institutions, and benevolent societies, and so devoted during the term of such lease; provided, that all deeds by which such property is held shall be duly filed for record before the property therein described shall be omitted from the assessment;

2. The books, papers, and apparatus belonging to the above institutions, used solely for the purposes above contemplated, and the like property of students in any such institution used for their education;

3. Money and credits belonging exclusively to such institutions, and devoted solely to sustaining them, but not exceeding in amount or income the sum prescribed by their charter;

4. Animals not hereafter specified, the wool shorn from sheep belonging to the person giving the list, his farm produce harvested within one year previous to the listing, private libraries not exceeding three hundred dollars in value, family pictures, kitchen furniture, beds and bedding requisite for each family, all wearing apparel in actual use, and all food provided for the family; but no person from whom a compensation for board or lodging is received or expected, is to be considered a member of a family within the intent of this clause;

5. The polls or estates, or both, of persons who by reason of age or infirmity may, in the opinion of the assessor, be unable to contribute to the public revenue; such opinion, and the fact on which it is based, being in all cases reported to the board of equalization by the assessor, or any other person, and subject to reversal by them;

6. The farming utensils of any person who makes his livelihood by farming, and the tools of any mechanic, not in either case to exceed three hundred dollars in value;

7. Government lands entered or located, or lands purchased from this state, shall not be taxed for the year in which the entry, location, or purchase is made.*

* Lands granted by the United States to the state, and by the state to the counties as indemnity for swamp lands granted to the state under the acts of congress relating thereto, were not taxable prior to the act of 1870, chapter 187, though lying in a county different from that owning the lands in question. The County of Guthrie v. The County of Carroll, 14 Iowa, 108. An entry of land, under the homestead act of congress, does not divest the United States of the title until five years from the date of filing the declaratory statement, and prior to that time the land is not subject to taxation. Moriarty v. Boone County, 39 Id., 644. Lands granted to railroads under the various acts of congress and of the general assembly are
CHAP. 1.

ASSESSMENT OF TAXES.

SEC. 798. For every acre of forest trees planted and cultivated for timber within the state, the trees thereon not being more than twelve feet apart and kept in a healthy condition, the sum of one hundred dollars shall be exempted from taxation upon the owner's assessment, for ten years after each acre is so planted. [Provided, that such exemption be applied only to the realty owned by the party claiming the exemption, not to exceed one hundred and sixty acres of land, upon which the trees are grown, and in a growing condition.] For every acre of fruit trees planted and suitably cultivated within the state, the trees thereon not being more than thirty-three feet apart and kept in a healthy condition, the sum of fifty dollars shall be exempted from taxation upon the owner's assessment, for five years after each acre is planted. Such exemption shall be made by the assessor at the time of the annual assessment, upon satisfactory proof that the party claiming the same has complied with this section; and the assessor shall return to the board of equalization the name of each person claiming exemption, the quantity of lands planted to timber or fruit trees, and the amount deducted from the valuation of his property; [Provided, that the amount so deducted shall not exceed one-half of the valuation of the realty on which such exemption is claimed.]

(Section 799 was repealed and a substitute enacted in lieu thereof by chapter 45, laws of 1874; and by chapter 50 of the laws of 1878, the substituted section is repealed.)

not taxable until the year after they are patented. The McGregor & M. R. Co. v. Brown, 37 Iowa, 365.

Parol evidence is admissible to show that a railroad company has fraudulently prevented the issuance to it of patents to lands, for the purpose of avoiding taxation thereon. The M. & M. R. Co. v. Brown, 39 Id., 655.

If property which the legislature has declared to be liable to taxation is to be exempted from bearing its due proportion of the public burdens, the exemption must rest upon some clear and just ground; and courts are not justified in indulging in nice distinctions to defeat the legislative will. Morsemen v. Younkin et al., 27 Id., 350.

Lands purchased by a county for its own protection upon a judgment in its favor, are not held for "pecuniary profit," but for public use, and are not taxable. Gibson v. Howe, 37 Id., 168.

Lands granted by the state are not taxable so long as it holds the title thereto. Goodrich v. Beaman, 37 Id., 563.

Where a county bound by contract to convey its swamp lands to a railroad company refuses to do so, it will be thereby estopped from afterward claiming that during such time the title was in the company and subject to taxation. The Iowa L. & R. Co. v. Story Co., 38 Iowa, 45.

Nor would such lands in any case be taxable before their conveyance by the county, if it were not then known what particular lands the company would be entitled to. There must have been a definite designation of the lands. Id. Following C. R. & M. R. Ry Co. v. Woodbury Co., 29 Id., 247.

Nor would such lands, while held as the property of the county, be taxable under section 711 of the revision (section 791 of code), which exempts from taxation property of the state or county, when not held for pecuniary profit. Id.

Under this section, all property, including the residence of professors upon the grounds of literary institutions and the dwellings of clergymen owned by religious societies, and used exclusively for such dwellings without income to the owners, which is proper and appropriate to effectuate the objects of the institutions or societies, is exempt from taxation. The Trustees of Griswold College v. The State of Iowa, 40 Id., 276.

This provision of the statute is not in conflict with section 3 of article 1 of the state constitution.

A water company which supplies a city with water, at rates regulated by the city council, and which, by the provisions of the ordinance conferring its powers may be purchased by the city at a fixed price, is, nevertheless, a private corporation, and its property is subject to taxation. In the matter of the appeal of the Des Moines Water Co., 48 Id., 324.

Since the primary and exclusive use of the real and personal property of such corporation is not for the extinction of fires, both are subject to taxation. Id.

The real and personal property of such corporation may be assessed to the company, and must be so assessed when the shares of stock have not been otherwise assessed. Id.

The land, buildings, machinery and water mains are all real property, and the mains are subject to assessment in the township where the machinery which propels the water through them is situated. Id.
ASSESSMENT OF TAXES. [TITLE VI.

WHEN PROPERTY SECURED.

Sec. 800. [The board of supervisors shall have power to rebate in whole or in part the taxes of any person whose buildings, crops, stock, or other property has been destroyed by fire, tornado or other unavoidable casualty] if said property shall not have been sold for taxes, or if said taxes have not been in default for thirty days at the time of destruction. But the loss for which such rebate is allowed, shall be such only as is not covered by insurance.

TAXABLE PROPERTY, AND LISTING THEREOF.

Sec. 801. All other property, real or personal, is subject to taxation in the manner directed. Ferry franchises and toll-bridges, for the purposes of this title, are considered as real property. Horses, cattle, mules, asses, sheep, swine, and money, whether in possession or on deposit, and including bank bills, money, property, or labor due from solvent debtors on contract or on judgment, mortgages and other like securities, and accounts bearing interest, property situated in this state belonging to any bank, or company, incorporated or otherwise, whether incorporated by this or any other state, public stocks or loans, household furniture, including gold and silver plate, musical instruments, watches and jewelry, private libraries, for their value exceeding three hundred dollars, carriages, threshing machines, and every description of vehicle, farming utensils, machines and machinery, and professional libraries for their aggregate value over three hundred dollars, boats and vessels of every description, wherever registered or licensed, and whether navigating the waters of this state or not, if owned either wholly or in part by inhabitants of this state, to the amount owned in this state. Any and all lands in this state which are owned or held by any other county or counties claiming title under locations with swamp land indemnity script, or otherwise, shall be taxed the same as other real estate within the limits of the county. [The shares of stock of mutual loan and building associations, shall be assessed at their cash value, but that only the unredeemed shares of such stock shall be taxed, and such unredeemed shares shall be listed to the individual owners thereof.]

The property of railroads is subject to taxation, and a municipal corporation, authorized by its charter to levy and collect taxes upon "all taxable property within its limits," may levy and collect a tax upon property belonging to railroads the same as other property, and this notwithstanding the provisions of chapter 190, acts of the twelfth general assembly. Cole, J., dissenting. The Dunleith & Dubuque Bridge Co. v. The City of Dubuque, 32 Iowa, 427.

The property of railroad companies is required, by section 2, article 8, of the state constitution, to be taxed the same as that of individuals—that is, the legislature is required to impose the burden of taxation upon the property of corporations for procuring profit, the same as or equally with, that of individuals. The property of this class of corporations shall bear the same burdens of taxation as are imposed upon that of individuals; each shall be taxed for the same objects, and in the same degree, so that individuals shall not be required to pay any taxes on their property which are not also assessed and laid upon the property of corporations of the class named, nor in any greater proportion. When the legislature provides for taxing the property of individuals, this clause of the constitution requires it to tax the property of corporations for pecuniary profit, to the same extent and for the same purposes. City of Davenport v. The Chicago, R. I. & P. R'y Co., 38 Id., 633; see, also, The City of Dubuque v. The Ills. Cent. R'y Co., 39 Id., 96.

Taxable property in lands includes every species of title, inchoate or complete; it embraces rights which lie in contract, executory as well as executed. Stockdale v. Treas. of Webster Co., 12 Id., 536. Lands included in the grant for the construction of railroads in this state, made by act of congress of May 15, 1856, are subject to taxation by the state after the railroad companies to which they were granted have acquired the title in fee, and before they had been alienated by the companies. The B. & M. R. R'y Co. v.
SEC. 802. The term "credit" as used in this title, includes every claim and demand for money, labor, or other valuable thing, and every annuity or sum of money receivable at stated periods, and all money or property of any kind secured by deed, mortgage, or otherwise; but pensions of the United States, or any of them, and salaries or payments expected for services to be rendered, are not included in the above term.

SEC. 803. Every inhabitant of this state, of full age and sound mind, shall assist the assessor in listing all property subject to taxation in this state of which he is the owner, or has the control or management, in the manner hereinafter directed; the property of a ward is to be listed by his guardian; of a minor, by his father if living, if not, by his mother if living, and if not, by the persons having the property in charge; of a married woman, by herself or husband; of a beneficiary for whom property is held in trust, by the trustee, and the personal property of a decedent, by the executor; of a body corporate, company, society, or partnership, by its principal accounting officer, agent, or partner. Property under mortgage or lease is to be listed by and taxed to the mortgagor or lessor, unless it be listed by the mortgagee or lessee.

Hayne, 19 Id., 137; Stockdale v. Trans. of Webster Co., 12 Id., 536; Iowa Homestead Company v. Webster Co., 21 Id., 221.

Lands held by the United States in trust for certain grantees, are subject to taxation as the property of such grantees. Stockdale v. Webster Co., 12 Id., 536.

Lands entered with military land warrants by the warrantee or his heirs, are exempt from taxation under the fifth subdivision of section six of the act of congress admitting the state of Iowa into the Union. Sands v. The County of Adams, 11 Id., 577.

But lands entered with military land warrants by the assignees of the warrants are not exempt from taxation under said act of congress. Id.

Land acquired from the government of the United States after the time fixed by law for the completion of the assessment for the current year, is exempt from taxation until the following assessment. Des Moines Navigation & Ry Co. v. Polk County, 10 Id., 1; Tollman v. The Treasurer of Butler Co., 12 Id., 531.

A mortgage made by a railroad company upon its depot grounds, road and rolling stock situated in this state, is not subject to taxation upon the failure of the mortgagee to list, when the holder or owner of the mortgage is a non-resident of the state. The City of Davenport v. The M. & M. Ry Co., 12 Id., 439.

Agricultural college lands leased by the trustees of the college under chapter 117, laws of 1864, providing that the lessee shall pay six per cent per annum upon the appraised value of the land, with the privilege of purchasing the same at the expiration of the lease at the appraised value at the date thereof, are not taxable. Trustees of Agricultural College v. Webster Co., 34 Id., 141.

Lands granted to the state by congress, and by the state to a county as indemnity for swamp lands granted to the state under the various acts of congress relating thereto, were not taxable prior to the act of 1870, chapter 187, though lying in a county different from that owning the lands in question, and to which the grant was made. The County of Guthrie v. The County of Carroll, Id., 105. But said lands were liable to taxation for 1870, under said chapter 187. Id.

Mortgages before foreclosure, are choses in action, and as such attach to the person of the holder, and are taxable at the place of his domicile. They are not taxable in this state when the owners reside out of the state. City of Davenport v. The M. & M. Ry Co., 12 Id., 538.

The annual premiums of an insurance company received by an agent thereof residing in a city, are not subject to taxation as personal property, under the general power conferred upon a city by its charter to provide for the taxation and assessment of all taxable property within the city. The City of Dubuque v. The N. W. Life Insurance Co., 29 Id., 9.

Such premiums are in the nature of gross income and do not constitute property in its proper sense. Id.

A mortgage for the purchase money of land is not exempt from taxation. McGregor's Executors v. Vanpel, 24 Id., 406.

Where a resident of this state had deposited for safe keeping in a bank in Illinois, certain promissory notes belonging to him, but which had never been brought by him into this state, it was held that they were subject to taxation here. Hunter v. The Board of Supervisors et al., 33 Id., 376.

The notes in such case are merely the evidence of the debts or rights represented, and these follow the person of the owner. Id.
ASSessment of taxes. [title VI]

Who deemed owners. R. § 716.

SEC. 804. Commission merchants and all persons trading and dealing on commission, and assignees authorized to sell, when the owner of the goods does not reside in the county, are, for the purpose of taxation, to be deemed the owners of the property in their possession.

SEC. 805. Any person required to list property belonging to another shall list it in the same county in which he would be required to if it were his own, except as herein otherwise directed, but he shall list it separately from his own, giving the assessor the name of the person or estate to whom it belongs; but the undivided property of a person deceased, belonging to his heirs, may be listed as belonging to his heirs without enumerating them.

SEC. 806. When a person is doing business in more than one county, the property and credits existing in any one of the counties shall be listed and taxed in that county, and the credits not existing or pertaining especially to the business in any county, shall be listed and taxed in that where the principal place of business may be. Any individual of a partnership is liable for the taxes due from the firm.

SEC. 807. Every insurance company doing business in this state, except joint stock and mutual companies organized under the laws of this state, shall, at the time of making the annual statements as required by law, pay into the state treasury as taxes, two and one-half per cent of the gross amount of premiums received in this state during the preceding year, taking duplicate receipts therefor, one of which shall be filed with the auditor; and upon the filing of said receipts, and not till then, the said auditor shall issue the annual certificate as provided by law; and the said sum of two and one-half per cent shall be in full for all taxes, state and local.

SEC. 808. Lands, lots, and other real estate belonging to any railway company, not exclusively used in the operation of the several roads, and all railway bridges across the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, shall be subject to assessment and taxation on the same basis as the property of individuals in the several counties where situated.

SEC. 809. No real estate used by railway corporations for road-beds, shall be included in the assessment to individuals of the adjacent property, but all such real estate shall be deemed to be the property of such companies for the purpose of taxation; nor shall real estate, occupied for and used as a public highway, be assessed and taxed as part of adjacent lands whence the same was taken for such public purpose.

SEC. 810. All railway property not specified in section eight hundred and eight of this chapter, shall be taxed upon the assessment made by the executive council as provided in chapter five of title ten, at the same rates, by the same officers, and for the same purposes as individual property under the provisions of this chapter; and all provisions of this title relating to the levy and collection of taxes shall apply to the taxes so levied upon railway property.

SEC. 811. All property, real and personal, including their franchises, owned by telegraph and express companies, shall be listed and assessed for taxation and shall be subject to the same levies as the property of individuals.

* The personal property left by a decedent is, as a general rule, to be assessed in the county of which he died a resident, and in which administration is granted, rather than in the county where his executor resides. If different from that sections 714 and 716 of the revision (§ § 803 and 805 of the code of 1873) do not change this rule. McGregor's Exrs. v. Vanpel, 24 Iowa, 436.
SEC. 812. All taxable property shall be taxed each year, and personal property shall be listed and assessed each year, in the name of the owner thereof on the first day of January; [except moneys and credits of associations organized under the general incorporation laws of this state, for the purpose of transacting a banking business, and moneys and credits of private bankers and others who have loaned money, bought notes, mortgages, or other securities within the year previous to the time of assessing; in every such instance the average value of the moneys and credits which have been in the possession or under the control of the person making the list during the year previous to the time of making such assessment, shall be listed for taxation:] real property shall be listed and valued in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-three and each second year thereafter, and shall be assessed at its true cash value, having regard to its quality, location, and natural advantages, the general improvement of the vicinity, and all other elements of its value; and in each year in which real estate is not regularly assessed, the assessor shall list and value any real property not included in the previous assessment.

SEC. 813. Depreciated bank notes, and the stock of corporations and companies, shall be assessed at their cash value; credits shall be listed at such sum as the person listing them believes will be received or can be collected thereon, and annuities, at the value which the person listing believes them to be worth in money.

SEC. 814. In making up the amount of money or credits which any person is required to list, or have listed and assessed, he will be entitled to deduct from the gross amount, all debts in good faith owing by him, but no acknowledgment of indebtedness not founded on actual consideration, and no such acknowledgment made for the purpose of being so deducted, shall be considered a debt within the intent of this section, and so much only of any liability of such person as security for another shall be deducted, as the person making the list believes he is equitably or legally bound to pay, and so much only as he believes he will be compelled to pay on account of the inability of the principal debtor, and if there are other sureties able to contribute, then so much only as he in whose name the list is made will be bound to contribute; but no person will be entitled to any deduction on account of any obligations of any kind given to any insurance company for the premiums of insurance, nor on account of any unpaid subscription to any institution, society, corporation, or company; and no person shall be entitled to any deduction on account

* A banker is liable to taxation only for such moneys and credits as are in his possession as owner, and not for those which he may hold as the custodian of others. Bank deposits are taxable to the depositors and not to the bank. Branch v. The Town of Marengo, 43 Iowa, 600.

Where the assessor employed another to make the valuations of property, which were afterward submitted him for correction and approval, the assessment thus made was held not invalid. Snell v. City of Fort Dodge, 45 Id., 564.

Under our law all property is assessed at the value and to the owner thereof on the first day of January of the current year. Parsons v. Childs, 36 Id., on p. 110.

Improvements upon real property, though made at the expense of the personal estate of the owner, and diminishing the amount of personality subject to taxation, are not to be regarded as taxable property until the real estate is again assessed in the manner provided by law. Richards v. Wapello County, 43 Id., 507.

* See United States Express Co. v. Ellison, 28 Iowa, 370, 376, as to how depreciated bank notes and corporation stocks are to be assessed.
of any indebtedness contracted for the purchase of United States bonds, or other non-taxable property.\(^7\)

SEC. 815. Any person owning, or having in his possession, or under his control, within this state, with authority to sell the same, any personal property purchased with a view of its being sold at a profit, or which has been consigned to him from any place out of this state to be sold within the same, shall be held to be a merchant for the purposes of this title; such property shall be listed for taxation, and in estimating the value thereof, the merchant shall take the average value of such property in his possession or under his control during the next year previous to the time of assessing, and if he has not been engaged in the business so long, then he shall take the average during such time as he shall have been so engaged, and if he be commencing, he shall take the value of the property at the time of assessment.\(^a\)

SEC. 816. Any person who purchases, receives, or holds personal property of any description for the purpose of adding to the value thereof by any process of manufacturing, packing of meats, refining, purifying, or by the combination of different materials, with a view of making gain or profit by so doing, and by selling the same, shall be held to be a manufacturer for the purposes of this title, and he shall list for taxation the average value of such property in his hands, estimated as directed in the preceding section; but the value shall be estimated upon those materials only which enter into the combination or manufacture.\(^b\)

SEC. 817. Any person acting as the agent of another, and having in his possession, or under his control or management, any money, notes, and credits, or personal property belonging to such other person, with a view to investing or loaning, or in any other manner using the same for pecuniary profit, shall be required to list the same at the real value, and such agent shall be personally liable for the tax on the same; and if he refuse to render the list, or to swear to the same, the amount of such money, property, notes, or credits, may be listed and valued according to the best knowledge and judgment of the assessor, subject to the provisions of section eight hundred and twenty-four of this chapter.

**BANKING ASSOCIATIONS.**

SEC. 818. All shares of the banking associations organized within this state, pursuant to the provisions of the acts of congress to procure a national currency secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, held by any person or body corporate, shall be included in the valuation of the

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\(^7\) While this section and a similar enactment in the state of Ohio are almost identical, § 30 of article 8, of the constitution of Iowa, and § 2 of article 12 of the constitution of Ohio, are so essentially different that a determination of the constitutionality of one statute is not an authority for the construction of the other. *Mackioid v. City of Davenport*, 17 Iowa, 319.

\(^a\) A person engaged in buying and packing pork is deemed to be a "merchant" for the purposes of taxation, and, in listing his merchandise for taxation, is entitled to estimate the average value thereof during the year next before the time of assessment. *McCagn v. Roberts*, Treasurer, 25 Iowa, 152.

\(^b\) The fact that property was purchased and held with a view to selling it out of the state, and that it was so sold; or the fact that the property was purchased on credit or with borrowed capital, will not relieve the owner of taxation thereon. The debts owing by him may be deducted from his "moneys and credits," but not from his general property. *McCagn v. Roberts*, Treasurer, 25 Iowa, 152.
personal property of such person or body corporate in the assessment
of taxes in the township, incorporated town, or city, where such banking
association is located and not elsewhere, whether the holder thereof
resides there or not, but not at a greater rate than is assessed on other
moneyed capital in the hands of individuals.  

Sec. 819. The principal accounting officer of each of said associations,
between the first and fifteenth days of January of each year,
shall list the shares of the association, giving the assessor the name of
each person owning shares, and the amount owned by each; and for
the purpose of securing the collection of taxes assessed upon said
shares, each banking association shall be liable to pay the same as the
agent of each of its shareholders, under the provisions of section eight
hundred and seventeen; and the association shall retain so much of
any dividend belonging to any shareholder as shall be necessary to
pay any taxes levied upon his shares.

Sec. 820. If, at any time, congress shall amend the acts aforesaid,
then each assessor shall assess the shares in any such national bank in
such manner as to conform to such amended act of congress: provided,
that such shares shall not be assessed at a greater rate than is imposed
by law on other moneyed capital in the hands of individuals in this
state.

Classification of Property.

Sec. 821. The board of supervisors of each county, shall, at their
meeting in January in each year, classify the several descriptions of
property to be assessed, for the purpose of equalizing such assessment;
and the county auditor shall deliver to each assessor in the county, on
or before the fifteenth day of January in each year, a certificate of
such classification, together with a suitable plat of his township on
which to check each parcel of land assessed, and suitable books in
duplicate, properly ruled and headed, in which to enter the following
items:

1. The name of the individual, corporation, company, society,
partnership, or firm, to whom any property shall be taxable;
2. His or their lands, by township, range, section, or part of sec-
tion, and when such part is not a congressional division or subdivision,
some other description sufficient to identify it; and town lots, naming
the town in which they are situated, and their proper description by

* While the capital of national banks cannot
be taxed by state authority, the shares of stock-
holders therein may be, in a rate not exceeding
that imposed upon the shares of banks organi-
ized in and by the authority of the state. Hub-
bard et al. v. The Board of Supervisors of
Johnson County, and other cases, 23 Iowa, 139.

In the case of the assessment of a tax wholly
unauthorized, it is not necessary, before filing a
petition to enjoin its collection, for the aggrieved
party to make application for relief to the board
of supervisors. Id.

In a proceeding to restrain the collection of
such unauthorized tax, the county treasurer is a
proper party. Id.

4 Chapter 153 of the laws of 1868, being the
same substantially as sections 818, 819 and 820
of the code, providing for the taxation of shares
in national banks, held authorized and valid
under the 41st section of the act of congress of
June 3, 1864, and that of February 10, 1868.
Morseman v. Younkin, Treasurer, et al., 27
Iowa, 350.

An assessment against a stockholder in a bank
organized under the national banking law does
not authorize the seizure of the property of the
bank to satisfy the tax. First National Bank
of Iowa City v. Hershire, 31 Id., 18.

Whether the bank would be held liable for
the payment of such tax in a proceeding against
it, quere? Id.
number and block, or otherwise, according to the system of numbering in the town;

3. Personal property as follows: number of cattle, number of horses, number of mules, number of sheep, number of swine over six months old, number of carriages and vehicles of every description, with a separate column for the value of each; value of merchandise, amount of capital employed in manufacture, amount of money and credits, amount of taxable furniture, amount of stock or shares in any corporation or company, not required by law to be otherwise listed and taxed, amount of taxable farming utensils or mechanics' tools, amount of all other personal property not enumerated, and the number of polls; and a column for remarks. But no entry shall be made on said books of any animal under the age of one year, except as above provided.

DUTY OF ASSESSOR.

Sec. 822. Each assessor shall enter upon the discharge of the duties of his office on the third Monday in January in each year, and shall, with the assistance of each person assessed, or who may be required by law to list property belonging to another, enter in the books furnished him for that purpose, the several items specified in the preceding section; entering the names of the persons assessed in alphabetical order, so far as practicable, by allotting to each letter its requisite number of pages in each of the said books. He shall note opposite each piece or parcel of property by him assessed, in a column of his book prepared for that purpose, the number of the highway, independent school district, district township, or subdistrict in which said property is situated.

Sec. 823. The assessor shall list every person in his township, and assess all the property, personal and real, therein, except such as is heretofore specifically exempted; and any person who shall refuse to assist in making out a list of his property, or of any property which he is by law required to assist in listing, or who shall refuse to make the oath required by the next section, shall forfeit the sum of one hundred dollars, to be recovered in the name of the county for the use of common schools therein; and the assessor shall assess such person according to the best information he can get.

Sec. 824. The assessor shall administer an oath, or affirmation, to each person assessed, to the effect that he has given in a full, true, and correct inventory of all the taxable property owned by him, and all property which he is required by law to list, to the best of his knowledge and belief; and in case any one refuses to make such oath, or

* The mains and pipes of a gas company are mere appurtenances to the reality on which the works are situated and the assessment of the reality, described by lots and blocks in a city, held, to include such mains and pipes; and that where they are erroneously assessed as personal property, and the tax has been paid upon the reality thus described, the treasurer has no authority to sell the same for the alleged delinquent tax on the personality. The Capital City Gas L. Co. v. The Charter O. Ins. Co. et al., 51 Iowa, 31.

f R, who resided in South township, had certain cattle fed during the winter months in Scott township of the same county, listed them for taxation in the former and they were also assessed in the latter, where they happened to be on the first of January. Held, that they were subject to taxation only in the township in which the owner resided. Rhyno v. Madison County, 43 Iowa, 632.

It is impossible to establish a general rule with respect to the taxation of movable property which happens temporarily to be in another jurisdiction than that of the owner, but it may be said that it is not necessarily subject to assessment in the township where it is found on the first day of January. Id.
affirmation, the assessor shall note the fact in the column of remarks opposite such person's name, and should it afterwards appear that such person so refusing has not given a full list of his property, or that which he was by law required to list, any property so omitted shall be entered on the book at double its ordinary assessable value, and taxed accordingly.

SEC. 825. Each assessor shall, on or before the first Monday in April of each year, deliver to the clerk of his township, one of the assessment books, to be used by the trustees for the equalization of assessments, and for the levy of taxes for township and highway purposes. Said book shall have the several columns of numbers and values correctly footed up, and amount of personal property assessed to each person carried forward into a column under the head of "total personal property"; the other book he shall return to the office of the county auditor, on or before the third Monday in May of each year, which book shall be a correct copy of the first, after the same has been corrected by the township board of equalization.  

SEC. 826. When the name of the owner of any real estate is unknown, it shall be lawful to assess such real estate without connecting therewith any name, but inscribing at the head of the page the words, "owners unknown," and such property, whether lands or town lots, shall be listed, as near as practicable, in the order of the numbers thereof; and no one description shall comprise more than one town lot, or more than the sixteenth part of a section or other smallest subdivision of the land according to the government surveys, except in cases where the boundaries are so irregular that it cannot be described in the usual manner in accordance with such surveys.  

* See opinion of Day, J., in Rhyno v. Madison Co., 43 Iowa, on p. 584.

While it is required by this section that the assessor shall return the assessment book to the county auditor, yet there was no provision of the code, or law in force in 1868, that required any notice whatever to be taken of such fact in the minute book, or that an assessment had been made. Per Seevers, Ch. J., in Easton v. Savery et al., 44 Iowa, on p. 655.

Lands may be sold in tracts greater than forty acres when so assessed; for while subdivisions that are assessed separately, or are in fact distinct, cannot be sold in gross, a subdivision or tract, though greater than forty acres, may be sold in a body if thus assessed; and such sale will not, for that reason, be declared illegal, when it does not appear that the taxes due upon the tract could have been satisfied by the sale of a part thereof. Corbin v. DeWolf, 25 Iowa, 124; Ware v. Thompson, 29 Id., 65; Stewart v. Corbin, 25 Id., 144; Eldridge v. Kuehl, 29 Id., 160.

A tax deed is void upon its face, when the records of the county disclosed the name of the owner, will not invalidate a sale of the land for taxes. The presumption will obtain that the assessor did his duty, and that the name of the owner was in fact unknown to him. The Corning Town Co. v. Duets, 44 Id., 622.

The term "tract" or "parcel" is properly applied to an entire section, and a tax deed for a section is valid. Martin v. Cole, 38 Id., 141.

Lands assessed to unknown owners in forty acre tracts may be properly advertised and sold in quarter sections. Clark v. Thompson, 37 Id., 536; Stone v. Same, Id.

A tax deed conveying a quarter section en masse, and reciting an offer by the purchaser of the whole amount of taxes due thereon, shows a sale en masse, though there is no recital contained in the deed setting out each forty and the amount of taxes due on each. Id.

A description in the assessment, as six acres, will, in the absence of proof to the contrary, be regarded as six acres in the form of a square. Immegart v. Gorgas, 41 Id., 439.

The use and nature of the property must determine whether or not several lots, assessed to one owner and sold en masse, should be regarded as one lot. Where two lots were occu-
Sec. 827. If any assessor shall fail or neglect to perform any of the duties required of him by this chapter, at the time and in the manner specified, he shall be liable to a fine of not less than twenty nor more than five hundred dollars, to be recovered in an action brought in the district court, in the name of the county, and the judgment shall be against him and his bondsmen.

Sec. 828. The auditor of state is hereby authorized and required to cause to be published, in pamphlet form, the revenue laws of this state, for the benefit of township assessors; and shall cause the same to be distributed to the county auditors, who shall distribute the same to the township assessors of their respective counties.

TOWNSHIP BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

Sec. 829. The township trustees shall constitute a board of equalization for their respective townships, and have power to equalize the assessments of all tax-payers within the same, except in such cities and incorporated towns as elect a township assessor, in which case the city council shall be the board of equalization, and shall perform such duties in substantially the same manner, as is required of a township board of equalization, by increasing or diminishing the valuation of any piece of property, or the entire assessment of any taxpayer, as they may deem just and necessary for an equitable distribution of the burden of taxation upon all the property of the township; provided, that such boards shall keep a record of their proceedings.

Sec. 830. Said board shall meet for that purpose at the office of the township or city clerk, on the first Monday in April of each year, and shall determine the burdens of taxation upon the property of the township or city, and shall hold sales in gross of property taxable within the township or city as is provided by law.

The board of supervisors, in their classification of the property of the county for taxation, ordered that shares of bank stock should be assessed at sixty per cent of its par value, and that they were so returned by the assessor, but the township trustees acting as a board of equalization for the township, reduced the assessment to forty per cent of the par value, whereas the board of supervisors restored the assessment to the rate it had first ordered: Held, that while the township trustees are empowered to equalize the taxes of their township, yet the board of supervisors are charged with the duty of equalizing the taxation of the county and accordingly may fix the rate of assessments for the townships.

The fact that a city council irregularly exercised the authority conferred upon it as a board of equalization will not deprive the property holder of the right of appeal to the circuit court.

The township assessors are constituted a board for the equalization of assessments of property taxable in their township, and they possess and may exercise this power to the same extent that it was possessed by the board of supervisors prior to the enactment of chapter 89, laws of the 13th general assembly, and as it is now possessed by such board as between the several townships of the county.

No time is prescribed in the statute within which an appeal from the board of equalization may be taken, and no bond is required to be given by the appellant.

While an appeal will not lie directly from the assessor to the circuit court, but complaint must first be made to the board of equalization, yet one who is aggrieved need not complain more than once to the board.

Where an appeal is taken by the tax-payer from an assessment fixed by the board of equalization, the amount of the assessment cannot be raised by the court to which the appeal is taken.

In the matter of the appeal of the Des Moines Water Co., 48 Id., 324.
and continue from day to day until completed; and at such meeting they may also add to the assessment as returned by the assessor, any taxable property in the township, city, or incorporated town, not included therein, placing the same to the name of the owner, if known, and assessing the value thereof.

Sec. 831. Any person who may feel aggrieved at anything in the assessment of his property, may appear before said board of equalization in person, or by agent, at the time and place mentioned in the preceding section, and have the same corrected in such manner as to said board may seem just and equitable, and the assessors shall meet with said board and correct the assessment books as they may direct. Appeals may be taken from all boards of equalization to the circuit court of the county where the assessment is made [within sixty days after the adjournment of such board of equalization, but not afterward.]

(Chapter 109, Laws of 1880.)

An Act to amend section 831, chapter 1, title VI, of the code of Iowa in relation to boards of equalization.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That section 831 of the code of Iowa be amended as follows, by adding to the end of said section 831, the following words: "Within sixty days after the adjournment of such board of equalization, but not afterward."

Sec. 2. The assessor shall, before administering the oath or affirmation as is provided in section 824 of the code, to the person assessed, inform him of the valuation put upon his property, and notify him that if he feels aggrieved to appear before the board of equalization and show why the assessment should be changed.

Sec. 3. At the first meeting of the board of equalization of any township, town or city, they shall decide what assessments should, in their opinion be raised, and make an alphabetical list of names of the individuals whose assessment it is proposed to raise and post a copy of the same in a conspicuous place in the office or place of meeting of said board, and also in each post-office located in said township, town or city, and the board shall, if in their opinion some assessments should be raised, hold an adjourned meeting with at least one week intervening after posting of said notices before final action thereon, which notices shall state the time and place of holding such adjourned meeting.

Approved March 24, 1880.
(Took effect by publication in newspapers, March 30, 1880.)

County Board of Equalization.

Sec. 832. The board of supervisors shall constitute a county board of equalization, and shall equalize the assessments of the several townships, cities, and incorporated towns of their county, at their regular

Who composed the board: see § 739, Ch. 24, § 3, Ex. S., & G. A.

Meyer v. Dubuque County, 43 Iowa, 592. Mandamus will not lie to compel
meeting in June of each year, substantially as the state board equalize assessments among the several counties of the state.\(^1\)

**Sec. 833.** Each county auditor shall, on or before the third Monday in June in each year, make out and transmit to the auditor of state, an abstract of the real and personal property in his county, in which he shall set forth:

1. The number of acres of land in his county, and the aggregate value of the same, exclusive of town lots, returned by the assessors as corrected by the county board of equalization;
2. The aggregate value of real property in each town in the county, returned by the assessor as corrected by the county board of equalization;
3. The aggregate value of personal property in his county;
4. An abstract of the aggregate value and number of cattle, the aggregate value and number of horses, the aggregate value and number of mules, the aggregate value and number of sheep, the aggregate value and number of swine over six months old, as the same are returned by the assessors of his county.

### STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

**Sec. 834.** The executive council shall constitute the state board of equalization, and shall meet at the seat of government on the second Monday of July in each year in which real property is assessed. The auditor of state shall be clerk of the board by virtue of his office, and shall lay before it the abstracts transmitted to him by the county auditors, as required by the preceding section, and then the board shall proceed to equalize the valuation of real property among the several counties and towns in the following manner:

1. They shall add to the aggregate valuation of real property of each county, which they shall believe to be valued below its proper valuation, such percentage in each case as will raise the same to its proper valuation;
2. They shall deduct from the aggregate valuation of real property of each county, which they shall believe to be valued above its proper valuation, such percentage in each case as will reduce the same to its proper valuation.

**Sec. 835.** The state board shall also determine each year, at the same time, the rate of state tax to be levied and collected, not exceeding two mills on the dollar.

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\(^1\) The board of supervisors has jurisdiction to increase or diminish the valuation of personal property in any town or township in the county, or may add or deduct a given percentage to or from the assessed valuation. *Harney et al. v. The Board of Supervisors of Mitchell Co.*, 44 Iowa, 203.

The board of supervisors does not have jurisdiction to determine the right of a municipal corporation to assess a tax, nor has such board the authority to abate the tax levied by a district township, upon the ground that the right to levy it is in another township. *The District Township of Taylor v. Moore et al.*, 39 Id., 605.

Under section 822, the board of supervisors has no authority to increase the assessment of the property of an individual. Taxes levied under a valuation thus increased are not simply irregular, but illegal. *Rood v. Board of Supervisors of Mitchell Co.*, 39 Id., 444.

If a tax is illegal, and not merely irregular, its collection may be restrained by injunction. *Id.*

The record of the board of supervisors being incomplete, its failure to show that there was an equalization by the board did not affect the validity of a tax deed. *Easton v. Savery*, 44 Id., 654.

It is not competent for the board of supervisors, as a board of equalization, to make a correction of the assessment as between individuals nor between different portions of the same district, although such district embraces two civil townships in one assessorial district; but their powers are limited to securing uniformity between the several assessorial districts in the county. *Getchell v. The Board of Supervisors of Polk County*, 51 Id., 107.
SEC. 836. Said board shall keep a full record of their proceedings, and they shall finish their equalization on or before the first Monday of August, immediately after which the auditor of state shall transmit to each county auditor, a statement of the percentage to be added to, or deducted from the valuation of real property in his county, and a statement of the rate of state tax fixed as aforesaid. The county auditor shall add to or deduct from the valuation of each parcel of real property in his county the required percentage; rejecting all fractions of fifty cents or less in the result, and counting all over fifty cents as one dollar.

AUDITORS SHALL TRANSCRIBE ASSESSMENTS.

SEC. 837. After the equalization in June, hereinbefore provided, and before the first Monday in November, the county auditor shall transcribe the assessments of the several townships into a suitable book, to be provided at the expense of the county, properly ruled and headed with distinct columns, in which shall be entered the names of taxpayers, descriptions of lands, number of acres and value, number of town-lots and value, value of personal property, and each description of tax, with a column for polls, and one for payments.

SEC. 838. All taxes which are uniform throughout any civil township or independent school district, shall be formed into a single tax, entered upon the tax list in a single column, and denominated a consolidated tax; and each tax-receipt shall show the percentage levied for each separate fund.

LEVY.

SEC. 839. At the regular meeting in September in each year, the board of supervisors shall levy the requisite tax for the current year in accordance with law, and shall record the same in the proper book, and the county auditor shall, as soon as practicable, complete the tax-list by carrying out in a column by itself the consolidated tax, highway tax, polls, irregular tax, if any be levied, and total tax, and after adding up each column of said taxes, he shall, in his abstract at the end of each township, incorporated town, or city list, apportion the consolidated tax among the respective funds to which it belongs, according to the number of mills levied for each of said funds, showing a summary of the total amount of each distinct tax.

SEC. 840. It shall not be lawful for the board of supervisors of any county, to levy taxes in any one year for the payment of bonded indebtedness, except as provided in section two hundred and ninety-one, chapter one, title four of this code, including judgments founded on such indebtedness, of more than three mills on the dollar upon the last corrected valuation. But this shall not be construed to reduce the rate of taxation below the rate fixed for one year, in any county in which a specific rate was fixed by the vote of such county authorizing the issue of such bonds.

1 A levy of taxes when none appeared of record cannot be proved by parol. A party claiming under a sale for the taxes of that year must show that a record once existed which has been lost or destroyed. Otherwise the sale is void. Moore v. Cooke, 40 Id., 280. A levy made at the June session instead of September will not invalidate the same. Easton v. Savery, 44 Id., 664.
Errors corrected by auditor. R. § 747.

SEC. 841. The county auditor may correct any clerical or other error in the assessment or tax book, and when such correction, affecting the amount of tax, is made after the books shall have passed into the hands of the treasurer, he shall charge the treasurer with all sums added to the several taxes, and credit him with all the deductions therefrom and report the same to the supervisors.  

(Chapter 99, Laws of 1878.)

COLLECTION OF TAXES IN CITIES ACTING UNDER SPECIAL CHARTERS.

Title.

City council may certify to county auditor, by first Monday of Sept., the per cent or levy for city purposes.

Duty of county auditor in such case.

Certain acts of city officers legalized.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That the council of each municipal corporation, acting under a special charter, may, if they deem it expedient, provide by ordinance for certifying to the auditor of the county in which such city is situated on or before the first Monday of September of each year, or such other time as may be fixed by law for the levy of state and county taxes, the percentage or number of mills on the dollar of tax levied for all city purposes by them on the taxable property within the corporation for the year then ensuing, as shown by the assessment roll of said city for said year, and the county auditor when such certification is made, is required to place the same on the tax books of the county in the same manner as state and county taxes are placed thereon, which tax for municipal purposes shall be collected and paid over to the proper officer by the county treasurer, with the same restriction, powers and liabilities, and under the same regulations as to power, mode and manner of proceeding in every respect as in relation to state and county taxes, and in all things relating to the sale of real and personal property, he is authorized and required to proceed according to the provisions of the statutes regulating the sale of property for delinquent state and county taxes, and in all sales for such or any delinquent taxes for municipal purposes, if there be other delinquent taxes due from the same person, or a lien on the same property, the sale shall be for all the delinquent taxes, and such sales and all sales made under or by virtue of this act, shall be of the same validity, and in all respects be deemed and treated as though such sales had been made for delinquent state or county taxes exclusively.

SEC. 2. That all acts of the officers of cities incorporated under special charters, in heretofore certifying the taxes levied or rate of taxes to the county auditor and all collections and tax sales made thereunder, be and the same are hereby declared in all respects as

1. The omission of the assessor to insert the name of a person whom he intended to assess jointly with another, as the owners of the property assessed, is an error that may be properly corrected by the clerk of the board of supervisors (now auditor) under this section. Converse v. Younkin, Treas., 28 Iowa, 295.
2. The auditor cannot, under this section, increase the assessment of property, the valuation upon which he thinks too low; when it is not shown that such valuation was the result of a mistake or error, or that it was not proportionate to that put upon other property. Jones v. Tiffin, Treas., 24 Id., 190.
3. Nor would a ratification of such act by the board of supervisors have the effect to validate the act. Id.
valid, binding, effective and conclusive as if the power to so certify 
and sell had been expressly conferred by law, but nothing herein con-
tained shall have the effect to make valid any sale for taxes which 
would be invalid under any other provision of law.

Approved, March 23, 1878.

**TAX BOOK AND LIST.**

Sec. 842. The county auditor, when making up the tax book of 
the county and before said book is placed in the hands of the county 
treasurer for collection of the taxes therein, shall designate each piece 
or parcel of real estate sold for taxes and not redeemed, by writing in 
a plain manner opposite to each such piece the word "sold."

Sec. 843. The county auditor shall make an entry upon the tax 
list showing what it is, and for what county and year it is, and shall 
thence deliver it to the county treasurer on or before the first day of 
November, taking his receipt therefor; and such list shall be full and 
sufficient authority for the county treasurer to collect taxes therein 
levied. But no informality therein, and no delay in delivering the 
same after the time above specified, shall affect the validity of any 
taxes, or sales, or other proceedings for the collection of taxes under 
this title.

Sec. 844. At the time of the delivery of said list to the treasurer, 
the auditor shall make to the auditor of state a certified statement 
showing the aggregate valuation of lands, town property, and personal 
property in the county, each by itself, and also the aggregate amount 
of each separate tax as shown by said tax book.

**DUTY OF TREASURER.**

Sec. 845. The treasurer, on receiving the tax book for each year, 
shall enter upon the same in separate columns, opposite each parcel of 
real property or person's name, on which, or against whom any tax 
remains unpaid for either of the preceding years, the year or years for 
which such delinquent tax so remains due and unpaid. And any sale 
for the whole or any part of such delinquent tax, not so entered, shall 
be invalid.

* Under the Revision it was held that the warrant provided for in section 748, was not es-
  sential to the validity of a tax-sale of land. *Parker v. Sexton*, 29 Iowa, 421; *Hurley v. Pow-
  ell et al.*, 31 Id., 64; *Rhodes v. Sexton*, 33 Id., 541; *Johnson v. Case*, 30 Id., 308; *Stewart v. 
  Corbin*, Id., 144, and other cases.

* No warrant is required by the code. The tax-
  list is sufficient authority to the treasurer. This 
  section has no application to taxes levied in aid 

* It is the duty of the treasurer to bring for-
  ward and enter opposite the realty as unpaid 
tax upon personal property, and where he fails to 
do so a sale of the land for taxes is invalid as 
against one who has in the meantime acquired 

The sales of land for taxes divests the land of 
the lien of all prior unpaid taxes, and the rule 
operates as well in favor of the owner who re-
deems from the sale as the purchaser at the tax 

The validity of a tax voted in aid of a railroad 
in 1868, but which was not certified up by the 
township trustees until 1876, was held not to de-
pend upon its extension on the taxbooks in the 
year in which it was voted, and the fact that it 
was not so extended would not prevent it from 
being afterward entered thereon as an unpaid 
tax of a former year. *Harwood v. Brownell*, 
48 Id., 657.

The action of *mandamus* to compel the county 
treasurer to enter such tax upon the tax books, 
would not be barred by the statute of limitations 
before three years after the certificate of the 
township trustees was made, if at all. *Id.*
ASSESSMENT OF TAXES. [TITLE VI.

Treasurer to collect: Illegality in proceedings.
R. § 751.

Notice when land has been sold.
Ch. 76, § 2, 12 G. A.

To certify amount required to pay taxes and redeem; compensation for.

Effect of certificate.

Treasurer liable for error.

May assess property omitted.
R. § 752.

Owner to have property omitted assessed: effect of errors or omissions.
R. § 753.

SEC. 846. The treasurer, after making the above entry, shall proceed to collect the taxes, and the list shall be his authority and justification against any illegality in the proceedings prior to receiving the list; and he is also authorized and required to collect, as far as practicable, the taxes remaining unpaid on the tax books of previous years.

SEC. 847. Each county treasurer shall, when any person offers to pay taxes on any real estate marked "sold," notify such person that such property has been sold for taxes, and inform him for what taxes said property was sold, and at what time said sale was effected.

SEC. 848. The county treasurer shall certify, in writing, the entire amount of taxes and assessments due upon any parcel of real estate, and all sales of the same for unpaid taxes or assessments shown by the books in his office, with the amount required for redemption from the same, if still redeemable, whenever he shall be requested so to do by any person having any interest in said real estate, and paid or tendered his fees for such certificate at the rate of fifty cents for the first parcel in each township, incorporated town, or city, and ten cents for each subsequent parcel in the same township, town, or city. Each description in the tax list shall be reckoned a parcel in computing the amount of such fees.

SEC. 849. Such certificate, with the treasurer's receipt showing the payment of all the taxes therein specified, and the auditor's certificate of redemption from the tax sales therein mentioned, shall be conclusive evidence for all purposes and against all persons, that the parcel of real estate in said certificate and receipt described, was, at the date thereof, free and clear of all taxes and assessments, and sales for taxes or assessments, except sales whereon the time of redemption had already expired, and the tax purchaser had received his deed.

SEC. 850. For any loss resulting to the county, or any subdivision thereof, or to any tax-purchaser, or tax payer, from an error in said certificate or receipt, the treasurer and his sureties shall be liable on his official bond.

SEC. 851. The county treasurer shall assess any real property subject to taxation, which may have been omitted by the assessor, board of equalization, or county auditor, and collect taxes thereon, and in such cases he is required to note opposite the tract or lot assessed, the words, "by treasurer;" provided, that such assessment shall be made within two years after the tax list shall have been delivered to him for collection, and not afterwards.

SEC. 852. In all cases where real property subject to taxation shall not have been assessed by the township assessor or other proper officer, the owner thereof, by himself or his agent, shall have the same properly assessed by the treasurer and pay the taxes thereon; and no failure of the owner to have such property assessed, or to have the errors in the assessment corrected, and no irregularity, error, or omis-

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The failure of the treasurer to notify a person offering to pay taxes on a tract of land which has been sold for taxes, and so marked will not invalidate the tax deed, nor will a failure of the auditor to so mark lands "sold" affect the validity of the sale ordered. Player v. Cochran, 37 Iowa, 258.

The failure of the treasurer to notify a person offering to pay taxes on a tract of land which has been sold for taxes, and so marked will not invalidate the tax deed, nor will a failure of the auditor to so mark lands "sold" affect the validity of the sale ordered. Player v. Cochran, 37 Iowa, 258.

Equity will not interfere to restrain the collection of taxes authorized by law, on account of errors or irregularities in the assessment. Id.
CHAPTER 2.

OF THE COLLECTION OF TAXES.

SECTION 854. Auditor’s warrants shall be received by the county treasurer in full payment of state taxes, and county warrants shall be received at the treasury of the proper county for the ordinary county tax, but money only shall be received for the school tax. Highway taxes may be discharged and highway certificates of work done received as provided by law.

Sec. 855. The county treasurers are authorized and required to receive in payment of all taxes by them collected, together with the interest and principal of the school fund, treasury notes issued as legal tender by the government of the United States, and the notes issued by the banks organized under, and in accordance with, the conditions of the act of the congress of the United States entitled, “An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the redemption thereof,” approved February 25, 1863.

Sec. 856. The treasurer of state is hereby required to receive of the several county treasurers the above mentioned notes, in payment of any claims the state may have against any county for any part of the permanent school fund, or for any taxes due the state; and the said treasurer shall pay out said notes in redemption of outstanding auditor’s warrants.

DISTRESS AND SALE.

Sec. 857. No demand of taxes shall be necessary, but it is the duty of every person subject to taxation to attend at the office of the treasurer, unless otherwise provided, at some time between the second Monday of November and the first day of February, and pay his taxes; and if any one neglects to pay them before the first day of February following the levy of the tax, the treasurer is directed to make the same by distress and sale of his personal property, not exempt from such errors might in such case, be properly excluded. Eldridge v. Kuehl, 27 Iowa, 160; Salley v. Kuehl, 30 Id., 775.

1 A tax sale will not be rendered invalid by an error in the assessment or in the amount of the tax, provided any portion of the taxes for which the land was sold was legal; and that evidence

Deputies: compensation: delinquent taxes. Ch. 173, § 17, 9 G. A. Ch. 190, § 1, 13 G. A.

When treasurer is resisted. R. § 766.

Taxes certified to treasurer of any other county. Ch. 106, § 1, 12 G. A.

taxation, and the tax list alone shall be sufficient warrant for such distress.

SEC. 858. When the treasurer distrains goods, and the owner shall refuse to give a good and sufficient bond for the delivery of said goods on the day of sale, he may keep them at the expense of the owner, and shall give notice of the time and place of their sale within five days after the taking, in the manner constables are required to give notice of the sale of personal property under execution; and the time of sale shall not be more than twenty days from the day of taking, but he may adjourn the sale from time to time, not exceeding five days in all, and shall adjourn at least once when there are no bidders, and in case of adjournment he shall put up a notice thereof at the place of sale. Any surplus remaining above the taxes, charges of keeping, and fees for sale, shall be returned to the owner, and the treasurer shall, on demand, render an account in writing of the sale and charges.

SEC. 859. Immediately after the taxes become delinquent, each county treasurer shall proceed to collect the same by distress and sale of the personal property of the delinquent tax-payers, in the manner prescribed in the preceding section, and for this purpose he shall, within sixty days after the taxes become delinquent, appoint one or more deputies to aid and assist him in collecting the delinquent taxes in his county. Each deputy so appointed, shall receive as compensation for his services, and expenses, the sum of five per cent on the amount of all delinquent taxes collected and paid over by him, which percentage he shall collect from the delinquent, together with the whole amount of delinquent taxes and interest; and in the discharge of his duties as such assistant collector, should it become necessary to make the delinquent taxes by distress and sale he shall be entitled to receive the same compensation, in addition to the five per cent provided for in this section, as constables are entitled to receive for the sale of property on execution. But this section shall not apply, so far as it authorizes the appointment of deputies, to any county in which township collectors of taxes are elected, and the owners or agents of land that has been sold for delinquent taxes shall have the same privilege and extension of time for paying taxes as other tax-payers whose land has not been so sold.

SEC. 860. If the treasurer, or his deputy, be resisted or impeded in the execution of his office, he may require any suitable person to assist him therein, and if such person refuse the aid, he shall forfeit a sum not exceeding ten dollars to be recovered by civil action in the name of the county, and the person resisting shall be liable as in the case of resisting the sheriff in the execution of civil process.

SEC. 861. In all cases of delinquent taxes, in any county where the person upon whose property the same were levied, shall have removed into another county of the state, leaving no property within the county where the taxes were levied, out of which the same can be made, the treasurer of the county where said taxes are delinquent, shall make out a certified abstract of said taxes as they appear upon the tax book, and forward the same to the treasurer of the county in which the person resides, or has property, who is owing said taxes, whenever the treasurer transmitting said abstract has reason to believe that said taxes can be collected thereby.

*The board of supervisors may employ a special agent or attorney to assist in the collection of taxes not collectible by the county treasurer in the discharge of his duty. Wilhelm v. Cedar County, 50 Iowa, 254.
CHAP. 2.

COLLECTION OF TAXES. 211

SEC. 862. The treasurer forwarding, and the one receiving, said abstract, shall each keep a record thereof, and upon the receipt and filing of said abstract in the office of the treasurer to whom the same is sent, it shall have the full force and effect of a levy of taxes in that county, and the collection of the same shall be proceeded with in the same manner provided by law for the collection of other taxes.

SEC. 863. The officer collecting taxes so certified into another county, shall, in addition to the penalties provided by law on delinquent taxes, assess and collect the further penalty of twenty per cent on the whole amount of such taxes, inclusive of the penalties thereon.

SEC. 864. The officer receiving said abstract, shall, whenever in his opinion the taxes are uncollectible, return the abstract with the indorsement thereon of "uncollectible," and in case said taxes are collected, the officer receiving the same shall transmit the amount to the treasurer of the county where said taxes were levied, less the penalty provided by section eight hundred and sixty-three of this chapter.

DELINQUENT—LIEN—PENALTY.

SEC. 865. On the first day of February, the unpaid taxes, of whatever description, for the preceding year shall become delinquent and shall draw interest as hereinafter provided; and taxes upon real property are hereby made a perpetual lien thereon against all persons except the United States and this state, and taxes due from any person upon personal property, shall be a lien upon any real property owned by such person or to which he may acquire a title. The treasurer is authorized and directed to collect the delinquent taxes by the sale of any property upon which the taxes are levied, or any other personal or real property belonging to the person against whom the taxes are assessed.

SEC. 866. The treasurer shall continue to receive taxes after they become delinquent, until collected by distress and sale; but if they are not paid before the first day of March, he shall collect, in addition to the tax of each tax payer so delinquent, as a penalty for non-payment, at the rate of one per cent a month on the amount of the tax for the first three months, two per cent for the second three months, and three per cent a month thereafter. But the penalty provided by this section shall not be construed to apply, and shall not apply, upon taxes levied by order of any court to pay judgments on city or county bonded indebtedness, and upon such taxes no other penalty than the interest which such judgments draw shall be collected.

A sale of land for taxes frees it in the hands of the purchaser, from any and all liens thereon for delinquent taxes for prior years. Preston v. Van Gorder, 31 Iowa, 250; Boesen v. Thompson, 36 Id., 505; Hough v. Eastley, 47 Id., 330.

Taxes upon personal property are a lien upon any real estate owned or acquired by the tax payer. Garrettson v. Scofield, 44 Id., 35; Cummings v. Easton, 46 Id., 183; Paulson v. Rule et al., 49 Id., 576.

The deed of the county treasurer for real property sold for state and county purposes, does not divest the property in the hands of a purchaser of the lien of the city for unpaid city taxes, in a city organized under special charter. Dennison v. The City of Keokuk, 45 Iowa, 266.

A tax on personal property becomes a lien upon real estate acquired by the tax payer subsequent to the assessment. Cummings v. Easton, 46 Id., 183.

Where penalties for non-payment of taxes accrued, and commenced to run under the law of the Revision of 1860, which was repealed by this section, the liability of the tax payer was not affected by such repeal. The C. R. & M. R. R'y Co. v. Carroll Co., 41 Iowa, 153, 190.
AN ACT to remit the penalty and interest on delinquent personal property taxes in certain cases.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That in all cases where the county treasurer in any county in this state has neglected for the term of four years, or more, to bring forward the delinquent taxes on personal property, on the tax-books, as required in section 845, chapter 1, title VI, of the code, or has for four years or more neglected to collect said tax by distress and sale of personal property or real estate, upon which said tax is a lien, it shall be the duty of the board of supervisors of the county to remit all of the penalties and interest that may have accrued on such delinquent taxes, on the payment by the person liable for the same of the original amount of such tax.

Approved March 18, 1874.

(Took effect by publication in newspapers, April 5, 1874.)

Missellaneous.

Sec. 867. The treasurer shall, in all cases, make out and deliver to the tax-payer a receipt, stating the time of payment, the description and assessed value of each parcel of land, and the assessed value of personal property, the amount of each kind of tax, the interest on each, and costs, if any, giving a separate receipt for each year; and he shall make the proper entries of such payments on the books of his office. Such receipt shall be in full of the party's taxes for that year, but the treasurer shall receive the full amount of any county, state, or school tax, whenever the same is tendered, and give a separate receipt therefor.

Sec. 868. The treasurer of each county shall, on or before the tenth day of each month, apportion the consolidated tax of each civil township or independent school district in his county, collected during the preceding month, among the several funds to which it belongs, according to the number of mills levied for each fund contained in it.

* This act is not in conflict with the state constitution as impairing the obligation of contracts.

Beecher v. The Board of Supervisors, etc., 50 Iowa, 583.

** The tax payer has the right to pay the full amount of any one tax listed against him, while refusing to pay others; and where a plaintiff deposited a sum of money with the county treasurer, with instructions not to apply it to the payment of certain specified taxes, and the treasurer, receiving no further instructions, after the first of April used it pro tanto for the discharge of the taxes which plaintiff had forbidden to be paid: Held, that plaintiff was not bound by the act of the treasurer, and that the money should have been applied as directed by plaintiff.

The Iowa R. L. Co. v. Carroll County, 39 Iowa, 131.

Where a tax payer, in writing tendered payment in full of certain specified taxes, and demanded receipts therefor, it was held, that such tender suspended the running of interest upon the taxes embraced in the tender.

Id.

A tax deed of an undivided interest in real estate, sold for taxes upon the whole, is invalid. Cragin v. Henry et al., 40 Id., 158.

Where lands omitted by the assessor or clerk have been placed upon the tax list by the treasurer, penalties commence to run from the time when such entry was in fact made, if so placed thereon after the time when the taxes would have become delinquent in case the lands had been regularly assessed and placed on the tax list at the proper time. The C., R. & M. R. R. Co. et al. v. Carroll County, 41 Id., 153, 175.
said consolidated tax, and having entered the amount of tax for each fund, including other taxes collected during the preceding month, upon his cash account, he shall report the amount of each distinct tax to the county auditor, who shall charge him up with the same.

Sec. 869. The county auditor shall keep full and complete accounts with the county treasurer, with each separate fund or tax by itself, in each of which accounts he shall charge him with the amounts in his hands at opening of such account, whether it be delinquent taxes, notes, cash, or other assets belonging to such fund, the amount of each tax for each year when the tax book is received by him, and all additions to each tax or fund, whether by additional assessments, interest on delinquent taxes, amount received for peddlers' licenses or other items, and shall credit the treasurer on proper vouchers, for money disbursed, for double and erroneous assessments, including all improper and illegal assessments, the correction or remission of which causes a diminution of the tax, and for unavailable taxes, or such as have been properly and legally assessed but which there is no prospect of collecting.

Sec. 870. The board of supervisors shall direct the treasurer to refund to the tax-payer, any tax, or any portion of a tax, found to have been erroneously or illegally exacted or paid, with all interest and costs actually paid thereon, and in case any real property subject to a tax due, the excess may be recovered from the tax-payer had not been redeemed from sale. Any tax, or any portion of a tax, found to have been properly and legally assessed but which there is no prospect of collecting.

Where lands are sold for more than the legal tax due, the excess may be recovered from the county treasurer under this section. Harper v. Sexton, 22 Iowa, 442; Rhodes v. Sexton & Son, 33 Iowa, 540.

And where a void, illegal, or erroneous tax has been paid, the person paying the same is entitled to recover the same back under this section; and if the board of supervisors refuse to order it refunded, he may bring an action against the county. Lauman v. Des Moines County, 29 Id., 310; Isbell v. Crawford County, 40 Id., 102.

Where a tax sale of land is made for an aggregate tax, a part only of which is illegal, such illegal tax will not affect the validity of the sale, or the right and title conveyed by the treasurer's deed, Eldridge v. Kuehl, 27 Iowa, 169; Parker v. Sexton & Son, 29 Id., 421; Sulley v. Kuehl, 30 Id., 255; Rhodes v. Sexton & Son, 33 Id., 540.

To entitle one who has voluntarily paid taxes to have the same refunded to him in accordance with this section the tax must be shown to be erroneous or illegal in assessment or levy. An action will not lie to recover from the county for taxes, paid under a misapprehension in regard to the ownership of the taxed property, where the tax payer had full knowledge of all the facts upon which his claim of title was based. The Dubuque & S. C. R. Co. v. The Board of Supervisors, etc., 40 Id., 16.

A sale of land for taxes after they have been paid, through mistake of the treasurer, is void, and if the owner shall voluntarily redeem from such sale, he cannot recover from the county under this section the sum paid to redeem. Morris v. The County of Sioux, 42 Id., 416.

A cause of action for the recovery from the county of taxes illegally assessed, and paid in ignorance of that fact, accrues at the very moment of payment, and the action is barred after the lapse of five years from that time. Callanan v. Madison County, 45 Id., 561.

It is not necessary that the tax be adjudged to be illegal or erroneous before the cause of action accrues. Id.

While the provisions of chapter 171, laws of 1868, requiring a registration of voters were mandatory and imperative, and a tax voted at an election where the voters had not registered, to aid in the construction of a railroad was illegal, yet an action will not lie to compel the county treasurer to refund the amount of the tax after it has been collected and paid over to the railroad company. Butter v. The Board of Supervisors of Fayette County, 46 Id., 326.

This section (870) of the code provides for the refunding of a tax erroneously, though voluntarily, paid, and if the board of supervisors,
When and how made. R. § 763.

TAX SALE.

SEC. 871. On the first Monday in October in each year, the county treasurer is required to offer at public sale at his office, all lands, town lots, or other real property on which taxes of any description for the preceding year or years shall remain due and unpaid, and such sale shall be made for and in payment of the total amount of taxes, interest and costs due and unpaid on such real property. *

(For the government of tax sales in Lee county, the following act was passed:)

(CHAPTER 46, LAWS OF 1874.)

TAX SALES IN LEE COUNTY.

An Act to amend chapter 2, title VI, of the Code in relation to tax sales and redemption of property in counties having two county seats.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That in counties divided into two districts for the collection of taxes, and where there are two county seats, the sales of lands and property for delinquent taxes in each collection district, shall be sold at the county seat, or place where the taxes for each district are collected, and the deputy treasurer and the recorder or his deputy, at such county seat, or place, shall be authorized, and are hereby declared authorized and empowered, to do and perform all the duties required of the treasurer and auditor of such county.

SEC. 2. The records of such sales, and all matters and things pertaining to the same, shall be kept by, and in the office of, the deputy kept. upon application for that purpose, refuse to refund, an action may be maintained against the county therefor. Richards v. Wapello County, 48 Id., 507.

Where taxes to aid in the construction of a railroad were voted in two or more townships in a county, in one, after a part of the taxes had been collected, the tax was declared illegal by the supreme court, it was held, that the treasurer was not authorized to refund the illegal taxes collected out of the taxes lawfully collected from the other townships, and that mandamus would lie to compel him to pay the latter over to the company. The D. M. & M. K. & Co. v. Lowery, 51 Id., 426.

* A tax deed which recites that the sale was begun and publicly held on the first Monday of December, instead of the first Monday of October, as provided by this section, is not void upon the ground that it shows upon its face that the sale was made at a time not authorized by law. When from any good cause, the property cannot be duly advertised and offered for sale on the first Monday of October, he is authorized by section 886 of the code, to make the sale on the first Monday of the next succeeding month in which it can be made. Eldridge v. Kuehl, 21 Iowa, 160.

The sale of land for taxes is required to be made for all taxes of every description "for the preceding year or years" then delinquent, and the sale for the taxes of one year frees the land, in the hands of the purchaser from any and all liens thereon for delinquent taxes for prior years. Preston v. Van Gorder, 31 Iowa, 250; see also, Litchfield v. Hamilton County, 40 Id., on p. 69; Shoemaker v. Lacey, 45 Id., 422.

But the deed of the treasurer of lands sold for state and county taxes does not divest the lien for city taxes of a city organized under special charter, which were due and unpaid at the time of the sale. Dennison v. City of Keokuk, 45 Id., 266.

Nor will a sale for city taxes of one year, divest the lien of the city for unpaid taxes of prior years. The lien of the city is prior to that of the purchaser. Id.

A court of equity will not interfere to stay the collection of taxes authorized by law, to which the property is justly liable, on account of mere irregularities. Conway v. Younkin, 23 Id., 235; Litchfield v. Hamilton County, 40 Id., on p. 69.

This section requires the county treasurer to offer lands on which taxes are delinquent at public sale, and at a time authorized by law, and where neither of these requirements are observed the sale will be invalid. Butler v. Delano, 42 Id., 390. To the same effect is Besore v. Dosh et al., 43 Id., 211.
treausurer and the recorder, or his deputy, as is required to be kept by the treasurer and auditor.

SEC. 3. All property sold under the provisions of this act shall be redeemed of the recorder or his deputy, and the certificate of redemption so issued shall be countersigned by the deputy treasurer, and the deputy treasurer and recorder or his deputy shall be authorized and empowered to do and perform all the duties in relation to such redemption as is [are] required of the treasurer and auditor of the county.

SEC. 4. At the expiration of the time for redemption, as required by sections 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, chapter 2, title VI, of the code, the deputy treasurer is hereby authorized to make, execute, acknowledge, and deliver good and sufficient deeds to the purchaser or holder of the sale-certificate, and to do and perform all other acts and duties required by law of the treasurer of the county in regard to the same.

SEC. 5. This act shall be in force and take effect from and after its publication as prescribed by law.

Approved March 18, 1874.

(CHAPTER 79, LAWS OF 1876.)

TAX SALES.

An Act to authorize the sale of lands and town lots for taxes in certain cases, for an amount less than the taxes, interest and costs due thereon. [Additional to Code, chapter 2, title VI: "Of the collection of taxes."]

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That it shall be the duty of the several county treasurers of this state, on the first Monday of October in each year, or [at] any adjourned sale thereafter, to offer and sell at public sale, to the highest bidder therefor, all lands and town lots which then remain liable to sale for delinquent taxes, and which have heretofore been advertised and offered at public sale and passed for want of bidders, for two or more years, by giving general notice of such sale for six weeks previous thereto in the official papers of each of their respective counties, which said notice shall refer to and embrace the general provisions of this act; and in case of redemption of any real estate sold under the provisions of this act, the purchaser shall only receive the amount paid and a pro rata proportion of the penalty, interests and costs.

Section 2. That in ascertaining the interest and penalties to be paid upon the redemption of such real estate from such sale, the sum due on any piece or parcel of real estate sold under and by virtue of the provisions of this act, shall be taken to be the full amount of taxes, interest and costs due on such parcel at the time of such sale; and all the provisions of the revenue laws of Iowa, not inconsistent with this act, shall apply to such sale, and to the redemption of any real estate sold by virtue of this act; and the amount so paid for any parcel of real estate shall be apportioned pro rata among the different funds to which it belongs.

Section 3. The amount of taxes due on any real estate sold under the provisions of this act, in excess of the amount for which the same was sold, shall be credited, as unavailable tax, to the county treasurer, by the county auditor, apportioning the amount among the different funds.
funds to which the same belongs. The amount of such excess due to funds belonging to the state, shall be reported by the county auditor to the auditor of state as unavailable, who shall give the county credit for the same.

Approved March 11, 1876.

**SEC. 872.** The notice to be given of such sale shall state the time and place thereof, and contain a description of the several parcels of real property to be sold for the delinquent taxes of the preceding year, and such real property as has not been advertised for the taxes of previous years and on which the taxes remain due and delinquent, and the amount of taxes and amount of interest and costs against each tract, and the name of the owner, when known, or person, if any, to whom taxed.²

**SEC. 873.** The county treasurer shall give such notice by causing the same to be published once in each week for three successive weeks, the last publication to be at least one week prior to the day of sale, in some newspaper printed in such county, if any such there be, or if not, in the nearest newspaper in this state having a general circulation in such county; and also by causing a copy of such notice to be posted on the door of the county court house at least four weeks before the day of sale. But no newspaper shall be selected unless it has two hundred regular weekly subscribers, and has been regularly printed and published for at least three months preceding the fifteenth of September of said year in the same county, and has had at least twenty actual subscribers in the county wherein the delinquent property is situated, for at least three months preceding the fifteenth of September of that year. And in all cases where the treasurer may doubt the qualifications of any paper as above fixed, he shall require proof thereof by the affidavit of the publisher.¹

**SEC. 874.** The treasurer shall charge and collect, in addition to the taxes and interest, a sum, not exceeding twenty cents on each tract of real property advertised for sale, which sum shall be paid into the county treasury, and the county shall pay the costs of publication, but in no case shall the county be liable for more than the amount charged to the delinquent lands for advertising, and if the treasurer cannot procure the publication of said notice for that sum, or, if for any other reason the treasurer is unable to procure the publication of said notice, he shall post up written notices of said sale in four of the most public places in his county four weeks before sale, and notice so given shall have the same force and effect as though the same had been published in a newspaper. In that case, he shall, before making such sale, file in the office of the auditor of his county, a copy of said notice with his certificate indorsed thereon, setting forth that said notice had been posted up in four of the most public places in his county four weeks before the sale, which said certificate shall be subscribed by him and sworn to before said auditor, and shall be presumptive evidence of the facts therein stated.¹

¹ As to the effect of sales of several tracts at one sale for the gross amount of taxes due see ante, note to section 826. ² Under this section, the treasurer is authorized to collect of delinquents, twenty cents for each tract advertised. McClintock v. Sutherland, 35 Iowa, 427. But where several lots or tracts are assessed
SEC. 875. The county treasurer shall, at his office on the day of the sale, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, offer for sale, separately, each tract or parcel of real property advertised for sale, on which the taxes and costs shall not have been paid. 4

SEC. 876. The person who offers to pay the amount of taxes due on any parcel of land, or town lot, for the smallest portion of the same is to be considered the purchaser, and when such purchaser shall designate the portion of any tract of land or town lot for which he will pay the whole amount of taxes assessed against any such tract or lot, the portion thus designated shall, in all cases, be considered an undivided portion. In all cases where the homestead is listed separately as a homestead, it shall be liable only for the taxes thereon. 5

SEC. 877. The treasurer shall continue the sale from day to day as long as there are bidders, or until the taxes are all paid. 6

SEC. 878. The person purchasing any parcel or part thereof shall forthwith pay to the treasurer the amount of taxes and costs charged thereon, and on failure to do so, the said parcel shall at once again be offered as if no such sale had been made. Such payments may be made in the same funds receivable by law in payment of taxes.

SEC. 879. Any person owning or claiming lands, or town lots, advertised for sale as aforesaid, may pay to the county treasurer, at any time before the sale thereof, the taxes due thereon with interest, cost of advertising, and all the costs which may have accrued up to the time of such payment.

together, a gross amount of tax levied thereon, and so advertised, will be regarded as constituting but one tract, and liable for but one advertising fee. Id.

When taxes are delinquent upon a whole section, belonging to one owner, and lying in one contiguous body, it is the duty of the treasurer to advertise the whole tract in a single description, and not divide it up into sixteen descriptions. The C. R. & M. E. Co. et al. v. Carroll County, 41 Id., 153.

See Martin v. Cole, 39 Iowa, 141, as to what constitutes a separate "tract or parcel" of real property.

As to what constitutes a sale as required by the statute, see Butler v. Delano, 42 Id., 350.

Where, under the laws in force at the date of the levy of a tax, the homestead is exempt from sale for any taxes except those levied thereon, though not separately listed, a subsequent change in the law will not affect the right of the owner. At a sale made for the taxes thereon the homestead could not be sold in connection with other lands, in such manner as to compel the owner to pay the taxes assessed upon such other lands in order to save his homestead from absolute loss. Penn v. Clemans, 19 Iowa, 372.

A sale of a tract of land, part of which constitutes the homestead of the delinquent tax-payer, is under this section, void in toto. Stewart v. Corbin, 26 Id., 144. Following Penn v. Clemans, supra. But see Salter v. The City of Burlington, 42 Id., 531, where it is held that, to exempt the homestead from liability for taxes accruing upon other property, it must be listed separately as a homestead. That the homestead is the only real property of the tax-payer does not relieve him from the necessity of listing it separately, in order to thus limit its liability. This last case was decided upon the law of the Revision of 1860, section 759 of which provided that the taxes due from any person upon personal properly should be a lien upon any real estate owned by such person.

Where a tax deed, regular in form, recited that the land was sold January 4, and the treasurer testified that the sales of land in the county for delinquent taxes begun upon that day, and were continued from day to day until the 18th, and that he entered all the sales as of the date of the commencement; it was held that a sale of land at any time during the continuance of the sale was valid, and that the recording of the sale as of the first day did not impair the title. Phelps v. Meade et al., 41 Iowa, 470.

Where the treasurer announced that the sale of lands for delinquent taxes would be adjourned from day to day and posted a notice to that effect, but instead of resuming the sale, and adjourning it to the following or any day thereafter, he made no further offer of the lands for sale until the agent of the purchaser handed him a list of tracts, and offering in behalf of the person whose name was set opposite each track to take the same for the taxes delinquent thereon, and the treasurer struck off the entire list as this indicated: Held, that the sale was invalid and should be set aside. Butler v. Delano, 42 Id., 350.
**COLLECTION OF TAXES.**

**[Title VI.]**

SEC. 880. In all advertisements for the sale of real property for taxes, and in entries required to be made by the county auditor, treasurer, or other officer, letters and figures may be used as they have been heretofore, to denote townships, ranges, sections, parts of sections, lots, blocks, date, and the amount of taxes, interest, and costs. And no irregularity or informality in the advertisement shall affect in any manner the legality of the sale, or the title to any real property conveyed by the treasurer's deed under this chapter, but, in all cases, the provisions of this chapter shall be sufficient notice to owners of the sale of their property.*

SEC. 881. The treasurer shall obtain a copy of said advertisement, together with a certificate of the due publication thereof, from the printer or publisher of the newspaper in which the same shall have been published, and shall file the same in the office of the county auditor, and such certificate shall be substantially in the following form:

I, A B, publisher (or printer) of the ........, a ........ newspaper printed and published in the county of ........, and state of Iowa, do hereby certify that the foregoing notice and list were published in said newspaper once in each week for three successive weeks, and the last of which publications was made on the ........ day of ........, A. D. 18...., and that copies of each number of said paper in which said notice and list were published, were delivered by carrier or transmitted by mail to each of the subscribers to said paper, according to the accustomed mode of business in this office.

A........ B........,
Publisher (or printer) of the........

STATE OF IOWA, } ss.
............. COUNTY, } ss.

The above certificate of publication was subscribed and sworn to before me by the above named A B, who is personally known to me to be the identical person described therein, on the ........ day of .........., A. D. 18....

C....... D........,
County Auditor ........ county, Iowa.

SEC. 882. The county auditor shall attend all sales of real property for taxes made by the treasurer, and make a record thereof in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, therein describing the several parcels of real property on which the taxes and costs were paid by the purchaser, as they are described in the list or advertisement on file in his office, stating in separate columns the amount as obtained from the treasurer's tax list, of each kind of tax, interest, and costs for each tract or lot, how much and what part of each tract or lot was sold, to whom sold, and date of sale. The treasurer shall also keep a book of sales in which, at the time of sale, he shall make the same records. He shall also note in the tax list, opposite the description of the property sold, the fact and date of such sale.*

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* In addition to the rule of liberal construction (code §§ 45, 2323) the revenue law in this and other sections provide that any irregularity, informality, error, etc., shall not affect the validity of the proceedings, or the title derived thereunder. (See code §§ 852, 880, 903, 904.) Per Cole, Ch. J., in McCready v. Sexton & Son, 29 Iowa, 380. *See Boardman v. Bourne, 20 Iowa, on p. 136, where this section, with others, is cited.
SEC. 883. When all the parcels of real property advertised for sale shall have been offered, and a portion thereof shall remain unsold for want of bidders, the treasurer shall adjourn the sale to some day not exceeding two months from the time of adjournment, due notice of which day shall be given at the time of adjournment, and also by keeping a notice thereof posted in a conspicuous place in the treasurer's office; but no further advertisement shall be necessary. On the day fixed for the re-opening of the sale, the same proceedings shall be had as provided hereby for the sale commencing on the first Monday of October. And further adjournments shall be made from time to time, not exceeding two months, and the sales shall be thus continued until the next regular annual sale, or until all the taxes shall have been paid."

SEC. 884. If any treasurer or auditor shall fail to attend any sale of lands as required by this chapter, either in person or by competent deputy, he shall be liable to a fine of not less than fifty nor more than three hundred dollars, to be recovered by an action in the district court against the treasurer or auditor, as the case may be, and his bondsmen. And if such officer or deputy shall sell, or assist in selling, any real property, knowing the same to be not subject to taxation, or that the taxes for which the same is sold have been paid, or shall knowingly and willfully sell, or assist in selling, any real property for payment of taxes to defraud the owner of such real property, or shall knowingly and willfully execute a deed for property so sold, he shall be liable to a fine of not less than one thousand nor more than three thousand dollars, or to imprisonment not exceeding one year, or to both fine and imprisonment, and to pay the injured party all damages sustained by any such wrongful act, and all such sales shall be void.

SEC. 885. If any county treasurer or auditor shall hereafter be, either directly or indirectly, concerned in the purchase of any real property sold for the payment of taxes, he shall be liable to a penalty of not more than one thousand dollars, to be recovered in an action in the district court, brought in the name of the county against such treasurer or auditor, as the case may be, and his bondsmen; and all such sales shall be void."

SEC. 886. If, from neglect of officers to make returns, or from any other good cause, real property cannot be duly advertised and offered for sale on the first Monday of October, the treasurer shall make the sale on the first Monday of the next succeeding month in which it can be made, allowing time for the publication as provided in this chapter.*

*The sale may be adjourned from time to time without re-advertising, where the lands have been once duly advertised. Hurley v. Street, 29 Iowa, 429.

*If the treasurer is himself the purchaser at tax sale, or is directly or indirectly interested or concerned in such purchase, the sale is void. Per Wright, J., in Henderson v. Oliver, 28 Iowa, 20.

So also the deputy of the county treasurer is prohibited from acquiring an interest in lands sold at tax sale, and where he entered upon the books a sale as made to a person who was not present, and who subsequently assigned the certificate to him, it was held to be invalid. Ellis v. Peck et al., 45 Id., 112.

Such a sale, however, is not absolutely void, but voidable only, and the fraud of the officer will not defeat the title based thereon when held by a subsequent purchaser for value without notice, save upon proper proceedings instituted therefor. Id.

*A tax deed which recites that the sale was begun and publicly held on the first Monday of December instead of the first Monday of October, as directed in section 883 of the code is not void upon the ground that it shows on its face that the sale was made at a time not authorized by law. Section 886 authorizes a sale on the first Monday of the next succeeding month after October for good cause. Eldridge v. Kuehl, 27 Iowa, 169; Love v. Welch et al., 33 Id., 192.
CERTIFICATE OF PURCHASE.

Sec. 887. The county treasurer shall make out, sign, and deliver to the purchaser of any real property sold for the payment of taxes as aforesaid, a certificate of purchase, describing the property on which the taxes and costs were paid by the purchaser, as the same was described in the records of sales, and also how much and what part of each tract or lot was sold, and stating the amount of each kind of tax, interest, and costs for each tract or lot for which the same was sold, as described in the records of sales, and that payment had been made therefor. If any person shall become the purchaser of more than one parcel of property, he may have the whole included in one certificate, but each parcel shall be separately described.

Sec. 888. The certificate of purchase shall be assignable by indorsement, and an assignment thereof shall vest in the assignee, or his legal representative, all the right and title of the original purchaser; and the statement in the treasurer's deed of the fact of the assignment shall be presumptive evidence of such assignment. In case said certificate is assigned, then the assignment of said certificate shall be placed on record in the office of the county treasurer in the register of tax sales.

Sec. 889. The county treasurer shall also make out, sign, and deliver to the purchaser of any real property sold for taxes aforesaid, duplicate receipts for any taxes, interest, and costs, paid by said purchaser, after the date of said purchase for any subsequent year or years, one of which receipts said purchaser shall present to the county auditor, to be by him filed in his office, and a memorandum thereof entered on the register of sales. And if he neglect to file such duplicate receipt with the auditor before the redemption, such tax shall not be a lien upon the lands, and the person paying such tax shall not be entitled to recover the same of the owner of such real estate.

REDEMPTION.

Sec. 890. Real property, hereafter sold under the provisions of this chapter, may be redeemed at any time before the right of redemption is cut off, as hereinafter provided, by the payment to the county
auditor of the proper county, to be held by him subject to the order of the purchaser, of the amount for which the same was sold and twenty per centum of such amount immediately added as a penalty, with ten per cent interest per annum on the whole amount thus made from the day of sale, and also the amount of all taxes, interest, and costs paid for any subsequent year or years, and a similar penalty of twenty per centum added as before on the amount of the payment for each subsequent year, with ten per cent interest per annum on the whole of such amount or amounts from the day or days of payment, unless such subsequent taxes shall have been paid by the person for whose benefit the redemption is made, which fact may be shown by the treasurer's receipt; and provided further, that such penalty for the non-payment of the taxes of any such subsequent year or years shall not attach, unless such subsequent tax or taxes shall have remained unpaid until the first day of March after they become due, so that they have become delinquent, nor shall any of said penalties apply in the cases mentioned in the last clause of section eight hundred and sixty-six of this chapter.\(^d\)

If a land owner pays, tenders, or in good faith and without negligence attempts to pay his taxes and fails, through the fault of the officers charged with the duty of receiving the money and making the proper records, a sale and deed of the land will not be upheld. \(\text{id.}\)

The agent of a person who owned several parcels of land left with the clerk a sum of money with directions that the clerk and treasurer examine the tax records, pay all taxes due upon the principal's lands and redeem from tax sales of the same, if any had been made; they subsequently returned to him a portion of the money, with certain tax receipts and the assurance that there was no record of tax sale, that the sale to the defendant not being discovered until he demanded a deed; held, that the agent was justified in relying upon the assurance of the officers that no sale had been made, and that the owner was not chargeable with negligence in failing to discover the facts of the sale. \(\text{Day, J., dissenting. Id.}\)

This case, though not expressly, yet virtually overrules Bolinger v. Henderson, 23 Iowa, 165, which was a case where the plaintiff upon learning that his lot had been sold for delinquent taxes, applied within the term of redemption to the clerk, and informed him that he desired to redeem the lot from all tax sales, whereupon the clerk issued to him a certificate of redemption from a sale made in a subsequent year to the sale in question, and assured him that was all there was against the lot, and it was held that upon these facts the plaintiff was not entitled to redeem after the expiration of the period thereof. See dissenting opinion of \(\text{Day, J., in Corning Town Co. v. Davis, 44 Id., on p. 684.}\)

That the owner of land failed to pay the taxes or redeem from tax sale, through oversight or under the belief that the taxes had been paid, will not relieve him from the effects of his omission, or warrant the setting aside of the sale. These are not mistakes from the effect of which
SEC. 891. The county auditor shall, upon application of any party to redeem any real property sold under the provisions of this chapter, and being satisfied that such party has a right to redeem the same, and upon the payment of the proper amount, issue to such party a certificate of redemption setting forth the facts of the sale substantially as contained in the certificate of sale, the date of the redemption, the amount paid, and by whom redeemed, and he shall make the proper entries in the book of sales in his office, and shall immediately give notice of such redemption to the county treasurer. Such certificate of redemption shall then be presented to the treasurer, who shall countersign the same and make the proper entries in the books of his office, equity will grant relief. *Playter v. Cochran*, 37 Id., 253.

The owner in fee simple of land which has been sold for taxes is only entitled to redeem within three years from the sale, and cannot insist upon that right after the period has expired, whether a deed has been made or not. *Pearsen v. Robinson*, 44 Id., 413.

Since land cannot be twice sold for taxes at the same sale, although the taxes be delinquent thereon for two years, and the second sale being invalid, the purchaser is not entitled to a deed, and redemption therefrom is not necessary. *Shoemaker v. Lacy*, 45 Id., 422; same case, 39 Id., 277.

A mortgagee has such an interest in property sold for taxes as entitles him to redeem. *Ployd v. Dance*, 41 Id., 660.

An agreement between the purchaser at tax sale and the owner, that the latter shall be allowed further time for redemption, is a valid one, and may be enforced. Interest at ten per cent per annum upon taxes paid and penalties, from the time the agreement was made, may be collected by the purchaser. *Shoemaker v. Porter et ux.*, 41 Id., 197.

A tax deed made after the owner had paid to the clerk the amount necessary to redeem from the sale, is unauthorized and void. The failure of the clerk to notify the treasurer will not defeat the redemption. *Fenton v. Way et al.*, 40 Id., 196.

The failure of the county treasurer (now auditor) to make the proper entry of a redemption of land from tax sale will not invalidate the redemption. *Byington v. Bookwalter*, 7 Id., 512.

Where a tax deed was issued by mistake after redemption, and the purchaser had paid subsequent taxes, he was held entitled to recover the taxes so paid with six per cent interest thereon, tender of the same having been made by the owner. *Id.*

Redemption from a tax sale will not remove the lien of a former sale for delinquent taxes, and the rights of the purchaser at the former sale will not be affected by the redemption from the subsequent one. *Gray v. Coan et al.*, 40 Id., 327.

A purchaser of lands which had been sold for taxes prior to his purchase, is not entitled to redeem on the ground that after the transaction he had asked the treasurer if there were unpaid taxes, and was informed there were none, at the same time making no inquiry as to tax sales. *Moore v. Hamlin*, 38 Id., 482.

A person having no interest in the land has no right to redeem it from tax sale; and a redemption by such person does not divest the title of the tax purchaser, or inure to the benefit of the prior owner. *Penn v. Clemans*, 19 Id., 379; *Byington v. Bookwalter*, 7 Id., 512.

A party holding a deed for an unassigned right of dower in certain real estate has such an interest therein as entitles him to redeem the same from tax sale. And he may thus redeem not merely a part, or to the extent of his dower interest, but the whole estate. *Eise v. Nelson*, 27 Id., 148.

It may be laid down as a general rule that any right, whether in law or equity, whether perfect or inchoate, in possession or action, or whether in the nature of a charge or incumbrance on the land, amounts to such ownership as will entitle the party holding it to redeem the land from tax sale. *Id.* See also, *Adams v. Beall et ux.*, 19 Id., 61.

The heir of a mortgagee of real estate has such an interest therein as entitles him to redeem the land from a tax sale made for delinquent taxes thereon, at any time within one year after attaining his majority. *Burton v. Hinrichs*, 15 Id., 345.

A tender of a sum of money for the purpose of redemption of land from tax sale, is an admission that the amount tendered is due, and is a waiver of any irregularity in the assessment or sale. See also, *Brayton v. Delaware County*, 16 Id., 44.

The purchaser of real estate at tax sale, cannot recover of the owner the repayment of taxes paid after the redemption thereof. *Byington v. Allen*, 11 Id., 3; *Same v. Walsh*, 1d., 21.

An acceptance by the tax purchaser of the amount paid by the owner to the treasurer to redeem lands from tax sale, operates as a ratification of the act of the officer in issuing a certificate of redemption. *Byington v. Hampton*, 13 Id., 23.

The time of redemption of lands sold for taxes, is governed by the law under which it was sold, and not that under which it was assessed. *Negue v. Yancey & Smith*, 22 Id., 57.

Where in a proceeding to redeem from tax sales it was found that one of the sales was invalid by reason of several tracts having been sold together, while the other sales were valid,
and no certificate of redemption shall be held as evidence of such redemption without such signature of treasurer."

SEC. 892. If real property of any minor or lunatic is sold for taxes, the same may be redeemed at any time within one year after such disability is removed, in the manner specified in the following section, or such redemption may be made by the guardian or legal representative under section eight hundred and ninety, at any time before the delivery of the deed.

SEC. 893. Any person entitled to redeem lands sold for taxes after the delivery of the deed, shall redeem the same by an equitable action in a court of record, in which all persons claiming an interest in the land derived from the tax sale, as shown by the record, shall be made defendants, and the courts shall determine the rights, claims, and interest of the several parties, including liens for taxes and claims for improvements made on the land by the person claiming under the tax title. And no person shall be allowed to redeem land sold for taxes in the plaintiff was held to the payment of the amount of legal taxes paid by defendant, with interest thereon at six per cent, under the invalid sale; and the statute penalty and interest thereon in the valid sales, together with the subsequent taxes paid by the defendant. Curl v. Watson, 25 Id., 35.

A payment to the auditor, by the owner of land sold for taxes, of the amount necessary to redeem from the sales of two years, has the right to redeem from both sales, notwithstanding the auditor fails to issue a certificate showing a redemption from both, and the treasurer executes a deed under the sale not recited in the certificate. Corbin v. Stewart, 44 Id., 543.

In redeeming but a part of lands sold in gross, the purchaser, or the clerk [auditor] when acting in his stead, has the right to demand only the money paid at the tax sale for the part redeemed, with the penalties and interest thereon, regardless of the fact whether the property was assessed and taxed at more or less than its actual relative value. Penn v. Clemens, 19 Id., 373.

Where one sale was invalid because of several parcels being sold together, while the other sales were valid, it was held that the plaintiff must pay the amount of legal taxes paid by defendant under the first sale, with six per cent interest thereon; and must also pay the statute penalty and interest upon the other sales and subsequent taxes paid by defendant. Id.

* The county treasurer has no right to disregard the act of the county auditor in permitting redemption from tax sale to be made, and to execute a tax deed after such redemption; and an action will not lie against the treasurer for a refusal to execute a deed to the purchaser in such case. Hartman v. Anderson, 48 Iowa, 309.

† The right of a minor to redeem, after attaining his majority, lands sold at tax sale during his minority, is limited to his own interest therein, and does not extend to that of other owners or tenants in common holding interests with him. Jacobs v. Porter et al., 34 Iowa, 341; Stout v. Merrill, 35 Id., 47.

It was held in Curl v. Watson, 25 Iowa, 35, that a person owning any interest in real property subject to redemption from tax sale, might redeem the whole property; and that the purchaser could require him to redeem the whole, if any. See, also, Meyers v. Copeland, 20 Id., 22; Burton v. Hintracer, 18 Id., 345. The apparent conflict with these cases is explained by Cole, J., in Jacobs v. Porter, supra. See, also, Miller v. Porter, 35 Id., 160.

This section gives to minors the right to redeem their lands sold for taxes, after the deed has been made. Tallman v. Cooke, 39 Id., 402.

The minor must be the owner of the lands sold for taxes at the time of such sale to be entitled to an extension of the time of redemption beyond the three years prescribed by law. A subsequently acquired title does not invest a minor with such right. Burton v. Hintracer, 18 Id., 348.

As the law stood under section 779 of the revision of 1860, a married woman was permitted to redeem her lands sold for taxes at any time within one year after the termination of her coverture. Myers v. Copeland et al., 20 Id., 22; Pfeiffer v. Krapfle, 28 Id., 27. The code, however, makes no such provision in respect to married women as was contained in that section.

An action by a minor, under the next section, to redeem from a tax sale, is not barred until one year after he has attained his majority. Rankin v. Miller, 43 Id., 11.

The production from the custody of the guardian of a minor, who was a near relative, of an unacknowledged deed to land, sold after the date of such deed for delinquent taxes, was held not to make a prima facie case of ownership in the minor, at the time of the tax sale, entitling him to redeem therefrom. Walker v. Sargent, 47 Id., 448.

An action by the heir of a minor to redeem from tax sale must be commenced within one year after the death of the minor. Gibbs v. Sawyer, 48 Id., 443.
any other manner after the service of the notice provided for by the next section, and the execution and delivery of the treasurer's deed.

**EXECUTION OF DEED—NOTICE GIVEN.**

**SEC. 894.** After the expiration of two years and nine months after the date of sale of the land for taxes, the lawful holder of the certificate of purchase may cause to be served upon the person in possession of such land or town lot, and also upon the person in whose name the same is taxed, if such person resides in the county where the land is situated, in the manner provided by law for the service of original notices, a notice signed by him, his agent or attorney, stating the date of sale, the description of the land or town lot sold, the name of the purchaser, and that the right of redemption will expire and a deed for said land be made, unless redemption from such sale be made within ninety days from the completed service thereof. Service may be made upon non-residents of the county by publishing the same three times in some newspaper printed in said county, and if no newspaper is printed in said county, then in the nearest newspaper published in this state. But any such non-resident may file with the treasurer of the county a written appointment of some resident of the county where his lands or lots are situated as agent upon whom service shall be made, and in such case, personal service of said notice shall be made upon said agent. Service shall be deemed completed when an affidavit of the service of said notice, and of the particular mode thereof, duly signed and verified by the holder of the certificate of purchase, his agent, or attorney, shall have been filed with the treasurer authorized to execute the tax-deed. Such affidavit shall be filed by said treasurer, and entered upon the records of his office, and said record or affidavit shall be presumptive evidence of the completed service of notice herein required, and, until ninety days after the service of said notice, the right of redemption from such sale shall not expire. Any person swearing falsely to any fact or statement contained in said affidavit, shall be deemed guilty of perjury and punished accordingly. The cost of serving said notice, whether by publication or otherwise, together with the cost of the affidavit, shall be added to the redemption money.

**SEC. 895.** Immediately after the expiration of ninety days from the date of service of the written notice hereinbefore provided, the treasurer then in office shall make out a deed for each lot or parcel of land sold and remaining unredeemed, and deliver the same to the purchaser upon the return of the certificate of purchase. The treasurer shall demand twenty-five cents for each deed made by him on such sales, but any number of parcels of land bought by one person may be included in one deed, if desired by the purchaser.

*Where the county treasurer has made a tax deed so imperfect and irregular as not to pass the title, he may on his own motion, where the law has been substantially complied with, make a second or other deed, correct in fact and regular in form, so as to invest the purchaser with the legal title. McCready v. Sexton & Son, 29 Iowa, 356; Parker v. Sexton & Son, Id., 421; Hurley v. Street, Id., 429; Johnson v. Chase, 30 Id., 292; Gray v. Coon, Id., 398; Genther v. Fuller, 36 Id., 604.

But when the treasurer has made and delivered to the purchaser a valid deed in compliance with the statute and the sale, he cannot divest or in any manner affect the title thus conveyed by the execution of a second deed. Bulkley v. Callanan, 32 Id., 461.

Where a tax deed does not conform in its recital to the facts, the treasurer is authorized to execute a second and corrected deed, but he has no power to execute a deed which shall misstate the facts respecting any proceedings prior to its
SEC. 896. Deeds executed by the treasurer shall be substantially in the following form:

Know all men by these presents, that whereas the following described real property, viz.: (here follows the description) situated in the county of , and state of Iowa, was subject to taxation for the year (or years) A. D.; and whereas the taxes assessed upon said real property for the year (or years) aforesaid remained due and unpaid at the date of the sale hereinafter named; and whereas, the treasurer of said county did, on the day of , A. D., by virtue of the authority in him vested by law, at (an adjournment of) the sale begun and publicly held on the first Monday of , A. D., expose to public sale at the office of the county treasurer in the county aforesaid, in substantial conformity with all the requirements of the statute in such case made and provided, the real property above described, for the payment of the taxes, interest, and costs then due and remaining unpaid on said property; and whereas, at the time and place aforesaid, A. B. of the county of , and state of , having offered to pay the sum of dollars and cents, being the whole amount of taxes, interest, and costs then due and remaining unpaid on said property, for (here follows the description of the property sold) which was the least quantity bid for; and payment of said sum having been by him made to said treasurer, said property was stricken off to him at that price; and whereas, the said A. B. did, on the day of , A. D., duly assign the certificate of the sale of the property as aforesaid and all his right, title, and interest to said property to E. F., of the county of , and state of , filed in said treasurer’s office on the day of , A. D., it appears that due notice has been given, more than ninety days before the execution of these presents, to and of the expiration of the time of redemption allowed by law; and whereas, three years have elapsed since the date of said sale, and said property has not been redeemed therefrom as provided for by law.

Now, therefore, I, C. D., treasurer of the county aforesaid, for and in consideration of said sum to the treasurer paid as aforesaid, and by virtue of the statute in such case made and provided, have granted, bargained, and sold, and by these presents do grant, bargain, and sell unto the said A. B. [or E. F.] his heirs and assigns, the real property last hereinbefore described to have and to hold unto him the said A. B. [or E. F.] his heirs and assigns forever: subject, however, to all the rights of redemption provided by law. In witness whereof, I, C. D., treasurer as aforesaid, by virtue of the authority aforesaid, have hereunto subscribed my name on this day of , A. D.,

STATE OF IOWA,

COUNTY,

I hereby certify that before me, , in and for said county,

execution, and such deed if executed would be void. Gould v. Thompson, 45 Id., 450.

See, as to the effect of assignment of certificate upon him for prior taxes, Bowman v. Eckstien, 46 Id., 583.

The notice required by § 894 and 895, is not necessary to be given in cases where the sale was made before the enactment of those sections Robinson v. The First National Bank, etc. 48 Id., 354.

The recital in a tax deed, regular in form that the certificate of tax sale had been assigned to the grantee is sufficient to establish the fact. Stahl v. Boost et ux., 34 Iowa, 475.
personally appeared the above named C. D., treasurer of said county, personally known to me to be the treasurer of said county, at the date of the execution of the above conveyance, and to be the identical person whose name is affixed to and who executed the above conveyance as treasurer of said county, and acknowledged the execution of the same to be his voluntary act and deed as treasurer of said county, for the purposes therein expressed.

Given under my hand [and seal] this .......... day of .........., A. D. 18....

........................................

EFFECT OF DEED.

Vests title in purchaser. R. § 784.

Is presumptive evidence.

Is conclusive.

What must be proved to defeat title.

SEC. 897. The deed shall be signed by the treasurer in his official capacity, and acknowledged by him before some officer authorized to take acknowledgments of deeds; and, when substantially thus executed and recorded in the proper record of titles to real estate, shall vest in the purchaser all the right, title, interest, and estate of the former owner in and to the land conveyed, and also all the right, title, interest, and claim of the state and county thereto, and shall be presumptive evidence in all the courts of this state, in all controversies and suits in relation to the rights of the purchaser, his heirs or assigns, to the land thereby conveyed, of the following facts:

1. That the real property conveyed was subject to taxation for the year or years stated in the deed;
2. That the taxes were not paid at any time before the sale;
3. That the real property conveyed had not been redeemed from the sale at the date of the deed;
4. That the property had been listed and assessed;
5. That the taxes were levied according to law;
6. That the property was duly advertised for sale;
7. That the property was sold for taxes as stated in the deed. And it shall be conclusive evidence of the following facts:

1. That the manner in which the listing, assessment, levy, notice, and sale were conducted was in all respects as the law directed;
2. That the grantee named in the deed was the purchaser;
3. That all the prerequisites of the law were complied with by all the officers who had, or whose duty it was to have had, any part or action in any transaction relating to or affecting the title conveyed, or purporting to be conveyed, by the deed, from the listing and valuation of the property up to the execution of the deed, both inclusive, and that all things whatsoever required by law to make a good and valid sale, and to vest the title in the purchaser were done, except in regard to the points named in this section, wherein the deed shall be presumptive evidence only.

And in all controversies and suits involving the title to real property claimed and held under and by virtue of a deed executed substantially as aforesaid by the treasurer, the person claiming title adverse to the title conveyed by such deed, shall be required to prove, in order to defeat the said title, either that the said real property was not subject to taxation for the year or years named in the deed, that the taxes had been paid before the sale, that the property had been redeemed from the sale according to the provisions of this chapter, and that such redemption was had or made for the use and benefit of persons having the right of redemption under the laws of this state, or, that
there had been an entire omission to list or assess the property, or to levy the taxes, or to give notice of the sale, or to sell the property; but no person shall be permitted to question the title acquired by a treasurer's deed without first showing that he, or the person under whom he claims title, had title to the property at the time of the sale, or that the title was obtained from the United States or this state after the sale, and that all taxes due upon the property have been paid by such person, or the person under whom he claims title as aforesaid; provided that in any case where a person had paid his taxes, and through mistake in the entry made in the treasurer's books or in the receipt, the land upon which the taxes were paid was afterwards sold, the treasurer's deed shall not convey the title; provided further, that in all cases where the owner of lands sold for taxes shall resist the validity of such tax title, such owner may prove fraud committed by the officer selling the same, or in the purchaser to defeat the same, and if fraud is so established such sale and title shall be void.

A tax deed is by the statute made evidence of a compliance with the requirements of the law anterior to the execution of the deed; and a party claiming under such deed is not bound, as preliminary to his right to introduce the same in evidence, to first prove an assessment, levy, advertisement, etc. Allen v. Armstrong, 16 Iowa, 506.

A tax deed, regular in form, is prima facie evidence that all of the essential prerequisites to the exercise of the taxing power have been complied with, notwithstanding it has been held that the portion of the statute making the deed conclusive evidence of such essentials is unconstitutional. McCready v. Sexton & Son, 29 Id., 356; Hurley v. Woodruff, 30 Id., 259.

The provisions of section 784 of the revision of 1860, making the tax deed conclusive evidence of matters vital and essential to any valid exercise of the taxing power were first questioned by the supreme court in Allen v. Armstrong, supra.

It was held in that case that the provisions of the revenue law making the deed conclusive evidence of due notice of the sale, is valid and binding, as such notice is not essential to an exercise of the taxing power. Id.

It was again doubted in Adams v. Beale, 19 Id., 61.

In McCready v. Sexton & Son, 29 Iowa, 356, it was held that the clause of the revenue law which made the treasurer's deed conclusive evidence of the regularity of all prior proceedings, was unconstitutional, as depriving a person of his property without due process of law, so far as respects the essential prerequisites for the exercise of the taxing power, such as the assessment, levy, sale, and the like; as to non-essentials, or matters merely directory, it was held constitutional. To the same effect is Rima v. Coeas, 31 Id., 125; Hurley v. Pouell, Levy & Co., 1d., 64; Powers v. Fuller, 30 Id., 475.

While as to the fact of an assessment, levy, and sale, the tax deed is not conclusive, and it is not competent for the legislature to make it so, yet it is conclusive as to the manner thereof. Bulkley v. Callanan, 32 Id., 461. See, also, as holding the same doctrine, Hubbard v. Board of Supervisors, 20 Id., 134; Eldridge v. Kuehl, 27 Id., 160; McCready v. Sexton & Son, supra; Martin v. Cole, 38 Id., 141.

A tax deed is conclusive as to the manner in which the sale was conducted; and if the deed shows that the sale was made in a manner which under some circumstances would have been proper, those circumstances will conclusively be presumed to have existed. Ware v. Little, 35 Id., 254.

The tax deed is prima facie evidence of the fact of assessment, and this prima facie case is not overcome by the introduction of the assessor's book in which it does not appear who was the assessor, whether he qualified before entering on the discharge of his duties, nor when the assessment was made. The omitted facts may be shown by other evidence than the assessment book. Genther v. Fuller, 36 Id., 604.

But the prima facie evidence of the fact of assessment furnished by the tax deed may be overcome by the introduction of the records of the board of supervisors which fails to show any assessment, provided the records are complete and free from mutilation. Easton v. Savery, 44 Id., 654.

The same rule applies in respect to a levy. Early v. Whittingham, 43 Id., 162.

A tax deed is prima facie evidence of the fact of sale, and conclusive evidence of the manner thereof, and the regularity of the proceedings. Levi v. Watson, 37 Id., 93.

A tax deed showing that the land was sold at an adjourned sale, without reciting the causes for adjournment, is at least prima facie evidence that the sale was properly held, and that proper cause for the adjournment existed. Lorain v. Smith et al., 1d., 67.

A tax deed is conclusive evidence that the property was listed and assessed at the time and manner required by law. Easton v. Perry et al., 1d., 681; McCready v. Sexton & Son, 29 Id., 356.

The deed is prima facie evidence of the assessment, and conclusive evidence of the adver-
COLLECTION OF TAXES. [TITLE VI.

Sec. 898. The provisions of this title shall not affect sales here-to-


Where no invalidity appears on the face of the tax deed it is, it seems, conclusive evidence that the sale was conducted in the manner re-
quired by law. Smith v. Easton, 37 Id., 584. See also, Jeffrey v. Brokaw, 35 Id., 505.

As to all matters relating to the manner of sale, the tax deed is conclusive; and this rule of the statute prevails in equity cases as in ac-


But the record of a tax sale will prevail as against recitals in a certificate. Id.

A memorandum of the treasurer showing an adjournment of the sale cannot be received in evidence to contradict or invalidate the tax-
deed. Id.

The provisions of section 784 of the revision (897 of the code), do not apply to the case of one resisting a tax deed upon the ground that the land embraced in the deed was not in fact as-

sessed. In so far as that section of the revision made the deed conclusive evidence of the fact of assessment it was unconstitutional. Imme-

The deed is not conclusive of the manner of the assessment in such a sense as to cure indef-

inition in the description upon the assessor's books, and identify the land sold as that as-
sessed. Id.

If there has been a bona fide sale, in sub-

stance or in fact, the tax deed is conclusive evi-
dence that it was done at the proper time and in the proper manner. Phelps v. Meade et al.,
41 Id., 470; Gould v. Thompson, 45 Id., 450.

The statute has received the same construction by the Supreme Court of the United States in Calhoun v. Heeler, 137 U.S., 324.

It is only in a qualified sense, however, that the tax deed is conclusive evidence of the regu-

larity of the sale, it being always competent to show fraud committed by the officer conducting the sale or the purchaser. Butler v. Delano, 42 Id., 350.

The prima facie evidence of an assessment, afforded by a tax deed, will be overcome where there are no records showing that there was any-

assessment, levy or sale for a certain year, nor evidence that such records had once existed and been lost. Early v. Whittingham, 43 Id., 162.

Proof that there was no public sale of the land, and that the sale occurred at a time to which there had been no adjournment of the prior sale will overcome the prima facie evi-
dence of the sale presented by the deed. Thompson v. Ware, Id., 455.

Where parol evidence had been admitted on the trial to show that the land embraced in a tax deed was sold en masse with other parcels the jury should have been instructed either that the deed was conclusive of the regularity of the sale, or that there was no question before them on that point. Chandler v. Keiler, 44 Id., 413.

Where the certificate of sale and tax deed describe land having no necessary identity with that which has been taxed and upon which taxes are delinquent, they do not themselves constitute sufficient evidence to uphold the tax deed, but rather negative it. The Blair Town Lot Co. v. Scott, Id., 143.

A tax deed conveys no title where the evidence shows that the taxes were paid before the sale. Waters v. Glats, 29 Id., 437.

The deed is only prima facie evidence that the taxes were unpaid before the sale or not re-
demed from the sale, and the establishment of either fact defeats it. Fenton v Way, 40 Id., 196.

A tax deed which shows a sale to have been in forty-acre tracts will not be defeated by evi-
dence tending to show a sale in quarter-sections. Sibley v. Callahan, 40 Id., 429.

The owner of land may defeat the tax sale by showing fraud committed by the officer conducting the sale, or by the purchaser. McCready v. Sexton & Son, 29 Id., 356; Corbin v. Beebee, 36 Id., 386.

This may be done in defense to an action at law. A separate proceeding to establish the fraud and annul the sale is not necessary. Cor-
bin v. Beebee, supra.

The act of the treasurer in bidding off lands at a tax sale conducted by himself, as agent of the purchaser from whom he had received money to be so invested, and from whom he was to receive a certain per centum as compensa-
tion, is fraudulent, and vitiates the sale. Corbin v. Beebee, 36 Id., 386.

To enable one, resisting a tax title, to defeat it by showing fraud on the part of the officer conducting the sale, it is not necessary to show payment of taxes. The restrictions imposed upon one defending against a tax title by section 897 of the code (section 784, revision), do not apply to the defense of fraud pointed out in the proviso of the section.

Fraud committed by a purchaser at tax sale, as, by combination with other purchasers, will not defeat the title of a subsequent purchaser without notice of the fraud, and for value. Van Shaack v. Robbins, 36 Id., 201.

Where a combination is entered into by bid-
ders at a tax sale, to the effect that they will not bid against each other, or that they will bid in turn, the sale is void. Kerwer v. Allen, 31 Id., 579; Light v. West, 42 Id., 138; Pearson v. Robinson, 44 Id., 418; Eason v. Maekinney, 37 Id., 651; Martin v. Cole, 51 Id., 141; Van Shaack v. Robbins, 55 Id., 102; Sibley v. Bullis, 40 Id., 429.

Where a tax purchaser subsequently assigned his certificate to another who had an agent bid-
ding for him at the same sale, the latter an-

nouncing for whom his bids were made, it was
fore made, or tax deeds given in pursuance of sales made before the taking effect of this code.

SALES WRONGFULLY MADE.

Sec. 899. When by mistake or wrongful act of the treasurer, land has been sold on which no tax was due at the time, or whenever land sold in consequence of error in describing such land in the tax records, there was no illegal combination vitiating the sale. Pearson v. Robinson, 44 Id., 413.

If the act of the agent is fraudulent and illegal combination. Robinson ». The assignee of a tax certificate, and after the execution of a tax deed therefor, is not necessary in cases where sales were made before the taking effect of the code.

Where no levy has been made on the 26th day of February, when 897 of the code, even though he has not paid the taxes, interest and costs; it is error for the court to render judgment setting aside the tax deed where the agent of a purchaser of lands sold for taxes, in pursuance of a sale, without requiring the payment of the money so tendered. Corbin ». Woodbine, 33 Id., 331.

It is the tax deed and not the sale that divests the owner of his title, and if redemption is duly made from the sale before execution of the deed it divests the lien of the tax, and leaves it as free as before. Lake v. Gray, 35 Id., 44.

The tax deed recites the sale to have been made on the 26th day of February, when in fact it was made on the 26th day of January of the same year; the sale will not be thereby rendered invalid. Huriburt v. Dyer, 36 Id., 474.

A sale at a tax sale does not vest the purchaser with title to the property. Pearson v. Robinson, 44 Id., 413.

Where a party attacking the validity of a tax sale averrs that he is ready and willing and offers to pay the taxes claimed upon the property, the tax receiver may receive the money so tendered. Corbin ». Woodbine, 33 Id., 331.

Where a party claims under two tax sales of the same property, upon the first sale being declared void, it is competent to introduce the second deed to establish his title. Malloy v. French, 44 Id., 138.

When a tax deed is void, and a sale the owner thereof is invalid, and confers no right or title thereto. Thomas v. Stickley, 32 Id., 71.

A tax deed is conclusive evidence that the treasurer took proceedings to collect the tax by distress and sale of personal property of the delinquent tax payer, before selling real estate. Stewart v. Corbin, 25 Id., 145.

When land is assessed to the owner and also to an “unknown owner” for the same tax, the latter assessment is void, and a sale thereunder confers no title on the purchaser. Besore v. Dosh, 43 Id., 211.

A mortgagee or one claiming under him, cannot defeat the lien of the mortgage by acquiring a tax title upon the land. Fair v. Brown et al., 40 Id., 209.

A lien holder cannot acquire a title by purchase at a tax sale which will defeat the lien of another incumbrancer. Id.; see also Garretson v. Schogfeld, 44 Id., 39.

A tenant in common cannot acquire a tax title to defeat the interest of his co-tenant, the interest he acquires being held for the benefit of the latter. And the rule is the same where one is the assignee of a tax certificate, and afterwards becomes a tenant in common, before he receives the tax deed. Finn v. McKinley, 44 Id., 65; see also Austin v. Barrett, Id., 488.

Where a party claims under two tax sales of the same property, upon the first sale being shown to be void, it is competent to introduce the second deed to establish his title. Malloy v. French, 44 Id., 138.

The purchase of lands at tax sale by one claiming to be the owner thereof is invalid, and confers no right or title thereto. Thomas v. Stickley, 32 Id., 71.

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Repealed, and substituted by § 145, 16 G. A. That Ch. repealed, and substituted by Ch. 101, 17 G. A.

Interest accrued by purchaser in school or university lands, etc., etc.

Same provisions to apply to other lands.

It was held in Coulter v. Mahaska County, 17 Iowa, 92, that, under section 785 of the revision, which was the same as 899 of the code, the county was not liable to the purchaser at a tax sale of lands sold by mistake or wrongfully, after the penalty of thirty per cent and interest thereon at ten per cent.

Where there has been a sale of land for taxes after the same were fully paid, the purchaser may recover of the county under this section. But if the owner redeems from such sale he cannot recover from the county the amount paid to redeem. Morris v. The County of Sioux, 42 Iowa, 416.

The purchaser, at a sale for taxes of lands mortgaged to the school fund, takes the same, subject to such encumbrances. Jasper County for use, etc. v. Rogers et al., 17 Iowa, 254.

Under section 811 of the revision, the substance of which is embodied in section 900 of the code, it was held that when the state becomes the purchaser of lands under the foreclosure of a mortgage executed to secure school funds loaned, it takes the property purchased unencumbered by any liens for delinquent taxes; and a purchaser of the same lands from the state acquires a title free of such liens. Helphrey v. Ross, 19 Iowa, 40.

A tax sale of real estate mortgaged to the school or university fund passes only the interest of the person who holds the fee title, and does not affect the mortgage or any encumbrance existing thereon in favor of either of such funds. Crum v. Cotting, 22 Iowa, 411.

It seemed, that under the provisions of our statute, the title derived at a tax sale is not a derivative one, and, as such, subject on the one hand, to encumbrances and equities existing against the former owner, and on the other hand, clothed with rights and equities held by him against third persons, but a new and independent title, derived from the sovereign power under which the taxes are levied, paramount to all previous interests, and freed from all encumbrances except in so far as specially provided in favor of the school and university funds. Id.

The rule that the interest of the state in property mortgaged to the school fund, and held by it as security will not be affected by the sale of such property for taxes, but that the interest only of the mortgagor is thereby affected, applies to all sales made after the enactment of section 811 of the revision, whether the taxes accrued after or before. The State v. Shaw, 28 Iowa, 67.

A sale for taxes of land mortgaged to the school or university fund conveys only the interest of the mortgagor, and does not divest the lien of the mortgage. Loelace v. Berryhill, 36 Iowa, 379.

If the mortgage has been foreclosed, the purchaser at foreclosure sale takes the title free from the lien for taxes, etc. Id.

That the mortgage was made, to the board of trustees of the state university instead of the university, does not change the rule. Id.
pose, and no assessment or taxation of any such lands, nor the payment of any such taxes by any person, or the sale or conveyance for taxes of any such lands, shall in any manner affect the right or the title of the public therein, or prejudice the public thereto; nor shall any such payment or sale confer upon the purchaser or person who pays such taxes, any right or interest in such land adverse or prejudicial to the public right, title or ownership thereto.

Proved, That this section shall not in any manner affect or prejudice the rights of any person or party to any action now pending, which was commenced prior to the 4th day of July, 1876.]

Sec. 901. Whenever it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the county treasurer, either before the execution of a deed for real property sold for taxes, or if the deed be returned by the purchaser, that any tract or lot was sold which was not subject to taxation, or upon which the taxes had been paid previous to the sale, he shall make an entry opposite such tract or lot on the record of sales, that the same was erroneously sold, and such entry shall be evidence of the fact therein stated. And in such cases the purchase money shall be refunded to the purchaser as provided by this chapter.

LIMITATION OF ACTIONS.

Sec. 902. No action for the recovery of real property sold for the non-payment of taxes shall lie, unless the same be brought within five years after the treasurer's deed is executed and recorded as above provided; provided, that where the owner of such real property sold as aforesaid, shall, at the time of such sale be a minor or insane, or convict in the penitentiary, five years after such disability shall be removed shall be allowed such person, his heirs, or legal representatives to bring their action.1

1 The limitation embraced in this section commences to run from the date of the execution and recording of the treasurer's deed, instead of from the time the land was struck off to the bidder at the sale. The word sale as used in section 790 of the revision, was construed to mean a completed sale which vested the title in the purchaser, and placed him in a position to have the legality thereof tested in the courts. Eldridge v. Kuehl, 27 Iowa, 150. The same holding followed in Henderson v. Oliver, 28 Id., 20; McCready v. Sexton & Son, 29 Id., 556.

This section does not preclude the person claiming under the tax sale from bringing an action against the original owner of land sold for taxes, within the five years to cut off the right of such owner, and to quiet the title in himself. Stevenson v. Bonesteel, 30 Id., 286.

An action for the recovery of lands sold for taxes cannot be maintained, except in the case of minors and other cases excepted by the statute after the lapse of five years from the date of the execution and recording of the tax deed. Thomas v. Stickle, 32 Id., 71; Douglass v. Tullock, 34 Id., 282.

It was the purpose of the statute to cure all irregularities in the mode and manner of sale which, within the limitation fixed, might have rendered the sale invalid. It was accordingly held that, a tax deed, showing the land sold in bulk, was not excepted from the operation of the statute. Id.

The validity of a title acquired under a tax sale cannot be questioned after the lapse of five years from date of the execution and recording of the deed. Jeffrey v. Brokaw et al., 35 Id., 505.

Under this section an action by a purchaser at tax sale for the possession of distinct parcels of land which were sold in gross, and of which the original owner remained in undisturbed, adverse possession for more than five years after the deed was recorded, is barred. Brown & Sully v. Painter, 38 Id., 436. Followed in Laverty et al. v. Sexton & Son, 41 Id., 435.

No objections to the tax deed or proceedings prior thereto, or irregularities in the manner of assessment and levy, will operate to defeat the bar of the statute of limitations. Pierce v. Weare, 41 Id., 378.

Hold, that an action for the recovery of land held and occupied under a tax deed based upon a fictitious sale is not barred in five years. Early v. Whittington, 43 Id., 162.

The party in possession under such tax deed and sale, is entitled to receive from the owner a sum equal to all he has paid for subsequent taxes with interest at six per cent. Id.

In an action by the owner of land, who has been in continued possession, to set aside a tax...
COLLECTION OF TAXES. [TITLE VI.

Sec. 903. In all suits and controversies involving the question of title to real property held under and by virtue of a treasurer's deed, all acts of assessors, treasurers, auditors, supervisors, and other officers de facto shall be deemed and construed to be of the same validity as acts of officers de jure. 1

Deed to such land which was recorded more than five years prior to the commencement of the action, the holder of the tax deed is barred from setting up title thereunder. *Wallace v. Sexton & Son, 44 Id., 257.

The purchaser of land at tax sale cannot maintain an action for its recovery after five years have elapsed from the date of recording the tax deed, where the owner has been in open, adverse possession during that period. *Peck v. Sexton & Son, 41 Id., 556. Follow ag Brown & Sully v. Pointer, 38 Id., 456; see, also, Laverty v. Sexton & Son, 41 Id., 438; *Wallace v. Sexton & Son et al., 44 Id., 257.

When the owner of land, sold for delinquent taxes, is in the actual possession thereof, a purchaser at tax sale must bring his action for the recovery of the land within five years from the time his right to a deed becomes perfect, and he cannot by delaying the taking his deed, prevent the running of the statute of limitations against him. *Hintringer v. Hennessy, 46 Id., 690; Thornton v. Jones, 47 Id., 397.

Where the purchaser at tax sale failed for more than eleven years to apply for his deed, it was held that the owner would be justified in presuming an abandonment of his right thereto by the tax purchaser, and that such purchaser could not afterwards defeat the title of the owner's grantee. *Ockendon v. Barnes et ux., 43 Id., 619.

An action by a tenant in common to recover possession of the common property, which is fraudulently held by his co-tenant and to which the latter has acquired a tax deed, is not barred at the expiration of five years from the recording of the deed. *Austin et al. v. Barrett, 44 Id., 488.

The fact that the owner of lands in this state resided in a state in rebellion, when the taxes accrued, does not excuse him from their payment. *Finley v. Brown et al., 29 Id., 538.

If the sale for taxes is not simply irregular but absolutely void, it will not be protected by the statute of limitations. The owner of the land will not be charged with constructive notice of such sale. *Nicholls v. McGlathery, 43 Id., 189.

An action by the purchaser at tax sale to recover possession of the property sold for delinquent taxes, is barred after the expiration of five years from the time when he became entitled to a deed. *Hintringer v. Hennessy, 46 Id., 690.

Where a tax sale is void and the purchaser not being in possession of the land, he cannot avail himself of the statute of limitations against the former owner. *Miller v. Corbin et al., 1 Id., 150.

An action to set aside a tax deed, by the original owner, will not be barred in five years from the time of the execution of the tax deed where the tax sale was void, or the taxes for which the land was sold had in fact been paid. *Patton v. Luther et ux., 48 Id., 236.

The original owner of unoccupied lands, sold for taxes, who has remained in the constructive possession of the same until more than five years after the execution of a tax deed, void for the reason that the taxes had been paid, may maintain an action to quiet his title and remove the cloud created by the tax deed. Id.

Four years after the execution and recording of a tax deed, the holder of the patent title went into actual possession of the land, which was, up to that time, unoccupied prairie. After the expiration of five years from the recording of the tax deed the purchaser brought an action to recover the possession. Held: 1. That the limitation provided in section 902 of the code commenced to operate upon the tax deed at the time of the recording thereof, and the bar to an action to recover possession thereunder became complete at the expiration of five years.

2. Both patent owner and tax purchaser are to be regarded as continually claiming title from the time the deed is recorded, and neither has any right under the statute not enjoyed by the other.

3. It is within the province of the legislature to provide that an action for the recovery of lands, held by the assign or sufferance of the owner, and not adversely, will be barred within a prescribed time, and section 902 of the code is an exercise of this power. *Adams, J., dissenting. *Barrett v. Love, 45 Id., 103.

The holder of a tax deed will be deemed to be in the possession of unoccupied land, and if such possession is uninterrupted during five years from the date of the execution and recording of the tax deed, the title acquired becomes perfect and complete. *Peck, Ch. J., and Rothrock, J., dissenting. *Moingona Coal Co. v. Blair, 51 Id., 447.

Where the defendant claimed title under a tax deed recorded November 8, 1869, the plaintiff claiming as owner of the patent title, went into possession of the land in 1875, prior to which it had been vacant and unoccupied, it was held that an action for its recovery by the owner of the patent title was barred by section 902 of the code, and that his possession was that of a mere trespasser. *51 Id., 1.

That an assessor was not duly qualified when acting as an officer de facto, he assessed property, does not invalidate such assessment, or affect the validity of a sale for taxes. *Allen v. Armstrong, 16 Iowa, 503.

To support the acts of one on the ground that he is an officer de facto, they must have been
SEC. 904. No sale of real property for taxes shall be considered invalid on account of the same having been charged in any other name than that of the rightful owner, if the said property be in other respects sufficiently described.

SEC. 905. The books and records belonging to the offices of the county auditor and county treasurer, or copies thereof, properly certified, shall be deemed sufficient evidence to prove the sale of any real property for taxes, the redemption thereof, or the payment of taxes thereon.

PEDDLERS.

SEC. 906. A tax for state purposes shall be levied upon peddlers of merchandise not manufactured in this state, for a license to peddle throughout the state for one year as follows: upon each peddler of watches or jewelry, or either of them, thirty dollars; upon each peddler of clocks, fifty dollars; upon each peddler of dry goods, fancy articles, notions, or patent medicines, as follows: upon each peddler thereof, ten dollars; upon each peddler who pursues his occupation with a vehicle drawn by one animal, twenty-five dollars; if drawn by two and less than four, fifty dollars; if drawn by four or more animals, seventy-five dollars: [provided, however, that nothing in this section shall apply to wholesale dealers in any of the above enumerated articles, who use wagons for the delivery of goods sold at wholesale prices and by the box or package.]

SEC. 907. Such license may be obtained from the auditor of the county upon paying the proper tax to the treasurer thereof, and may issue for a less period than one year for the proportionate amount of tax, and all such licenses shall state the date of the expiration of the same; and any person so peddling without a license, or after the expiration of his license, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and the person actually peddling is liable, whether he be the owner of the goods or not. Upon conviction of peddling without a license as aforesaid, the offender shall forfeit and pay to the county treasurer, in addition to the fine imposed upon him for the misdemeanor, double the amount of license for one year as fixed by section nine hundred and six of this chapter.

(Chapter 131, Laws of 1876.)

In relation to public shows.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That before any person can exhibit any traveling show or circus, not prohibited by law, or show any natural or artificial curiosity, or exhibition of horsemanship in a circus or otherwise, for any price, done under color of the office whose duties should have been discharged by the person filling it. Bailey v. Fisher, 38 Id., 229.

At a general election the people of F township elected two assessors, one for the township, the other for the town of A, situated within such township. The assessor elected for the town, following a custom, assessed land outside of the town; held, that the assessment, so far as it included land outside of the town, was a nullity, and a sale for taxes under it was void. Id.

The acts of officers de facto are of the same validity as those of officers de jure. Peirce v. Weare, 41 Id., 378.
gain, or reward, in any county, outside of the limits of any city or incorporated town, he shall obtain a license therefor from the county auditor upon the payment to the county treasurer of such sum as may be fixed by the board of supervisors, not exceeding one hundred dollars for each and every place in the county at which such show or circus may exhibit.

Sec. 2. If any person shall exhibit any show above contemplated without having first obtained such license, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and punished accordingly, and shall forfeit and pay double the amount fixed for such license, for the use and benefit of the school fund.

(Took effect by publication in newspapers, March 29, 1876.)

CHAPTER 3.

PROVISIONS FOR THE SECURITY OF THE REVENUE.

Section 908. Each county is responsible to the state for the full amount of tax levied for state purposes, excepting such amounts as are certified to be unavailable, double, or erroneous assessments, as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 909. If any county treasurer prove to be a defaulter to any amount of state revenue, such amount shall be made up to the state within the next three coming years by additional levies, in such manner as to annual amounts as the board of supervisors may direct. In such cases the county can have recourse to the official bond of the treasurer for indemnity.

Sec. 910. When interest is due and is allowed by the treasurer of any county, or the state treasurer, on the redemption of auditor's warrants, or county warrants, the same shall be receipted on the warrants by the holder of the same, with the date of the payment, and no interest shall be allowed by the auditor of state or board of supervisors except such as is thus receipted.

Sec. 911. If the state treasurer, or any county treasurer, discount auditor's warrants at less than the amount due thereon, either directly or indirectly, or through third persons, they shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, to be prosecuted as other fines.

Sec. 912. [County treasurers shall be liable to a like fine for loaning out, or in any manner using for private purposes, state, county or other funds in their hands, except that when permitted by the boards of supervisors of their respective counties, by resolution entered of record, they may deposit any such funds in any bank or banks chartered by the laws of the state, or any national or private banks in this state, to any amount not exceeding an amount to be fixed by such resolution: providing, that before any such deposit is made the bank in which it

*The bond of a county treasurer purporting to be executed "unto the county of Warren and State of Iowa," was held to be a bond tended, in part, for the security of the state, given for the security of the county and not of the state. The State v. Henderson, 40 Iowa, 242. The theory of the revenue law is opposed to the notion that a county treasurer's bond is intended, in part, for the security of the state, each county being responsible to the state for the state revenue. Id.
is proposed to make the same, shall first file a bond with sureties to be approved by the treasurer and the board of supervisors in double the maximum amount permitted to be deposited as aforesaid, and conditioned to hold the treasurer making the deposits of the county harmless from all loss by reason of such deposit or deposits; said bond shall be filed with the county auditor; and an action may be brought thereon either by said treasurer or the county, as the board of supervisors may elect. And the state treasurer shall be liable to a fine of not more than ten thousand dollars for a like misdemeanor, to be prosecuted by the attorney-general in the name of the state. But nothing done under the provisions of this act shall alter or affect the liability of the treasurer or the securities on his official bond.

PAYMENTS BY COUNTY TREASURER.

SEC. 913. At their regular meeting in January and June, of each year, the board of supervisors shall make a full and complete settlement with the county treasurer, and they shall make and certify to the auditor of state, all credits to the treasurer for double or erroneous assessments, and unavailable taxes, also all dues for state revenue interest, or delinquent taxes, sales of land, peddler’s licenses, and other dues, if any; also the amounts collected for these several items, and revenues still delinquent, each year to itself. Said reports shall be forwarded by mail.

SEC. 914. The treasurer of each county shall, on or before the fifteenth day of each month, prepare a sworn statement of the amount of money in his hands on the first day of that month belonging to the state treasury, and forward the same by mail to the auditor of state, and he shall, each year, unless otherwise directed by the state auditor, pay into the state treasury, on or before the fifteenth day of March, all the money due the state remaining in his hands on the first day of March, and on or before the fifteen day of November, all the money due the state remaining in his hands on the first day of November; he shall also, at any time when directed by the auditor of state, forthwith pay into the state treasury, or to the treasurer of any county, any or all the money due the state and remaining in his hands. In case the treasurer of any county shall fail to prepare and forward the statement required in this section, he shall forfeit and pay for each and every failure a sum not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars, to be recovered in an action brought in the name of the state auditor, against him and his bondsmen, in any court of record.

* See State v. Brandt, 41 Iowa, par. 7 of opinion, on p. 612. County treasurers are prohibited from loaning out, or in any manner using for private purposes state or county funds in their hands, and depositing such funds in a bank on account, even where no interest is to be paid by the bank, is a loaning within the meaning of the statute, and the fact that the county does not provide a safe, or suitable place where its money may be kept, will not release the treasurer from liability if he deposits in bank where, by reason of the failure of the bank, it is lost. Lowrey v. Polk County, 51 Iowa, 50.

† A county treasurer and his sureties are liable, on his official bond, for moneys received by him from tax payers, in partial payment of taxes. Warren County v. Ward et al., 21 Iowa, 84. The sureties on a treasurer’s bond are not liable for his delinquencies prior to the execution of the bond. Id.

‡ A judgment against a treasurer and his sureties upon his first bond, for a breach in refusing to account for moneys received after its execution, and before the execution of a second bond, is no bar to an action on the second bond for a failure to account for moneys received after its execution, but during the same term of office. Id.
SEC. 915. (Repealed by section 2, chapter 129, laws of 1878.)

SEC. 916. The state auditor shall make and transmit to each county auditor, on the first day of May of each year, a statement of the county treasurer's account with the state treasurer, which account shall be submitted by said auditor to the board of supervisors at their next meeting, and if they find the same to be incorrect in any particular, they shall forthwith certify the facts in relation to the same to the auditor of state.

SEC. 917. When a county treasurer goes out of office, he shall make a full and complete settlement with the board of supervisors, and deliver up all books, papers, moneys, and all other property appertaining to the office, to his successor, taking his receipt therefor. The board of supervisors shall make a statement, so far as state dues are concerned, to the auditor of state, showing all charges against the treasurer during his term of office, and all credits made, the delinquent taxes and other unfinished business charged over to his successor, and the amount of money paid over to his successor, showing to what year and to what account the amount so paid over belongs. They shall also see that the books of the treasurer are correctly balanced before passing into the possession and control of the treasurer elect.

SEC. 918. The state treasurer shall keep each distinct fund coming into his possession as public money, in a separate apartment of his safe, and, at each quarterly settlement with the state auditor, he shall count each fund in the presence of the auditor to see if the same agrees with the balance found on the books. The total amount acknowledged to belong to each fund shall be exhibited before the count. County treasurers shall account with such persons as the board of supervisors may direct in like manner, and a report of such accounting shall be made to the board at their next meeting, by the person so appointed by them.

SEC. 919. If any county auditor, or county treasurer, or other officer shall neglect or refuse to perform any act or duty specifically required of him by any provision of this title, such officer shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and indicted therefor; and, being found guilty, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, for the payment whereof his bondsmen shall also be liable; and he and his bondsmen shall also be liable to an action on his official bond for the damages sustained by any person through such neglect or refusal.

(Chapter 113, Laws of 1876.)

AUTHORIZING THE AUDITOR OF STATE TO PAY BACK TO COUNTIES ANY BALANCE DUE.

An Act to authorize the auditor of state to cause to be paid back to counties entitled thereto, any excess on revenue paid into the state treasury. [Additional to Code, chapter 3, title VI: "Provisions for the security of the revenue.]"
county in this state for the amount of any excess in any fund or tax
due the state from said county excepting the state taxes.

Sec. 2. Whenever it shall appear from the books in his office, that
there is a balance due any county, and in excess of any revenue due
the state, except state taxes, it shall be his duty to draw his warrant
for such excess, in favor of the county entitled thereto, and forward
the said warrant by mail or otherwise, to the county auditor of the
county to which said money belongs, and charge the amount so sent
to the said county.

Sec. 3. The county auditor to whom said warrant is sent, shall
immediately upon receipt thereof deliver the same to the county
treasurer of his county and charge the amount of the warrant to said
county treasurer in the same manner as any other fund is charged on
the books of his office, and the county auditor shall also, on receipt
of said warrant from the auditor of state acknowledge receipt of the
amount of said warrant to said state auditor.

(Took effect March 25, 1876, by publication in newspapers.)

(CHAP. 57, LAWS OF 1878.)

RELATING TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A STATE DEPOSITORY.

An Act authorizing the establishment of a state depository in the
city of Des Moines for the collection of drafts, checks and certifi­
cates of deposit received by the treasurer of state on account of
state dues.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of
Iowa, That the treasurer of state, with the advice and approval of the
executive council, may designate one or more banks in the city of
Des Moines as a depository for the collection of any drafts, checks
and certificates of deposit that may be received by him on account of
any claims due the state.

Sec. 2. That the bank or banks designated as such depository shall
be required to give security to the state, to be approved by the execu­
tive council, for the prompt collection of all drafts, checks, certificates
of deposit, or coupons, that may be delivered to such depository by
the treasurer of state for collection; and also for the safe keeping and
prompt payment, on the treasurer's order, of the proceeds of all such
collections; also, for the payment of all drafts that may be issued to
said treasurer by such depository.

Sec. 3. That the treasurer of state, on the receipt of any draft,
check or certificate of deposit, on account of state dues, may place the
same in such depository for collection, and it shall be the duty of such
depository to collect the same without delay, and shall charge no
greater per cent for such collection than the minimum per cent
charged to other parties and notify the treasurer when collected. On
the receipt of such notice, the treasurer shall issue his receipt to the
party entitled thereto, as now required by law.

Sec. 4. That the provisions of this act shall in no way release the
treasurer of state or his bondsmen, or any county treasurer or his
bondsmen, from any liabilities now imposed by law.

Sec. 5. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act
are hereby repealed.

(Took effect March 25, 1876, by publication in newspapers.)
SECTION 920. The board of supervisors has the general supervision over the highways in the county, with power to establish and change them as herein provided, and to see that the laws in relation to them are carried into effect.¹

SEC. 921. Highways hereafter established must be sixty-six feet in width, unless otherwise directed; but the board of supervisors may, for good reasons, fix a different width, not less than forty feet, and they may be increased or diminished within the limits aforesaid, altered in direction, or discontinued, by pursuing substantially the steps herein prescribed for opening a new highway.²

SEC. 922. Any person desiring the establishment, vacation, or alteration of a highway, shall file in the auditor’s office of the proper county, a petition in substance as follows: To the board of supervisors of .......... county: The undersigned asks that a highway, commencing at .........., and running thence .......... and terminating at .........., be established, vacated, or altered (as the case may be.)³

SEC. 923. Before filing such petition the auditor shall require the petitioner to file in his office a bond, with sureties to be approved by such auditor, conditioned that all expenses growing out of the application will be paid by the obligors in case the contemplated highway is not finally established, altered, or vacated, as asked in the petition.

¹ The board of supervisors is invested with power to erect all bridges in the county which may be necessary, and which the public convenience may require; and may levy a tax for that purpose not exceeding three mills on the dollar. Bell v. Foutch, 21 Iowa, 119.

The board of supervisors have power, at their discretion, to establish and change highways, of which bridges erected by the public constitute a part; and where a bridge has fallen down which they refuse to rebuild, mandamus will not lie to compel them to do so. The State ex rel. Houck v. Morris et al., 43 Id., 192.

Where the county auditor has illegally established a highway forty feet wide, the board of supervisors has jurisdiction to vacate the same. The State v. Wagner, 45 Id., 492.

² The county auditor has no power to establish a highway of less than sixty-six feet in width, the power to establish such an one being vested in the board of supervisors alone, who may exercise it for good and sufficient reasons. The State v. Wagner, Id.; see also Patterson v. Vail, 43 Id., on p. 145.

³ A petition which asks for “the appointment of a commissioner to open a road,” instead of following the language of the statute and ask for “the establishment of a road,” is a substantial compliance with the statute. So, also, a notice of the time when the application for the road will be made, using the same language, is sufficient. McCollister v. Shuey, 24 Iowa, 392.

Proceedings in the establishment of a road will not be annulled on certiorari unless it is shown that the inferior tribunal has exceeded its jurisdiction, or is otherwise acting illegally. Id.
SEC. 924. If satisfied that the foregoing prerequisites have been complied with, the auditor shall appoint some suitable and disinterested elector of the county a commissioner to examine into the expediency of the proposed highway, alteration, or vacation thereof, and report accordingly.  

DUTY OF COMMISSIONER.

SEC. 925. The commissioner is not confined to the precise matter of the petition, but may inquire and determine whether that or any highway in the vicinity, answering the same purpose and in substance the same, be required; but such highway must not be established through any burying ground which is exempt from execution; nor through any garden, orchard, or ornamental ground contiguous to any dwelling house, [nor] so as to cause the removal of any building without the consent of the owner.

SEC. 926. In forming his judgment, he must take into consideration both the public and private convenience, and also the expense of the proposed highway.

SEC. 927. After a general examination, if he shall not be in favor of establishing the proposed highway, he will so report, and no further proceedings shall be had thereon.

SEC. 928. If he deems such establishment expedient, he may proceed at once to lay out the highway as hereinafter directed, and may report accordingly, if the circumstances of the case are such as to enable him to do so, without pursuing the course pointed out in the next section.

SEC. 929. If the precise location of the highway cannot be otherwise given, he must cause the line of the highway to be accurately surveyed and plainly marked out.

SEC. 930. Any commissioner, other than the county surveyor, must be sworn to faithfully and impartially discharge his duty as such commissioner, and, after being thus qualified, he shall have power to swear the assistants employed to a faithful and impartial performance of their respective duties in laying out the highway described in his commission.

SEC. 931. Mile posts must be set up at the end of every mile and the distance marked thereon, and stakes must be set at each change of direction, on which shall be marked the bearing of the new course. Stakes must also be set at the crossing of fences and streams, and at intervals in the prairie not exceeding a quarter of a mile each; in the timber, the course must be indicated by trees suitably blazed.

SEC. 932. Bearing trees must, when convenient, be established at each angle and mile post, and the position of the highway relative to the corners of sections, the junction of streams, or any other natural or artificial monument, or conspicuous object, must, as far as convenient, be stated in the field notes and shown on the plat.

SEC. 933. A correct plat of the highway, together with a copy of the field notes of the surveyor, if one has been employed, must be filed as part of the commissioner’s report.
ESTABLISHING HIGHWAYS.

SEC. 934. Within thirty days from the day of his appointment, the commissioner must file his report in the auditor's office, and if it be in favor of the establishment of the highway, the auditor must appoint a day, not less than sixty nor more than ninety days distant, when the matter will be acted upon; on or before which day, all objections to the establishment of the highway and claims for damages by reason of the establishment thereof, must be filed with the auditor.

SEC. 935. The time for the commissioner to commence the examination shall be fixed by the auditor, and if he fails to so commence, or to report as prescribed in the preceding section, the auditor may fix another day or extend the time for making such report, or may appoint another commissioner.

NOTICE—HIGHWAY ESTABLISHED.

SEC. 936. Within twenty days after the day is fixed by the auditor as above provided, a notice shall be served on each owner or occupier of land lying in the proposed highway, or abutting thereon, as shown by the transfer books in the auditor's office, who resides in the county, in the manner provided for the service of original notice in actions at law; and such notice shall be published for four weeks in some newspaper printed in the county, if any such there be, which notice may be in the following form:°

To all whom it may concern: The commissioner appointed to locate, vacate, or alter (as the case may be) a highway commencing at ... in ... county, running whence (describe in general terms all the points as in the commissioner's report) and terminating at ... has reported in favor of the establishment, vacation or alteration thereof, and all objections thereto or claims for damages must be filed in the auditor's office on or before noon of the ... day of ... A. D. ..., or such highway will be established, vacated or altered without reference thereto.

I. ... R. ..., county auditor.

SEC. 937. If no objections or claims for damages are filed on or before noon of the day fixed for filing the same, and the auditor is satisfied the provisions of the preceding section have been complied with, he shall proceed to establish such highway as recommended by the commissioner upon the payment of costs. If such costs are not paid within ten days, the auditor shall report his action in the premises to the board of supervisors at their next session, who may affirm the action of the auditor or establish such highway at the expense of the county.°

The notice which is required to be given to each owner of land lying in or adjacent to a proposed highway, must be served upon those who are shown by the transfer books in the auditor's office to be the absolute owners. One who claims to be the owner under a title bond, or other contract for conveyance, is not entitled to be personally served with notice. Wilson v. Hathaway, 42 Iowa, 173.

The legislature has the constitutional power to provide for the condemnation of the right of way for public highways upon notice by publication in newspapers, and by the posting of notices. Id.

Under section 936 of the code, notice of a proposed highway must be personally served upon the owner of the abutting land, as shown by the transfer books, when he resides in the county; but where the owner is a non-resident, the notice must be served upon the occupant of the land, if there be one. Alcott v. Acheson, 49 Id., 569.

While the county auditor is, by this section, authorized, in certain contingencies, to establish highways, he cannot establish one of forty feet in width. The State v. Wagner, 45 Iowa, 482, 484.
SEC. 938. If the auditor is satisfied the notice has not been served and published as provided in section nine hundred and thirty-six of this chapter, he shall appoint another day, and cause such notice to be served or published as provided in said section, and thereafter proceed as provided in the preceding section.

SEC. 939. If objections to the establishment of the highway or claims for damages are filed, the further hearing of the application shall stand continued to the next session of the board of supervisors, held after the commissioners appointed to assess damages have reported.

DAMAGES CLAIMED.

SEC. 940. When claims for damages are filed, and on the day appointed for filing the same, the auditor must appoint three suitable and disinterested electors of the county as appraisers to view the ground on a day fixed by him, and report upon the amount of damages sustained by the claimants; such report shall be made and filed in the auditor’s office within thirty days after the day they are appointed.

SEC. 941. All claims for damages and objections to the establishment, vacation or alteration of the highway must be in writing, and the statements in the application for damages shall be considered denied in all the subsequent proceedings.

SEC. 942. The auditor shall cause notice of their appointment to be given to each of the appraisers, fixing the hour at which they are to meet at the office of the auditor, or of some justice of the peace therein named.

SEC. 943. If the appraisers are not all present within one hour of the time thus fixed, the auditor or justice, as the case may be, shall fill the vacancy by the appointment of others. The appraisers must be sworn to discharge their duty faithfully and impartially.

SEC. 944. Should the report not be filed in time, or should any other good cause for delay exist, the auditor may postpone the time for final action on the subject, and may, if expedient, appoint other commissioners.

SEC. 945. Should no damages be awarded the applicant therefor, the whole of the costs growing out of his application shall be paid by him.

FINAL ACTION.

SEC. 946. When the time for final action arrives, the board of supervisors may hear testimony, receive petitions for and remonstrances against the establishment, vacation or alteration, as the case may be, of such highway, and may establish, vacate or alter, or refuse to do so, as in their judgment, founded on the testimony, the public good may require. Said board may increase or diminish the damages allowed by the appraisers, and may make such establishment, vacation and award.


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or alteration, conditioned upon the payment in whole or in part of the damages awarded, or expenses in relation thereto. 1

Sec. 947. In the latter case, a day shall be fixed for the performance of the condition, which must be before the next session of the board, and if the same is not performed by the day thus fixed, the board shall, at such session, make some final and unconditional order in the premises.

Sec. 948. Any order made or action taken in the establishment of a highway, shall be entered in the highway record, distinguishing between those made or taken by the auditor, and those by the board of supervisors.

Sec. 949. After the highway has been finally established, the plat and field notes must be recorded by the auditor and he shall certify the same to the township clerk, and the township clerk shall certify to and direct, the supervisor of highways to have the same opened and worked, subject to the provisions of the next section.

Sec. 950. A reasonable time must be allowed to enable the owners of land to erect the necessary fences adjoining the new highway; and when crops have been planted or sowed before the highway is finally established, the opening thereof shall be delayed until the crop is harvested.

Sec. 951. The rights and interests of minors and insane persons, in relation to the establishment, vacation, and alteration of highways, and all matters connected therewith, are under the control of their guardians.

Sec. 952. All public streets of towns or villages not incorporated, are a part of the highway; and all supervisors of highways, or persons having charge of the same, in the respective districts of such towns or villages, shall work the same as provided by law.

Sec. 953. Such portions of all highways as lie within the limits of any city or incorporated town, shall conform to the direction and grade, and be subject to all regulations of other streets in such town or city.

Sec. 954. Highways or streets shall not be established or opened across the lands reserved by the state for its various institutions lying adjacent thereto, without the express consent of the general assembly.

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1 When damages are allowed, the road cannot be finally established until they are paid. 

Sections 941 and 946, of the code, relate simply to the manner of recovery of damages, after they have been allowed. They do not determine when they are recoverable. 

Brady v. Shinkle, 40 Id., 576.

When the board of supervisors granted a change in a county road upon condition that the petitioners should "put it in good traveling condition," and after the new road was built established the change, it was held that this did not render the county liable for injuries caused by a defect in a small bridge constructed as part of the road. Taylor v. Davis County, 47 Id., 32.

It was accordingly held in this case that, where the board of supervisors had established a highway, and ordered the expense to be paid by the county, and had allowed claims for damages to property owners, who appealed from such allowance and recovered larger awards on appeal, the board of supervisors had the authority to reconsider its action establishing the road, upon the ground that it was not of sufficient public utility to justify the county in paying the damages assessed by the court. 

Id.
SEC. 955. The establishment, vacation, or alteration of a highway, either along or across a county line, may be effected by the concurrent action of the respective boards of supervisors in the mode above prescribed; except that the auditor of neither county can make the final order in such case. The commissioners in such cases must act in concert, and the highway will not be deemed established, vacated, or altered in either county until it is so in both.

SEC. 956. Hereafter there shall be no distinction between highways heretofore known as state roads and county roads; both are alike subject to the provisions of this chapter. Highways established by the concurrent action of the board of supervisors of two or more counties, can only be discontinued by the concurrent action of the board of supervisors of the several counties in which the same may be situated, but such highways shall be treated in all other respects as provided in this title.

CONSENT HIGHWAYS.

SEC. 957. Highways may be established without the appointment of a commissioner, provided the written consent of all the owners of the land to be used for that purpose be first filed in the auditor's office; and if it is shown to the satisfaction of the board of supervisors, that the proposed highway is of sufficient public importance to be opened and worked by the public, they shall make an order establishing the same, from which time only shall it be regarded as a highway.

SEC. 958. If a survey for the establishment of the highway named in the preceding section is necessary, the board of supervisors, before ordering such survey, may require the parties asking for the establishment of such highway to pay, or secure the payment of, the expenses of such survey.

APPEALS.

SEC. 959. Any applicant for damages claimed to be caused by the establishment of any highway, may appeal from the final decision of the board of supervisors to the circuit court of the county in which the land lies; but notice of such appeal must be served on the county auditor within twenty days after the decision is made. If the highway has been established on condition that the petitioners therefor pay the damages, such notice shall be served on the four persons first named in the petition for the highway, if there are that many who reside in the county.

SEC. 960. An appeal may also be taken by the petitioner for the highway as to amount of damages, if the establishment of the highway has been made conditional upon his paying the damages, by his serving notice of such appeal on the county auditor and applicant for damages within twenty days after the decision of the board of supervisors, and filing a bond in the office of such auditor, with sureties to be approved by him, conditioned for the payment of all costs occasioned by
such appeal, unless the appellant fails to recover a more favorable judgment in the circuit court than was allowed him by such board. ¹

SEC. 961. In the cases contemplated in the two preceding sections, the auditor shall, within ten days after the notices aforesaid are served and filed in his office, make out and file in the office of the clerk of said court, a transcript of the papers on file in his office and proceedings of the board in relation to such damages. The claimant for damages shall be plaintiff, and the petitioner for the highway defendant, except the damages have been ordered paid out of the county treasury, in which case the county shall be defendant.

SEC. 962. The amount of damages the claimant is entitled to, shall be ascertained by said circuit court in the same manner as in actions by ordinary proceedings, and the amount so ascertained shall be entered of record, but no judgment shall be rendered therefor. The amount thus ascertained shall be certified by the clerk to the board of supervisors, who shall, thereafter, proceed as if such amount had been by them allowed the claimant as damages.

SEC. 963. If the appeal has been taken by the claimant, the petitioner for the highway, or the county, must pay the costs occasioned by the appeal; but the county shall pay only when the damages have been ordered to be paid out of the county treasury. If the petitioner for the highway appeals, he must pay the costs, unless the claimant recovers a less amount than was allowed him by the board, in which case the costs shall be paid by the claimant. Judgment shall be rendered in accordance with the foregoing provisions.²

LOST FIELD NOTES.

SEC. 964. When by reason of the loss or destruction of the field notes of the original survey, or in cases of defective surveys or record, or in cases of such numerous alterations of any highway since the original survey, that its location cannot be accurately defined by the papers on file in the proper office, the board of supervisors of the proper county may, if they deem it necessary, cause such highway to be resurveyed, platted, and recorded as hereinafter provided.³

¹ Where damages are claimed by a person through whose land a road is established by the board of supervisors, such person may appeal and have the question as to the amount of damages he is entitled to tried by a jury. And it is not necessary to the exercise of this right that he should have made a motion before the board of supervisors to set aside the report of the appraisers, or formally claimed an appeal. Sigafoos v. Talbot et al., 25 Iowa, 214.

² An order of the board of supervisors, establishing a highway upon condition that the damages assessed by the appraisers be paid by the petitioners, may be appealed from by a landowner dissatisfied with the appraiserment. 42 Id., 385.

³ Notice of appeal from an assessment of damages for the establishment of a highway must be served within twenty days, not only on the county auditor, but also on the applicant for damages, and if such notice is not served on the latter within the time, the appeal cannot be regarded as perfected. Spurrier v. Wirtner, 48 Id., 486.

The voluntary appearance of the appellee, who has not been served with the notice of appeal, for the purpose of moving to dismiss the appeal, does not constitute a waiver of the requirement of the statute. Id.

³ Where the owner of land appeals from the award of damages by the appraisers, he is entitled to a judgment for costs, notwithstanding the amount awarded him on appeal was the same as that given him by the appraisers. Hanrahan v. Fox et al., 47 Iowa, 102.

¹ Where a road was duly surveyed in 1852, and all the necessary and proper steps were taken for its establishment, but the clerk failed to file the field notes and plat, and no entry can be found declaring the establishment of the road, the board of supervisors has power, under this section, to order a new survey. But if there never had been any proceedings, there would be nothing upon which to base such an application or action. Blake v. Batty, 20 Iowa, 124; see also McCollister v. Shuey, 24 Id., 363, 368.
SEC. 965. A copy of the field notes, together with a plat of any highway surveyed under the provisions of the preceding section, shall be filed in the office of the county auditor, and, thereupon, he shall give public notice by publication in some newspaper published within the county, or, if no paper is published in his county, by posting such notice in five of the most public places in the vicinity of such survey, that such survey has been made and that at some term of the board of supervisors, not less than twenty days from the publication, they will, unless good cause be shown against so doing, approve of such survey and plat and order them to be recorded as in cases of the original establishment of a public highway.

SEC. 966. In case objection shall be made by any person claiming to be injured by the survey made, the board of supervisors shall have full power to hear and determine upon the matter, and may, if deemed advisable, order a change to be made in the survey. Upon the final determination of the board, or in case no objection be made at the term named in the notice of the survey, they shall approve of the same and cause the field notes and plat of the highway to be recorded as in case of the establishment or alteration of highways, and thereafter such records shall be received by all courts as conclusive proof of the establishment and existence of such highway, according to such survey and plat.

SEC. 967. If the same has not been heretofore done in any other manner, the county auditor shall, within six months after this code takes effect, cause every highway in his county, the legal existence of which is shown by the records and files of his office, to be platted in a book to be obtained and kept for that purpose, and known as the "highway plat-book." Each township shall be platted, separately, on a scale of not less than four inches to the mile, and such auditor shall have all changes in or additions to the highways legally established, immediately entered upon said plat-book, with appropriate references to the files in which the papers relating to the same may be found.

SEC. 968. Within the time aforesaid, the auditor shall furnish to the township clerks a certified copy of said plat book, so far as the same relates to their respective townships, which shall be carefully preserved in the office of said clerks. The auditor shall notify said clerks of all changes made in the plat book relative to the highways, so far as the same relate to their townships respectively; on receipt of which, said clerks shall immediately make corresponding changes on the maps in their respective offices.

(Chapter 111, Laws of 1876.)

In relation to construction of cattle-ways.

An Act in relation to the construction of cattle-ways across the public highway. [Additional to code, chapter 1, title VII: "Of highways."]

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, Upon application by any person to the board of supervisors of any county for permission to construct a cattle-way across, over or under any public highway, the board may grant the same; provided, said cattle-way shall not interfere with the travel upon such highway; but the person who applies for such cattle-way shall construct the...
same at his own expense and be responsible for all damages that may arise from its construction or from the same not being kept in good condition, and that the grade of the highway over the cattle-way shall not exceed one foot in ten.

SEC. 2. If the person on whose land such cattle-way is constructed, fails to keep the same in good repair, then it shall be the duty of the road supervisor to make all repairs necessary and charge the same to the owner of the land upon which such cattle-way is constructed, and upon his refusal or failure to pay, the supervisor shall recover the same in an action brought in his own name in any court having competent jurisdiction; which money when collected, shall be expended for improving or repairing the public highway, in the road district where such cattle-way is constructed. Provided, That no person shall construct any cattle-way so as to obstruct the freedom of the public in watering at any running stream.

Approved March 15, 1876.

CHAPTER 2.

OF WORKING HIGHWAYS.

SECTION 969. The township trustees of each township shall meet on the first Monday in April, or as soon thereafter as the assessment book is received by the township clerk, and on the first Monday in October in each year. At the April meeting said trustees shall determine:

1. Upon the amount of property tax to be levied for highways, bridges, guide-boards, plows, scrapers, tools, and machinery adapted to the construction and repair of highways, and for the payment of any indebtedness previously incurred for highway purposes, and levy the same, which shall not be less than one nor more than five mills on the dollar on the amount of the township assessment for that year;

2. Whether any portion of said tax shall be paid in labor, and, if so, what portion may be so paid;

3. Upon the amount that will be allowed for a day's labor done by a man, and by a man and team, on the highway;

4. At the October meeting, said trustees shall divide their respective townships into such number of highway districts as they may deem necessary for the public good, and, at said meeting, they shall settle with the township clerk and supervisors of highways.

SEC. 970. The trustees shall set apart such portion of the tax specified in the preceding section of this chapter, as they may deem necessary for the purpose of purchasing the tools and machinery and paying for the guide-boards mentioned in said section, and the same shall constitute a general township fund; and such trustees shall require the township clerk to give bond in such sum as they deem proper, conditioned as the bonds of county officers, which bond, and the sure-
ties thereon, shall be approved by said trustees. Said clerk shall take charge of and properly preserve and keep in repair such tools, implements, and machinery as may be purchased with said general township fund, and shall have authority to determine at what time the supervisors of the several districts may have the custody and use of the same or any part thereof, and shall be responsible for the safe keeping of the same, when not in the custody of some one of the supervisors for use in working the highways in his district, and shall receive such compensation as the trustees shall provide to be paid out of such fund.

SEC. 971. The trustees shall order and direct the expenditure of the general township fund. a

TOWNSHIP CLERK.

SEC. 972. The township clerk shall furnish each supervisor, to be by him transferred to his successor in office, with a copy of so much of the map or plat furnished such clerk by the auditor as relates to the highways in the district of such supervisor, and, from time to time, to mark thereon the changes in or additions to such highways as the same are certified to him by the auditor. b

SEC. 973. The township clerk shall, within four weeks after the trustees have levied the property tax, make out a tax list for each highway district in his township, which list shall be in tabular form and in alphabetical order, having distinct columns for lands, town lots, and personal property, and carry out in a column the amount of the tax on each piece of land and town lot, and on the amount of personal property belonging to each individual; and he shall carry out the amount of tax, to be paid in money, due from each individual in a column by itself; which list shall contain the names of all persons required to perform two days' labor upon the highway as poll tax; and to enable the township clerk to make out such tax list, the assessor shall furnish the township clerk of each township, on or before the first day of April of each year, a correct copy of the assessment list of said township for that year, which list shall be the basis of such tax list. The county auditor shall furnish the several township clerks of his county with printed blanks necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this chapter.

SEC. 974. The township clerk shall make an entry upon such tax list showing what it is for, what highway district, and for what year, and shall attach to the list his warrant under his hand, in general terms, requiring the supervisor of such district to collect the taxes therein charged as herein provided; and no informality in the above requirements shall render any proceedings for the collection of such taxes illegal. The clerk is hereby required to cause such lists to be delivered to the proper supervisors of his township within thirty days after the levy, and take receipts therefor; and such list shall be full and sufficient authority for the supervisor to collect all taxes therein charged against resident property-holders in his district.

*The township trustees have not control over the road fund in the hands of the township clerk, except that part of it which may be set apart for general township purposes; the balance is to be expended in his discretion by the road supervisor, and he has a right to demand and receive it from the township clerk. Henderson v. Simpson, 45 Iowa, 519.

The map required by this section to be delivered by the township clerk to the road supervisor, confers no additional authority upon him. The map is in no sense to be considered as process or authority for his action. Mosier v. Vincent, 94 Iowa, 473.
SEC. 975. The township clerk shall, on or before the second Monday in October in each year, make out a certified list of all land, town lots, and personal property on which the highway tax has not been paid, and the amount of tax charged on each parcel of land, town lot, or personal property, designating the district in which the same is situated, and transmit the same to the auditor, who shall enter the amount of tax to each piece of land or town lot and person taxed for personal property in the column ruled for that purpose, the same as other taxes, and deliver the same to the county treasurer, charging him with the same, which shall be collected by such treasurer in the same manner that county taxes are collected; and in case the township clerk shall fail or neglect to make such return, he shall forfeit and pay to the use of the township, for highway purposes, a sum equal to the amount of tax on said land, which may be collected by suit on his official bond before any court having competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 976. The county treasurer shall, on the last Monday in March and September of each year, pay to the township clerk all the highway taxes belonging to his township which are at such times in his hands, taking the duplicate receipts of such clerk therefor, one of which shall be delivered by such treasurer, on or before the first Monday in April and October in each year, to the trustees.

(Chapter 36, Laws of 1880.)

AN ACT in relation to highway taxes.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That it shall be the duty of the auditor to provide a column, which shall show the road district to which the highway taxes belong, as transmitted by the township clerks, according to section 975 of the code of 1873.

SECTION 2. That it shall be the duty of the county treasurer, when he pays to township clerks highway taxes, according to section 976, to furnish, at each time and to each clerk, a statement showing the road district or districts to which it belongs.

SUPERVISOR—POWER, DUTIES.

SEC. 977. The supervisor must reside in the district for which he is elected or appointed, and no person shall be required to serve as supervisor who is exempt from performing labor on the highway.

SEC. 978. Each supervisor shall be required to give bond in such sum and with such security as the township clerk may deem requisite, [and] conditioned that he will faithfully and impartially perform all the duties devolving upon him, and appropriate all moneys that may come into his hands by virtue of his office according to law, [and in case] of a vacancy occurring in any highway district within a township, the township [clerk] shall fill such vacancy by appointment.

SEC. 979. The township clerk shall notify each supervisor within five days after his election or appointment, and if he shall fail to appear before said township clerk, unless prevented by sickness, within ten days, and give bond and take the oath of office, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars, and in case of his failing or refusing to pay the same, his successor in office shall collect the said amount
by suit or otherwise, and apply the same to the repairing of highways in his district.

Sec. 980. The supervisor shall, within ten days after receiving the tax list specified in sections nine hundred and seventy-three and nine hundred and seventy-four, post up in three conspicuous places within his district, written notices of the amount of highway tax assessed to each tax payer in said district.

Sec. 981. The supervisor shall cause all tax collected by him to be expended for the purposes specified in section nine hundred and sixty-nine of this code, on or before the first day of October of that year, except the portion set apart for a general township fund as provided in said section, which shall be by the supervisor paid over to the township clerk from time to time as collected, and his receipt taken therefor.

Sec. 982. The money tax levied upon the property in each district, except that portion set apart as a general township fund, whether collected by the supervisor or county treasurer, shall be expended for highway purposes in that district, and no part thereof shall be paid out or expended for the benefit of another district.¹

Sec. 983. The supervisor shall require all able-bodied male residents of his district between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five, to perform two days' labor upon the highway between the first day of April and September of each year.

Sec. 984. The supervisor shall give at least three days notice of the day or days and place designated to work the highways to all persons subject to work thereon, or who are charged with a highway tax within his district, and all persons so notified must meet said supervisor at such time and place with such tools, implements, and teams, as the supervisor may designate, and shall labor diligently under the direction of the supervisor for eight hours each day; and for such two days' labor performed, the supervisor shall give to the person a certificate, which certificate shall be evidence that such person has performed labor on the public highway, and shall exempt such person from performing labor in payment of highway poll tax in that or any other highway district for the same year. And the supervisor shall give any person who may perform labor in payment of his highway tax, if demanded, a receipt showing the amount of money earned by such labor, which shall be evidence of the payment of said tax to the amount specified in the receipt.

Sec. 985. Each person liable to perform labor on the public highway as poll tax, who shall fail or neglect to attend, either in person or by satisfactory substitute, at the time and place appointed, with the designated tool, implement, or team, having had three days' notice thereof, or, having attended, shall spend his time in idleness, or disobey the supervisor, or fail to furnish said supervisor, within five days thereafter, any satisfactory excuse for not so attending, shall forfeit and pay to said supervisor the sum of three dollars for each day's delinquency; and in case of failure to pay such forfeit within ten days, the supervisor shall recover the same by action in the name of the supervisor, and no property or wages belonging to said person shall be exempt to the defendant on execution. Said judgment to be ob-

¹ The destination of these funds is fixed by Adams, J., in Henderson v. Simpson, 45 Iowa, law, and there is no discretion to be exercised on p. 522.
Supervisor to perform labor. 
R. § 888. 
Ch. 163, § 5, 9 G. 
A. 
Ch. 76, § 1, 10 G. 
A. 
Ch. 100, § 7, 12 G. A.

Supervisor to report: what contain. 
R. § 897.

Amount due for labor certified to auditor. 

May not cut shade trees. 
Substituted by Ch. 29, 16 G. A.

The supervisor shall perform the same amount of labor as is required of an able-bodied man, for which he shall be allowed the sum fixed by the trustees for each day's labor, including the time necessarily spent in notifying the hands and making out his returns, which sum shall be paid out of the highway fund, after deducting his two days' work. When there is no money in the hands of the clerk with which to pay the said supervisor, he shall be entitled to receive a certificate for the amount of labor performed, which certificate shall be received in payment of his own highway tax for any succeeding year.

The supervisors of the several districts of each township shall report to the township clerk on the first Monday of April and October of each year, which report shall embrace the following items:
1. The names of all persons in his district required to perform labor on the public highway, and the amount performed by each;
2. The names of all persons against whom suits have been brought, as required by section nine hundred and eighty-five, and the amount collected of each;
3. The names of all persons who have paid their property highway tax in labor, and the amount paid by each;
4. The names of all persons who have paid their property tax in money, and the amount paid by each;
5. A correct list of all non-resident lands and town lots on which the highway tax has been paid, and the amount paid by each;
6. A correct list of all non-resident lands and town lots on which the highway tax has not been paid, and the amount of tax on each piece;
7. The amount of all moneys coming into his hands by virtue of his office, and from what sources;
8. The manner in which moneys coming into his hands by virtue of his office have been expended, and the amount, if any, in his possession;
9. The number of days he has been faithfully employed in the discharge of his duty;
10. The condition of the highways in his district, and such other items and suggestions as said supervisor may wish to make, which report shall be signed and sworn to by said supervisor and filed by the township clerk in his office.

If it appears from such report, that any person has failed to perform the two days' labor required, or any part thereof, and that the supervisor has neglected to collect the amount in money required to be paid in case of such failure, the clerk shall add the amount required to be paid in case of such failure to such person's property tax and certify the same as required in section nine hundred and seventy-five, and the auditor shall enter the same on the proper tax list, and the treasurer shall collect the same as required in said section nine hundred and seventy-five.

The supervisor is not permitted to cut down or injure any tree growing by the wayside which does not obstruct the highway, and which stands in front of any town lot, enclosure, or cultivated field, or any ground reserved for any public use, where such tree is intended to be preserved for shade or ornament, by the proprietor of the land, on or adjacent to which the tree is standing; and it shall not
be lawful for the supervisor to enter upon any enclosed or unenclosed lands for the purpose of taking timber therefrom without first receiving permission from the owner or owners of said lands.¹

All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the above are hereby repealed.

SEC. 990. When notified in writing, that any bridge or any portion of the public highway is unsafe, the supervisor shall be liable for all damages resulting from the unsafe or impassable condition of the highway or bridge, after allowing a reasonable time for repairing the same. [And if there is in the district any bridge erected or maintained by the county, then, in that event, he shall, on such notice of the unsafe condition of such bridge, as soon as he reasonably can, obstruct passage on such bridge, and use strict diligence in notifying at least one member of the board of supervisors of his county in writing of the unsafe condition of such bridge; and if he fails so to obstruct and notify, he shall be liable for all damages growing out of the unsafe condition of such bridge, occurring between the time he is so notified, and such time as he neglects in obstructing such passage; and any person who shall remove such obstruction shall be liable for all damages occurring to any person resulting from such removal. Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to relieve the county from liability for the defects of said bridge.]

SEC. 991. For making such extraordinary repairs, the supervisor may call out any or all the able-bodied men of the district in which they are to be made, but not more than two days at one time without their consent, and persons so called out shall be entitled to receive a certificate from the supervisor, certifying the number of days labor performed, which certificate shall be received in payment for highway tax for that or any succeeding year at the rate per day established for that year.²

¹ Where a highway or street in a city or town has been acquired by prescription, the fee remaining in the land owner, he has a right to all things connected therewith, such as trees upon, or mines and quarries under, the land over which the highway passes, subject only to the right of passage by the public, and the incidental right of repairing and keeping it in proper condition. *Oberman v. May,* 35 Iowa, 89.

² In thus keeping the highway in repair the proper officer may use the stone within its limits in a reasonable and proper manner for that purpose. But this does not authorize him to quarry stone in the bed of a river spanned by a bridge, constituting part of the highway, to repair other streets. *Id.*

A road supervisor will be enjoined at the instance of a land owner from removing trees standing in the highway adjacent to, and in front of, such owner’s premises, unless such removal is demanded by the wants of the public travel. *Bills v. Belkinap,* 36 Id., 553.

It is the duty of the county in which a bridge is situated to make all repairs requiring an extraordinary expenditure of money; and this duty involves the corresponding liability for damages resulting from a neglect to make the same. *Wilson & Gustin v. Jefferson County,* 13 Iowa, 181.

This liability of the county exists only in respect to defects in bridges of the larger class, "county bridges" proper, which are built under their statutory power to make and repair bridges. The repair of roads and highways devolves upon the several road districts, and it is the supervisor, after notice in writing, and not the county, that is liable for injuries caused by the defective condition of the road or bridge. *Barrett v. Brooks,* 21 Id., 144; *Bell v. Foutch,* Id., 119; *Brown v. Jefferson Co.,* 16 Id., 359; *Soper v. Henry Co.,* 26 Id., 264; *McCallum v. Black Hawk Co.,* 21 Id., 409; *Wilson & Gustin v. Jefferson Co.,* 13 Id., 181.

It is the duty of counties to construct and maintain in proper condition for public use "county bridges" within their limits, and they are liable for all injuries resulting from their negligent construction, or the failure to keep them in repair. *Chandler v. Fremont Co.,* 42 Id., 58; *Moreland v. Mitchell Co.,* 40 Id., 394.

County bridges are those which require in their construction an expenditure of money beyond the means at the disposal of the road districts, and those which have been constructed by the county. *Id.*

Where it appeared by the evidence that the entire cost of the bridge did not exceed seventy-five dollars, that to repair the defect therein...
SEC. 992. If any able-bodied man, when duly summoned for any such purpose, fails to appear and labor diligently by himself or substitute, or send satisfactory excuse therefor, or to pay the value of such work in money at any time before suit is brought, he is liable to a fine of ten dollars, to be recovered by suit before any justice of the peace in the name of the supervisor, and for the use of the highway fund of the district.

SEC. 993. The supervisor shall remove obstructions in the highways caused by fences or otherwise, but he must not throw down or remove fences which do not directly obstruct the travel upon the highway, until reasonable notice in writing, not exceeding six months, has been given to the owner of the land enclosed in part by such fence.

SEC. 994. The supervisor shall keep the highways in as good condition as the funds at his disposal will permit, and shall place guide boards at cross-roads and at the forks of the highways in his district; said boards to be made out of good timber, the same to be well painted and lettered, and placed upon good substantial hard wood posts, to be set four feet in and to be at least eight feet above ground.

SEC. 995. The supervisor shall remove obstructions in the highways caused by fences or otherwise, but he must not throw down or remove fences which do not directly obstruct the travel upon the highway, until reasonable notice in writing, not exceeding six months, has been given to the owner of the land enclosed in part by such fence.

SEC. 996. The supervisors are required to meet the township trustees at the meeting on the first Monday in October in each year, at which time there shall be a settlement of the accounts of such supervisors connected with the highway fund, for putting up guide-boards and for any other services; and after payment of the supervisors, the trustees shall order such distribution of the fund in the hands of the township clerk, as they may deem expedient for highway purposes, and the clerk shall pay the same out as ordered by the trustees.

would have cost about five dollars, and that the road district had ample means to construct and repair the bridge; held, that the county was not liable. Chandler v. Fremont Co., supra.

Where an injury results from the negligent construction of a county bridge, or the failure to keep it in repair, the county is liable and cannot escape liability by showing, in a given case, that the injury occurred by reason of an unsound plank which the road supervisor might have replaced. Huaton v. Iowa County, 43 Id., 456. See also Krause v. Davis County, 44 Id., 141, which holds the same doctrine.

A man who is not able-bodied does not come within the purview of this section, and is not liable to the penalty prescribed therein for a failure to appear when summoned by the road supervisor to perform labor on the roads. Martin v. Gadd, 91 Iowa, 75.

Nor will the failure of such person to make his condition known to the supervisor, nor the fact that he sent a substitute who was rejected for incompetency, change the rule. Id.

The supervisor has no right, under this and kindred sections, to throw down a fence projecting into the highway, though not directly obstructing the travel thereon, without first notifying the owner to remove the same, even where the fence is built after the establishment of the road. Mosier v. Vincent, 34 Id., 478.

* The fund to be distributed under this section is such unexpended balance as there may be of the money originally set apart by the trustees as the general township fund; all the other money is to be expended by each supervisor in the road district where collected, and the fact of its coming into the hands of the clerk is a mere incident to its collection. Henderson v. Simpson, 45 Iowa, on p. 522.
SEC. 997. Should there be no money in the treasury on final settle-
ment of the supervisors with the trustees, said trustees shall order the 
township clerk to issue orders for the amount due the supervisors. 
The orders so issued shall be numbered with the number of the district 
to which they belong, and shall be received the same as money in the 
payment of highway tax in the district to which they are issued.

SEC. 998. Any supervisor failing or neglecting to perform the 
duties required by this chapter, shall forfeit and pay for the use of the 
highway fund of his district the sum of ten dollars; the township clerk 
shall, in case of such failure or neglect, commence suit in his name for 
the collection of the same, before any justice of the peace within the 
proper township.

SEC. 999. Where any owner or occupant of land adjoining or abut-
ting upon any highway may desire to plant a hedge upon the line of 
the same, he shall be allowed to build his fence upon such highway; 
but he shall not build the fence more than five feet within the outer 
line of said highway, and said fence may be built on both sides of all 
highways of fifty feet or more in width at the same time. Such owner 
or occupant shall not be allowed to occupy such highway as aforesaid 
for more than ten years, and not more than six months before such 
hedge shall be planted, and at the expiration of such time he shall 
remove such fence upon the order of the supervisor of the district 
where such highway is situated.

SEC. 1000. Persons meeting each other on the public highways, 
give one half of the same by turning to the right. All persons 
failine to observe the provisions of this section shall be liable to pay 
all damages resulting therefrom, together with a fine, not exceeding 
five dollars, which fine shall be appropriated to repairing the highways 
in the district where the violation occurred; but no prosecution shall 
be instituted except on complaint of the person wronged.

(Chapter 88, Laws of 1880.)

TO AUTHORIZE USE OF SURPLUS BRIDGE FUND ON HIGHWAYS.

An Act to give county boards of supervisors the right to improve 
the highways in certain cases.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of 
Iowa, That whenever any county in the state is free from debt, and 
has a surplus in its bridge fund, after providing for the necessary 
repairs of bridges in said county, then the board of supervisors of such 
county may, out of such surplus, make improvements on the high-
ways upon the petition of one-third of the resident freeholders of any 
township in said county; but in no case shall they be authorized to 
rude the county in debt for such improvements of the highways, and 
whenever they shall make such improvements they shall let the work 
by contract to the lowest responsible bidder, after having advertised 
for proposals in some newspaper printed in the county, for not less 
than fourteen days previous to the letting of said contract.

Approved, March 23, 1880.
CHAPTER 3.
OF FERRIES AND BRIDGES.

BRIDGES.

SECTION 1001. Bridges erected or maintained by the public, constitute parts of the highway, and must not be less than sixteen feet in width.

SEC. 1002. Any person riding or driving faster than a walk across any bridge maintained at the public charge, shall be subject to pay the following penalties: When the bridge is twenty-five feet in length, and does not exceed one hundred, the sum of one dollar for each offense; when it is over one hundred, and does not exceed two hundred feet in length, the sum of three dollars for each offense; where it is over two hundred, and does not exceed three hundred feet in length, the sum of five dollars for each offense; and the further additional sum of one dollar for each offense for every hundred feet in length in excess of three hundred, to be recovered by civil action in the name and for the county in which the bridge is situated. If the bridge is situated in more than one county the action is maintainable in or by either.

TOLL BRIDGES.

SEC. 1003. The board of supervisors may grant licenses for the erection of toll bridges across any water courses or other obstruction which justifies the establishment of such bridge, and which calls for an expenditure that cannot be met without serious inconvenience to the revenues of the county. In granting such licenses, preference shall be given to the owner of the land on which the bridge is proposed to be located, if he applies for the privilege, and is, in other respects, a competent person to erect such bridge.

SEC. 1004. When any corporation or individual shall obtain from the board of supervisors, license for the construction of a toll bridge across any of the streams of this state, such corporation or individual may take and appropriate so much private property as shall be necessary for a right of way therefor and all approaches thereto, in such width as such corporation or individual may desire, not exceeding sixty feet.

SEC. 1005. If the owner of the property over which such way extends shall refuse to grant the same, and the damages therefor cannot be settled by agreement, all damages which the owner, or any person having an interest in or improvement upon the property to be taken, will sustain by reason of the appropriation of such property, shall be assessed, and the right of way taken on the application of either party under the provisions of chapter three of title ten, of this code.

The board of supervisors have power at their discretion to establish and change highways, of which bridges erected by the public constitute a part, and when a bridge has fallen down, which they refuse to rebuild, mandamus will not lie to compel them to do so. The State ex rel. Houck v. Morris et al., 43 Iowa, 192. When the county will be liable for injuries resulting from defects in bridges, see notes to section 991, ante. A city is liable for personal injuries resulting from the defective condition of a bridge within its corporate limits. Rusch v. The City of Davenport, 6 Id., 443.
CHAP. 3.

FERRIES AND BRIDGES.

SEC. 1006. Where the extremities of the bridge lie in different counties, a license must be procured from each of such counties, and if different rates of toll are fixed by the different boards of supervisors, each has power to fix the rates of travel which is going from its own county. A similar principle shall be observed where only one of the extremities of the bridge is within this state.

SEC. 1007. Such licenses may be granted to continue for any period not exceeding fifty years, and the rate of toll may be fixed, in the first instance, in such a manner as to be unalterable within any stipulated period not exceeding ten years; after that time it shall be under the control of the board of supervisors.

SEC. 1008. The board of supervisors is also authorized to stipulate in the license that no other bridge or ferry shall be permitted across the same obstruction within any distance not exceeding two miles of such bridge, and for a period not exceeding ten years; any violation of the terms of such stipulation is a nuisance, and he who causes it is guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 1009. When it is made to appear to the board of supervisors, after ten days notice to the person licensed, that he fails substantially to perform his duties according to law, the board may revoke his license.

SEC. 1010. All toll bridges must be so regulated as to allow persons to pass at any hour of the night or day, but the board of supervisors may, in its discretion, in fixing the rates of toll, permit a greater amount to be collected during certain hours of the night time.

FERRIES.

SEC. 1011. The board of supervisors has power to grant such ferry licenses as may be needed within its county, for a period not exceeding ten years.

SEC. 1012. The board may prescribe the rates of ferriage, as well as the hours of the day or night during which the ferry must be attended, both of which may, from time to time, be changed at the discretion of the board.

SEC. 1013. In granting a ferry license, the board of supervisors has power to make the privilege granted exclusive, for a distance not exceeding one mile in either direction from said ferry, in which case no person shall keep a public ferry within the prescribed distance, unless, after twenty days' notice to the person who has obtained such privilege, it is made to appear to the board that the public good requires both ferries, and a new license is issued for the second ferry accordingly. The notice herein required must be served personally on the owner, or on the person in charge of the ferry boat.

SEC. 1014. In granting a ferry license, preference must be given to the keeper of a previous ferry at the same point, and if it be a new ferry, preference shall be given to the owner of the land; but if there is no such, or if, after giving the same notice as is required by the last section, he fails to make application for such license, or if, in the opinion of the board, he is an improper person to receive the same, it may be conferred on any other proper applicant.  *

* The keeper of a ferry has no right, under this section, to a renewal of his franchise. The section is simply directory, pointing out him as the one better prepared to serve the public than others, but directing, also, that if, in the opinion of the supervisors, he is an improper person to be intrusted with the franchise, it may be conferred on any other proper applicant.  Per Back, J., in Lippencott v. Allander, 23 Iowa, on p. 538. But see Same v. Same, 25 Id., 445, where it is held that an appeal will lie from the action of the board of supervisors revoking a ferry license.
Opposite shores in different counties. R. § 1204.

One shore within the state. R. § 1205.

License not to issue until bond is filed. R. § 1207.

SEC. 1015. Where the opposite shores of the stream are in different counties, a license from either is sufficient, and the board of supervisors first exercising jurisdiction by granting a license, retains that jurisdiction during the term of such license.

SEC. 1016. Where but one side of a river is within this state, the board of supervisors possesses the same power, so far as the shore of this state is concerned, as though the river lay wholly within this state.

SEC. 1017. The board of supervisors, upon being satisfied that the requirements of this chapter have been complied with, and that a ferry is needed at such a place, and that the applicant is a suitable person to keep it, must grant the license, which, however, shall not issue until the applicant files a bond, with sureties to be approved by the board or auditor, in a penalty not less than one hundred dollars, with the condition that he will keep the ferry in proper condition for ferrying, and attend the same at all times fixed by the board for running the same, that he will neither demand nor take any illegal tolls, and that he will perform all other duties which are, or may be enjoined on him by law, which bond shall be filed in the county auditor's office.

SEC. 1018. Every ferryman must transport the public expresses of the United States and of this state, and also the United States mail, at any hour of the day or night.

PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO BOTH FERRIES AND TOLL BRIDGES.

SEC. 1019. All licenses for ferries and toll bridges must be entered upon the records of the board of supervisors, and shall contain the rates of toll allowed.

SEC. 1020. The rates of toll must be conspicuously posted up at each extremity of the bridge, or on the boat, door of the ferry house, or some other conspicuous place near the ferry.

SEC. 1021. The failure to have such list posted up as aforesaid, justifies any person in refusing the payment of tolls, and where such failure is habitual, the proprietor of the bridge or ferry is liable to pay twenty-five dollars, and the action therefor may be brought in the name of the county against such proprietor, or on the bond of the proprietor of the ferry; the amount recovered in either case to be paid into the county treasury.

SEC. 1022. Before a license can be granted for either a bridge or ferry, notice of the intended application therefor must be posted up in at least three public places on each side of the river, if both are within the state, and in the township and neighborhood in which the proposed bridge or ferry is to be erected or kept, at least twenty days prior to the making such application.

SEC. 1023. The taking of illegal toll by the grantees of any of the licenses herein contemplated, subjects the offender to the penalty of twenty-five dollars for every such offense, to be recovered by suit on the bond of such licensee, or against him individually, by the person who paid the illegal toll for his own benefit, or he may bring suit in the name of the county, in which case the proceeds shall go into the county treasury.

SEC. 1024. A failure in other respects to comply substantially with the terms fixed by the board, works a forfeiture of any of the licenses herein authorized, and also subjects the party guilty of such failure to damages for all the injury resulting therefrom, for which he is liable on his bond.
SEC. 1025. Any person who refuses to pay the regular tolls established and posted up in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, or who shall run through or pass around the toll gates with a view of avoiding the payment of just tolls or dues, forfeits the sum of five dollars for every offense, which, together with costs of suit, may be recovered by the person entitled to such toll by civil action; but nothing herein contained shall prevent a person from fording a stream across which a toll bridge or ferry has been constructed.

SEC. 1026. The proprietor of any bridge or ferry authorized by this chapter, may establish rules for the regulation of passengers, travelers, teams and freight passing or traveling thereon, and may enforce those rules by penalties, not exceeding five dollars for any one offense, which penalties may be recovered by civil action in the name of the proprietor aforesaid; but such rules must be published by being conspicuously posted up before they can be thus enforced.

SEC. 1027. Any of the franchises contemplated in this chapter are subject to execution, and shall be sold as personal property, and be subject to the same rights and consequences, except that the purchaser may take immediate possession of the property.

SEC. 1028. The sale of any such franchise carries with it all the material, implements, rights of way, and works of whatever kind, necessary for, or ordinarily used in, the exercise of such franchise.

SEC. 1029. Nothing in this chapter contained shall be so construed as to prevent any person, city, incorporated town, or village, from establishing a free ferry at any point where a license to keep a ferry has been granted under the provisions of this chapter; provided, that where said free ferry is established, said person or company shall pay a reasonable compensation to the persons owning said ferry for all boats, ropes, and other materials, if the same be fit for use; and when such free ferry is established at a point at or near where a license has been granted to an individual, such individual shall be exonerated from any further obligation in relation to the ferry. Bond and security shall be given in like manner by the person or company establishing the free ferry as required in this chapter.

SEC. 1030. Nothing in this chapter shall be so construed as to prevent owners of mills from crossing themselves or customers free of charge.

RAILWAY AND TOLL BRIDGES.

SEC. 1031. Any railway or bridge company that now is, or hereafter may be, incorporated in pursuance of the laws of this state, or of the states of Wisconsin, Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska, or Dakota, is authorized to construct a railway bridge across the Mississippi, Missouri or Big Sioux rivers, connecting with the eastern or western terminus, as the case may be, of any railway abutting on the Iowa bank of either of said rivers, at such place as shall be designated therefor by the board of supervisors of the county wherein such abutting is to be made, and extending toward a point on the opposite bank that may be selected by such company.

SEC. 1032. No bridge shall be built under the provisions of the preceding section, until the plan thereof has been submitted to and approved by the board of supervisors of the county in which the bridge is to be partly located.
FERRIES AND BRIDGES.

SEC. 1033. Any such company may, with the consent of said board of supervisors, construct such bridge with suitable highways and footways for teams and foot passengers, and charge such rates of toll therefor as may be approved by said board.

SEC. 1034. Any such company may establish a ferry across said rivers at or near the termini of its road, for the sole purpose of crossing the freight and passengers of such highway, until the bridge is ready for use.

SEC. 1035. No bridge erected under the provisions of this chapter shall be so located or constructed as to unnecessarily impede, injure, or obstruct the navigation of said rivers.

SEC. 1036. Any such company may issue its bonds or obligations for an amount not exceeding the cost of such bridge, and of its road in the state, and may secure the payment thereof by a mortgage on the same, and may issue certificates of common and preferred stock; the preferred stock to be issued only on condition that the holders of the common stock give their written consent thereto.

SEC. 1037. Each company acting under the provisions of this chapter shall elect at least one director, who shall be a citizen of and reside in the state of Iowa, and such company shall be liable to be sued in any court of competent jurisdiction in this state, and service of the original notice on said resident director shall be sufficient notice to the company of the pendency of the action.

(Chapter 40, Laws of 1878.)

BRIDGES ON COUNTY LINE ROADS.

An Act to provide for the construction and maintenance of county bridges on county line roads, where site of bridge is wholly within one or the other county. Additional to code, chapter 3, title VII: "Ferries and bridges."

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That wherever a county line road intersects a stream of sufficient width to require a county bridge, and the point of intersection does not afford a suitable site for the construction of such bridge, and there is a good site for the erection of a bridge wholly within one or the other of said counties, at a reasonable distance from the county line, the boards of supervisors of the respective counties to be benefited by said bridge may make the necessary appropriations for the construction and maintenance of such bridge, the same as they might do if said bridge was located on county line.

Approved, March 15, 1878.
AN ACT to provide a military code, and for the organization, government and support of the state militia, and to repeal chapter 125, laws of the seventeenth general assembly.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, that all able-bodied male citizens of the state, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, who are not exempted from military duty according to the laws of the United States, shall constitute the military force of this state: Provided, that all persons who have served in the United States service, and have been honorably discharged therefrom, are exempt from duty under the military laws of the state; but nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit any person from becoming a member of any military organization, or holding any office in the militia of this state.

SEC. 2. Assessors in each township are required to make and return to the county auditor of their respective counties, at the time of making the annual assessment, a correct list of persons subject to military duty, which list may be revised and corrected by the board of supervisors, and the county auditor shall, in the month of June in each even numbered year, or at such other time as the governor may direct, certify to the adjutant-general a true copy of said list, and in each odd numbered year he shall certify to the number of names on said list.

SEC. 3. When a requisition shall be made by the president of the United States for troops, the governor, as commander-in-chief, shall, by his proclamation, order out for active service the militia of the state, or such portion thereof as may be necessary, designating the same by draft, if a sufficient number shall not volunteer, and may organize the same, and commission officers therefor; and when so ordered out for service, the militia shall be subject to like regulations, and receive from the state like compensation and subsistence, as are prescribed by law for the army of the United States.
SEC. 4. The commander-in-chief shall have power, in case of insurrection, invasion, or breaches of the peace, or imminent danger thereof, to order into the service of the state such of its military force as he may deem proper, and under the command of such officers as he shall designate.

SEC. 5. In case of any breach of the peace, tumult, riot, or resistance to process of this state, or imminent danger thereof, it shall be lawful for the sheriff of any county to call for aid upon the commandant of any military force within his county, immediately notifying the governor of such action; and it shall be the duty of the commandant upon whom such call is made, to order out in aid of the civil authorities the military force, or any part thereof, under his command.

SEC. 6. The command of any force called into service under sections 4 and 5 shall devolve upon the senior officer of such force, unless otherwise specially ordered by the commander-in-chief.

SEC. 7. The military forces of this state, when in the actual service of the state in time of insurrection, invasion, or immediate danger thereof, shall, during their time of service, be paid, by an appropriation especially made therefor, the following sums each for every day actually on duty:

- To each general, field and staff officer $4.00
- To every other commissioned officer $2.50
- To every non-commissioned staff officer $2.00
- To every other enlisted man $1.50

SEC. 8. All officers and soldiers, while on duty or assembled therefor pursuant to the order of any sheriff of any county in cases of riot, tumult, breach of peace, or whenever called upon to aid the civil authorities, shall receive the same compensation as provided for in section 7, and such compensation shall be audited, allowed and paid by the supervisors of the county where such service is rendered, and shall be a portion of the county charges of said county, to be levied and raised as other county charges are levied and raised.

SEC. 9. The active militia shall be designated “the Iowa national guard,” and shall consist of nine (9) regiments of infantry, and shall be recruited by volunteer enlistments.

SEC. 10. The entire state shall be composed of not more than two brigades, to be commanded by two brigadier-generals. The commander-in-chief shall assign all regiments, battalions and companies to such brigades as he shall think proper. All enlistments therein shall be for five years, and made by signing enlistment papers prescribed by the adjutant-general, and taking the following oath or affirmation, which may be administered by the enlisting officer, to-wit:

"You do solemnly swear (or affirm) that you will bear true allegiance to, and that you will support the constitution of, the United States and the state of Iowa, and that you will serve the state of Iowa faithfully in its military service for the term of five years, unless sooner discharged or you cease to become a citizen thereof; that you will obey the orders of the commander-in-chief and such officers as may be placed over you, and the laws governing the military forces of Iowa—so help you God."

SEC. 11. The staff of commander-in-chief shall consist of an adjutant-general, an inspector-general, a quartermaster-general, a commissary-general, and a surgeon-general, and such other officers as he may think proper to appoint. The adjutant-general shall rank as a major-
general. He shall issue and transmit all orders of the commander-in-chief, with reference to the militia or military organizations of the state, and shall keep a record of all officers commissioned by the governor, and of all general and special orders and regulations, and of all such matters as pertain to the organization of the state militia and the duties of an adjutant-general, and, except in times of war or public danger, he shall perform the duties of quartermaster-general, as required by law, without additional compensation therefor. He shall have charge of the state arsenal and grounds, and shall receive and issue all ordnance stores and camp equipage on order of the commander-in-chief. He may appoint, with the approval of the governor, an ordnance-sergeant, at a salary of not more than $500 per year, who shall, under the direction of the adjutant-general, take charge of the state arsenal and grounds, and shall aid and assist him in the discharge of his duties. He shall furnish, at the expense of the state, such blanks and forms as shall be approved by the commander-in-chief. He shall also, on or before the first day of October next preceding the regular session of the general assembly, and at such other times as the governor shall require, make out a full and detailed account of all the transactions of his office, with the expense of the same for the preceding two years, and such other matters as shall be required by the governor. He shall reside at the state capital and shall hold his office during the pleasure of the governor, and shall receive for his services $1,500 per year.

SEC. 12. The generals of brigades shall be elected by the officers and enlisted men of each brigade respectively, and shall hold their office for five years, or until removed by court-martial or resignation. On recommendation of brigade commanders, the governor shall appoint and commission the brigade staff, as follows: Assistant-adjutant-general, with rank of lieutenant-colonel; assistant-inspector-general, with rank of major; surgeon, with rank of major; quartermaster, with rank of captain; commissary, with rank of captain; and two aids-de-camp, with rank of first lieutenant; judge-advocate, with rank of major.

SEC. 13. A regiment shall consist of not less than eight nor more than ten companies. The colonel and lieutenant-colonel and major of all regiments shall be elected as hereinafter provided. The regimental staff shall consist of a surgeon, with rank of major; assistant-surgeon, with rank of captain; chaplain, with rank of captain; adjutant, with rank of first lieutenant; quartermaster, with rank of first lieutenant; who shall be appointed and commissioned by the governor, on recommendation of the regimental commander. The colonel of each regiment shall appoint by warrant, countersigned by the adjutant, a sergeant-major, quartermaster-sergeant, commissary-sergeant, hospital steward, color-sergeant, ordnance-sergeant, drum-major, fife-major, and one bugler, who shall constitute the non-commissioned staff. All field officers shall hold their offices for five (5) years. The commissions of all staff officers shall expire when the officer nominating them or his successor shall make new nominations to their respective offices, and such nominations shall be confirmed by the commander-in-chief.

SEC. 14. The generals of brigades, and regimental commanders, may cause to be organized and enlisted a band, under the leadership of the principal musician of his command, not to exceed sixteen (16) in number, who shall be subject to the orders of such leader, and shall be under the command of such brigade, or regimental commander, and shall be subject to the same regulations as are prescribed for other enlisted men.
Organization of a company.

Company officers elected.

Non-commissioned officers appointed.

Election of field and general officers.

Proviso.

By-laws.

Term of service and when begun.

Proviso.

Five years' service an exemption.

Military regulations.

Exemptions on account of military duty.

Sec. 15. A company shall consist of a captain, a first lieutenant, a second lieutenant, five sergeants, four corporals, two musicians, and not less than forty nor more than sixty-four privates and non-commissioned officers. Company officers shall be elected by members of the company, and shall hold their offices for five (5) years. All non-commissioned officers of companies, on recommendation of their captains, shall be appointed by the warrant of the regimental commander, countersigned by the adjutant. All elections of line officers shall be ordered by the regimental commander. All elections of field and general officers shall be ordered by the commander-in-chief. The orders for such election shall be sent to the commanding officer of the company in which said election is ordered, who shall in turn issue his special order for such election, giving at least six days' notice thereof, posting said order in three public places accessible to the members of his command, and where practicable, the same shall be published in one or more newspapers in the county where said company is located. All voting shall be by ballot, and no voting by proxy shall be legal; and a majority of all votes cast shall be necessary to elect. The senior officer present at such election shall preside. The returns of elections, properly attested, shall be made promptly within five days from the date of election, to the commanding officer of the regiment, who shall promptly forward the result of said election to the brigade commander, who shall report the same to the adjutant-general of the state, by whose approval the commander-in-chief will issue commissions accordingly: Provided, that at the organization of a new company the election shall be conducted under such regulations as the adjutant-general shall prescribe.

Sec. 16. Every company and regiment may make by-laws for its own government not in conflict with this act or general orders or regulations, which shall be binding upon the members.

Sec. 17. Every officer and soldier of the Iowa national guard shall be held to duty for the full term of five (5) years, unless regularly discharged for good and sufficient cause by the commandant of his regiment, approved by the commander-in-chief: Provided, That said term of five (5) years shall in all cases commence from the time such officer or soldier shall have become an active member of any band, company, regiment or brigade organized or commissioned under the laws of this state, and now belonging thereto. All persons serving five (5) years consecutively in the national guard shall, on application, be entitled to an honorable discharge, exempting them from military duty except in time of war or public danger.

Sec. 18. The organization, equipment, discipline and military regulations of the Iowa national guard shall strictly conform to the regulations for the government of the army of the United States, in all cases except as herein otherwise provided, and all orders and regulations governing troops, not in conflict with the constitution of this state and the provisions of this act, shall be binding upon all members of the Iowa national guard.

Sec. 19. Every officer and soldier of the Iowa national guard shall be exempt from jury duty, from head or poll tax of every description, during the term he shall perform military duty. The uniforms, arms and equipments of every member of the state guard shall be exempted from all suits, distresses, executions or sales for debt or payment of taxes. The Iowa national guard shall, in all cases except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest dur-
ing their attendance at drills, parades, encampments, and the election of officers, and in going to and returning from the same.

SEC. 20. The commandant of each regiment shall order monthly or semi-monthly, day or evening drills, by the companies of his command, and the members thereof shall receive no compensation for their services while attending such drills.

SEC. 21. The Iowa national guard may parade for drill not less than three nor more than five days annually, by company, regiment or brigade, as ordered by the commander-in-chief. The quartermaster-general shall provide transportation to and from all such parades or encampments. The commissary-general, under the direction of the commander-in-chief, shall provide the subsistence for all forces so encamped, such subsistence to conform as near as practicable to the ration prescribed by the general regulations of the army of the United States, and to be issued in kind.

SEC. 22. The commanding officer of any encampment may cause those under his command to perform any field or camp duty he shall require, and may put under arrest during such encampment or parade any member of his command who shall disobey a superior officer, or be guilty of disorderly or unmilitary conduct, and any other person who shall trespass on the parade or encampment grounds, or in any way interrupt or molest the orderly discharge of duty by members of his command; and he may prohibit the sale of all spirituous or malt liquors within one mile of such encampment, and enforce such prohibition by force, if necessary: Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to interfere with the regular business of any liquor dealer whose place of business shall be situated within said limits.

SEC. 23. For the use of the Iowa national guard in target practice, the adjutant-general shall issue to each infantry or cavalry company, on the requisition of the commanding officer thereof, an amount not exceeding one thousand rounds of fixed ammunition in each year, and for the use of the artillery he shall issue in each year not exceeding fifty pounds of powder to each company.

SEC. 24. Upon the organization of any company or regiment of the national guard, on the requisition of its commanding officer and the approval of the governor, the adjutant-general shall issue all necessary ordnance and ordnance stores: Provided, however, that when any arms or munitions are delivered to any commander, he shall execute and deliver to the adjutant-general a bond, payable to the people of the state of Iowa, in sufficient amount, and with sufficient sureties, to be approved by the governor, conditioned for the proper use of such arms and munitions, and return of the same, when requested by the proper officers, in good order, wear, use and unavoidable loss and damage excepted. All arms shall be kept at the company or regimental armory.

SEC. 25. Such inspection of the Iowa national guard shall be made as the commander-in-chief may from time to time direct.

SEC. 26. Any officer or soldier of the Iowa national guard knowingly making any false certificate, or false return of state property in his hands, or willfully neglecting or refusing to apply all money drawn from the state treasury for the purpose named in the requisition therefor, shall be guilty of embezzlement and fraud, and shall be punished in the manner as provided for like offenses in the criminal code of this state.
SEC. 27. The several regiments of the Iowa national guard shall adopt the present dress uniform of the army of the United States.

SEC. 28. The field, staff and line officers of the Iowa national guard shall provide themselves with the uniform prescribed for officers of the same rank in the United States army, within ninety days from the date of commission.

SEC. 29. Every officer or soldier who shall willfully neglect to return to the armory of the company, or place in charge of the commanding officer of the company to which he belongs, any arms, uniform or equipment, or portion thereof, belonging to the state, within six days after being notified by said commanding officer to make such return, or to place the same in his charge, shall be fined not more than fifty dollars, or imprisoned not more than thirty days.

SEC. 30. Every person who shall willfully or wantonly injure or destroy any uniform, arm, equipment, or other military property of the state, and refuse to make good such injury or loss, or who shall sell, dispose of, secrete, or remove the same, with intent to sell or dispose thereof, shall be fined not more than two hundred dollars, or imprisoned not more than six months, or both.

SEC. 31. Every soldier absent without leave or sufficient excuse from any parade, drill or encampment, shall be fined two dollars ($2) for each day of absence; and for any unsoldierly conduct at drill, parade or encampment he may be fined not more than ten dollars ($10), such fines to be collected by civil suit; and all suits for the collection of fines shall be brought in the name of the state of Iowa, for the use of the company to which the soldier fined belongs; but in no case shall the state pay any costs of such suits. Nothing herein shall be construed to prevent any company or band imposing such fines upon its members as it may think proper in its by-laws, which fines may be enforced in the same manner as herein before provided for the collection of fines for absence from drill, parade or encampment.

SEC. 32. A judge-advocate, with the rank of major, shall be appointed for each brigade, and hold office during the pleasure of the commander-in-chief, who shall perform the duties of such office in the court-martial held in his district; and no other person shall prosecute or defend in such courts; but when he shall be unable to attend, from any cause, or shall be disqualified by interest or relationship, the commander-in-chief may designate the judge-advocate of another brigade to act in his place.

SEC. 33. Commissioned officers, for neglect of duty, disobedience of orders or unsoldierly or ungentlemanly conduct, may be tried by court-martial, provided that no sentence of any court-martial shall affect the life, liberty or property of any citizen of Iowa, according to the regulations provided in like cases in the army of the United States. The commander-in-chief, by order, shall designate the time and place of holding such courts, and the names of officers composing it, consisting of not less than three nor more than six. The senior officer named shall preside, and shall be of superior rank to the officer on trial, when practicable. Witnesses for the prosecution and defense may be summoned to attend by subpoena signed by the judge-advocate. Any witness, duly summoned, who shall fail to appear and testify may be, by warrant of the president of the court, directed to the sheriff or any constable, arrested and treated as in like cases before civil courts. The fees of all witnesses shall be the same as allowed in civil cases, to be taxed, with the necessary expenses of the judge-advocate and the court,
by the president of the court, and paid by the state treasurer, on the 
auditor's warrant, to the judge-advocate, who shall pay all expenses of 
the trial, when received by him.

Sec. 34. The sentences of courts-martial shall be approved or disap-
proved by the commander-in-chief, who may mitigate or remit any 
punishment awarded by sentence of court-martial, when such sentence 
shall have been approved by the brigade commander. The record of 
all the proceedings and the sentence of a court-martial in every case, 
with the order approving or disapproving it, shall be deposited in the 
office of the adjutant-general.

Sec. 35. Every brigade and regimental commander in the Iowa 
national guard is hereby authorized to appoint a military board or 
commission, of not less than three nor more than five officers, whose 
duty it shall be to examine the capacity, qualifications, propriety of 
conduct and efficiency of any commissioned officer in his command, 
who may be reported to the board of commission; and upon the report 
of said board, if adverse to such officer, and if approved by the com-
mander-in-chief, the commission of such officer shall be vacated: Pro-
vided, always, that no officer shall be eligible to sit on such board 
whose rank or promotion would in any way be affected by the proceed-
ings; and two members, at least, shall be of equal or superior rank with 
the officer examined; and if any officer shall refuse to report himself, 
when directed, before such board, the commander-in-chief may, upon 
the report of such refusal by his commander, declare his commission 
vacated.

Sec. 36. It shall not be lawful for any body of men whatever, other 
than the regularly organized volunteer militia of this state and the 
troops of the United States, to associate themselves together as a mili-
tary company or organization, or to drill or parade within the limits 
of this state without the license of the governor thereof, which license 
may at any time be revoked: Provided, that nothing herein contained 
shall be so construed as to prevent social or benevolent organizations 
from wearing swords.

Sec. 37. Every soldier of the Iowa national guard shall provide and 
keep himself provided with a uniform, according to the rules and reg-
ulations prescribed by law, and subject to such restrictions, limita-
tions and alterations as the commander-in-chief may direct.

Sec. 38. In lieu of uniforms being furnished in kind by the state, 
there shall annually be paid to each soldier having complied with sec-
tion 37, the sum of four dollars, to be paid under such provisions as 
the commander-in-chief may direct, unless a majority of the members 
of a company prefer to own their uniforms, in which case there shall 
be no payment to the members of said company as herein contem-
plated, but the said uniforms shall be the property of the members of 
said company respectively furnishing the same; but in no event shall 
the state be liable for the payment of any money in lieu of uniforms 
or for any purpose contemplated by this act, unless such payment can 
be made without exceeding the annual appropriation provided for by 
this act.

Sec. 39. In all other cases except those provided for in the preced-
ing section, all uniforms and other military property shall belong to 
the state and be used for military purposes only; and each soldier, upon 
receiving a discharge or otherwise leaving the military service of the 
state, or upon demand of his commanding officer, shall forthwith sur-
render the said uniform, together with all other articles of military property that may be in his possession, to said commanding officer.

SEC. 40. There shall be allowed annually, for postage, stationery and office incidentals to each brigade headquarters, the sum of $25; to each regimental headquarters the sum of $25, and to each company headquarters the sum of $10.

SEC. 41. There shall be allowed annually to each company for armory rent, fuel, lights, and like necessary expenses, the sum of $50.

SEC. 42. Such clerical assistance shall be employed in the adjutant-general's office as shall, in the opinion of the governor, be actually necessary, and any person so employed shall receive, for the time they may be actually necessarily on duty, such compensation as the governor may prescribe.

SEC. 43. The commander-in-chief is authorized to make and publish regulations for the government of the Iowa national guard, in accordance with existing laws.

SEC. 44. Any soldier guilty of a military offense may be put and kept under guard by the commander of a company, regiment or brigade, for a time not extending beyond the term of service for which he is then ordered.

SEC. 45. The commander-in-chief shall disband any company of the Iowa national guard when it shall fall below a proper standard of efficiency, and he may order special inspections with a view to disbandment. All companies not acceptably uniformed within four months after the passage of this act shall be considered below the proper standard of efficiency within the meaning of this section, and shall be disbanded. When any company shall be disbanded under the provisions of this section, its place in its regiment shall not be supplied by the acceptance of another company, nor shall any new company be accepted into the national guard until the first day of May, 1882, nor until authority for this purpose shall be given by the general assembly.

SEC. 46. In this chapter the word "soldier" shall include musicians, and all persons in the volunteer or enrolled militia, except commissioned officers, and the word "company" shall include battery.

SEC. 47. The medical staff of the Iowa national guard shall have charge of that branch of the service, under the supervision of the surgeon-general.

SEC. 48. A surgeon in charge in the field or at a camp of instruction may draw, on requisition, such medical stores and supplies as in his judgment may be needed, and for which he shall account, on forms provided by the quartermaster-general.

SEC. 49. The surgeon-general may prescribe the necessary forms and blanks for the work of his department, and all subordinate surgeons of the Iowa national guard will obey his orders, and report, as often as he may prescribe, the transactions of their department.

SEC. 50. Nothing in this act shall be construed to extend the time of any officer beyond the time for which he was elected, or that of any soldier beyond the time for which he was enlisted.

SEC. 51. There is hereby appropriated the sum of twenty thousand dollars per annum, or so much thereof as may be necessary, out of the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purposes named in this act. "And all warrants against said appropriation necessary to carry out the provisions of this act shall be drawn by the auditor of state upon the state treasurer, upon the certificate of the
adjutant-general, approved by the governor; and no indebtedness shall
be created under the provisions of this act not covered by the appropri-
atation herein made."

Sec. 52. Chapter 125, acts of the seventeenth general assembly, and
all other acts or portions of acts in conflict herewith, are hereby re-
pealed.

(Took effect by publication in newspapers, March 30, 1880.)
TITLE IX.

OF CORPORATIONS.

CHAPTER 1.

OF CORPORATIONS FOR PECUNIARY PROFIT.

SECTION 1058. Any number of persons may associate themselves and become incorporated for the transaction of any lawful business, including the establishment of ferries, the construction of canals, railways, bridges, or other works of internal improvement; but such incorporation confers no power or privilege not possessed by natural persons, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 1059. Among the powers of such body corporate are the following:

1. To have perpetual succession;
2. To sue and be sued by its corporate name;
3. To have a common seal, which it may alter at pleasure;
4. To render the interests of the stockholders transferable;
5. To exempt the private property of its members from liability for corporate debts, except as herein otherwise declared;
6. To make contracts, acquire and transfer property, possessing the same powers in such respects as private individuals now enjoy;
7. To establish by-laws, and make all rules and regulations deemed expedient for the management of their affairs in accordance with law.

*The possession of the powers granted by sections 1058 and 1059, and the right to exercise all the incidental powers essential to a proper enjoyment of the powers specifically conferred, constitute the franchise of the corporation, which exists in virtue of contract between the state and the corporation, and may not be essentially abridged or impaired by the legislature. Per DAY, J., in Rodedmacher v. The M. & St. P. R. R. Co., 41 Iowa, on p. 301.

In a proceeding by a judgment creditor of a corporation to subject the property of an individual stockholder to its payment, it is a sufficient defense that, by the articles of incorporation, the stockholders are not individually liable beyond the amount of unpaid stock subscribed by them, and that defendant's subscription has been fully paid. Spence & Garlick v. Iowa Valley Con. Co., 36 Id., 407.

A corporation may make an oral or unwritten contract, the same as an individual. Baker v. Johnson County, 33 Id., 151; Merrick v. The Burlington & Warren Plank Road Co., 11 Id., 74.

For the purpose of carrying out the objects of the corporation, its powers are as extensive as those of an individual where they are not expressly limited, and it may borrow money and execute a mortgage on the corporate property. Thompson v. Lambert, and Weber v. Scott Co. Agr. Society, 44 Id., 239.

The legislature can in no manner control or
Sec. 1060. [Previous to commencing any business, except that of their own organization, they must adopt articles of incorporation, which must be signed and acknowledged by the incorporators, and recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds of the county where the principal place of business is to be, in a book kept therefor; the recorder must record such articles as aforesaid, within five days after the same are filed in his office, and certify thereon the time when the same was filed in his office, and the book and page where the record thereof will be found. The said articles and certificate of recorder shall be then recorded in the office of the secretary of state, in a book kept for that purpose.]

Sec. 1061. Such articles of incorporation must fix the highest amount of indebtedness or liability to which the corporation is at any one time to be subject, which must in no case, except in that of risks of insurance companies, exceed two-thirds of its capital stock.

Notice published.

Sec. 1062. A notice must also be published, for four weeks in succession, in some newspaper as convenient as practicable to the principal place of business.

Sec. 1063. Such notice must contain:
1. The name of the corporation and its principal place of transacting business;
2. The general nature of the business to be transacted;
3. The amount of capital stock authorized, and the times and conditions on which it is to be paid in;
4. The time of the commencement and termination of the corporation;
5. By what officers or persons the affairs of the corporation are to be conducted, and the times at which they will be elected;
6. The highest amount of indebtedness to which the corporation is at any time to subject itself;
7. Whether private property is to be exempt from corporate debts.

Sec. 1064. The corporation may commence business as soon as the articles are filed in the office of the recorder of deeds, and their doings shall be valid if the publication in a newspaper is made, and articles recorded in the office of the secretary of state within three months from such filing in the recorder’s office.

Sec. 1065. No change in any of the above matters shall be valid, unless recorded and published as the original articles are required to be.

Sec. 1066. No corporation can be dissolved prior to the period fixed in the articles of incorporation, except by unanimous consent, unless a different rule has been adopted in their articles.

interfere with the property of a private corporation. Id.

A corporation organized under the general law of this state, and which was authorized by its articles of incorporation to “purchase and hold, sell or exchange, any real estate or other property deemed desirable in the transaction of its business,” was held to have power to make a valid and binding contract for the purchase of shares of its own stock. The Iowa Lumber Co. v. Foster et al., 49 Id., 25.

The filing of articles of incorporation in the office of the secretary of state is not essential to the validity of a corporation, nor will the failure to file them render the private property of stockholders liable for the debts of the corporation. First Nat. Bank of Davenport v. Davies, 43 Iowa, 424. Day and Adams, J., contra.

The stockholders are not made liable individually, because the corporation has incurred an indebtedness exceeding two-thirds of its capital stock in violation of section 1061. Langan & Noble v. The I. & M. Const. Co., 49 Iowa, 317, 323.
SEC. 1067. The same period of newspaper publication must precede any such premature dissolution of a corporation as is required at its creation.

SEC. 1068. A failure to comply substantially with the foregoing requisitions in relation to organization and publicity, renders the individual property of the stockholders liable for the corporate debts. But this section shall not be deemed applicable to railway corporations and corporators, and stockholders in railway companies shall be liable only for the amount of stock held by them in said companies.

DURATION.

SEC. 1069. Corporations for the construction of any work of internal improvement, or for the business of life insurance, may be formed to endure fifty years; those formed for other purposes cannot exceed twenty years in duration; but in either case they may be renewed, from time to time, for periods not greater respectively than was at first permissible, if three-fourths of the votes cast at any regular election for that purpose be in favor of such renewal, and if those wishing a renewal will purchase the stock of those opposed to the renewal at its fair current value.

SEC. 1070. Corporations for agricultural and horticultural purposes, and cemetery associations, may be formed to endure any length of time that may be provided in the articles of incorporation; but the general assembly may, at any session, fix a time when all such corporations shall be dissolved. Such corporations shall not own to exceed nine sections of land, and the improvements and necessary personal property for the proper management thereof; and the articles of incorporation shall provide a mode by which any member may, at any time, withdraw therefrom, and also the mode of determining the amount to be received by such member upon withdrawal and for the payment thereof to such member, subject only the rights of the creditors of such corporation.

FRAUD, CONSEQUENCES OF.

SEC. 1071. Intentional fraud in failing to comply substantially with the articles of incorporation, or in deceiving the public or individuals in relation to their means or their liabilities, shall subject those guilty thereof to fine and imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of

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4 A failure to comply with the requirements of sections 1161 and 1162, of the revision, was held not to render the private property of the stockholders liable for the debts of the corporation as contemplated in section 1166 of the revision (section 1068 of code). McKellar v. Stout, 14 Iowa, 359.

The Davenport Railway Construction Company, organized for the purpose of furnishing materials for, building and equipping railways, is a railway corporation within the meaning of the statute, exempting stockholders from liability beyond the amount of their stock. First Nat. Bank of Davenport v. Davies, 43 Id., 424; Langan & Noble v. The I. & N. Const. Co., 49 Iowa, 317, 324.

The word "and" in section 1063 of the code should be read as "or," and stockholders of a corporation are held liable where there is a failure to comply substantially with the requirements of the statute with respect to organization or publicity. Eisfield v. Kenworth et al., 50 Id., 389.

The failure to publish a notice of incorporation is a failure subjecting the stockholders of the corporation to individual liability. Id.

* By this section, the duration of a corporation, organized for any other purpose than the construction of works of internal improvement, cannot exceed twenty years. After the lapse of that time from its organization, it must expire by limitation of law, although its articles provide for a longer duration. Per DAY, J., in Union Agr. & Stock Ass. v. Neill, 31 Iowa, 95.
the court. Any person who has sustained injury from such fraud, may also recover damages therefor against those guilty of participating in such fraud.

SEC. 1072. The diversion of the funds of the corporation to other objects than those mentioned in their articles and in the notices published as aforesaid, if any person be thereby injured, and the payment of dividends which leave insufficient funds to meet the liabilities of the corporation, shall be deemed such frauds as will subject those therein concerned to the penalties of the preceding section, and such dividends, or their equivalent, in the hands of individual stock-holders shall be subject to said liabilities.¹

SEC. 1073. Dividends by insurance companies, made in good faith before their knowledge of the happening of actual losses, are not intended to be prevented or punished by the provisions of the preceding section.

SEC. 1074. Either such failure, or the practice of fraud in the manner hereinafter mentioned, shall cause a forfeiture of all the privileges hereby conferred, and the courts may proceed to wind up the business of the corporation by an information in the manner prescribed by law.

SEC. 1075. The intentional keeping of false books or accounts by any corporation, whereby any one is injured, is a misdemeanor on the part of those concerned therein, and any person shall be presumed to be concerned therein whose duty it was to see that the books and accounts were correctly kept.

BY-LAWS—INDEBTEDNESS—TRANSFER OF SHARES—NON-USER.

SEC. 1076. A copy of the by-laws of the corporation, with the name of all its officers appended thereto, must be posted in the principal places of business, and be subject to public inspection.

SEC. 1077. A statement of the amount of capital stock subscribed, the amount of capital actually paid in, and the amount of the indebtedness in a general way, must also be kept posted up in a like manner; which statement must be corrected as often as any material change.

¹ The frauds contemplated in sections 1071 and 1072, must be proved in order to make the stockholders of an impecunious corporation individually liable. Fraud will not be presumed. Spense & Garlick v. Iowa Valley Construction Co., 36 Iowa, 407, 411.

The officers of a corporation are chargeable with fraud if they shall receive in payment for stock property at a valuation known to be in excess of its real value, and thereon shall issue paid-up certificates of stock. Osgood & Moss v. King, 42 Id., 473.

Where money borrowed by a corporation is misappropriated by the officers, the lender, in the absence of any participation in the fraud, will not be affected thereby, and such misappropriation constitutes no defense to an action for the recovery of the money loaned, either on behalf of the corporation or a stockholder. Thompson v. Lambert, 44 Id., 239.

If the stockholders or any of them shall have been cognizant of such misapplication of the funds borrowed by the corporation, and shall have participated in any advantages resulting therefrom, they will be estopped from afterward setting up such misapplication as a defense in an action by the lender against the corporation to recover his money. Id.

It is the duty of the stockholders to take immediate steps, upon learning of the misapplication of corporate funds, to prevent it, and if, with knowledge of the illegal act, they remain silent and permit it to be carried into effect, they are bound thereby. Id.

The doctrine of ultra vires will be applied to the contracts of private corporations only when such contracts remain wholly executory. Id.
takes place in relation to any part of the subject matter of such statement. 6

Sec. 1078. The transfer of shares is not valid, except as between the parties thereto, until it is regularly entered on the books of the company, so as to show the name of the person by, and to whom transferred, the numbers or other designation of the shares and the date of the transfer; but such transfer shall not in any way exempt the person making it from any liability of said corporation created prior thereto. The books of the company must be so kept as to show intelligibly the original stock holders, their respective interests, the amounts paid on their shares, and all transfers thereof; and such books, or a correct copy thereof, so far as the items mentioned in this section are concerned, shall be subject to the inspection of any person desiring the same.

Sec. 1079. Any corporation organized in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, shall cease to exist by the non-user of its franchises for two years at any one time, but such body shall not forfeit its franchises by reason of its omission to elect officers, or to hold meetings at any time prescribed by the articles of incorporation or by-laws, provided such act be done within two years of the time appointed therefor.

Sec. 1080. Corporations, whose charters expire by their own limitation, or the voluntary act of the stockholders, may, nevertheless, continue to act for the purpose of winding up their concerns.

Sec. 1081. For the purpose of repairs, rebuilding, or enlarging, or to meet contingencies, or for the purpose of a sinking fund, the corporation may establish a fund which they may loan, and in relation to which they may take the proper securities.

PRIVATE PROPERTY LIABLE FOR CORPORATE DEBTS.

Sec. 1082. Neither anything in this chapter contained, nor any provisions in the articles of incorporation, shall exempt the stockholders from individual liability to the amount of the unpaid installments on the stock owned by them, or transferred by them for the purpose of defrauding creditors, and execution against the company may, to that extent, be levied upon the private property of any such individual.

Sec. 1083. In none of the cases contemplated in this chapter, can the private property of the stockholders be levied upon for the payment of corporate debts, while corporate property can be found with which to satisfy the same; but it will be sufficient proof that no property can be found, if an execution has issued on a judgment against

6 See McKeller v. Stout, cited in note to section 1068, ante.

A failure to comply with the requirements of sections 1078 and 1079 of the code does not render the private property of the stockholders liable for the debts of the corporation. Langan v. The I. & M. Const. Co. et al., 49 Id., 33. Nor are they so liable for a failure to comply with the provisions of section 1073, respecting the manner of keeping the books of the corporation. Id.

1 Under this section stockholders are individually liable for the corporate debts to the amount of their unpaid installments on stock owned by them, and an execution against the corporation to the extent of such unpaid installments may be levied upon their private property. Per Baldwin, Ch. J., in Bailey v. Dubuque W. R. R. Co., 13 Iowa, on p. 98.
the corporation, and a demand has been thereon made of some one of the
last acting officers of the body for property on which to levy, and if he
neglects to point out any such property.

Sec. 1084. Before any stockholder can be charged with the pay-
ment of a judgment rendered for a corporate debt, an action shall be
brought against him, in any stage of which he may point out corpo-
rate property subject to levy; and upon his satisfying the court of the
existence of such property, by affidavit or otherwise, the cause may be
continued, or execution against him stayed, until the property can be
levied upon and sold, and the court may subsequently render judg-
ment for any balance which there may be after disposing of the corpo-
rate property; but, if a demand of property has been made as contem-
plated in the preceding section, the costs of said action shall, in any
event, be paid by the company or the defendant therein, but he shall
not be permitted to controvert the validity of the judgment rendered
against the corporation, unless it was rendered through fraud and
collusion.

Sec. 1085. When the private property of a stockholder is taken
for a corporate debt, he may maintain an action against the corpora-
tion for indemnity, and against any of the other stockholders for con-
tribution.

Sec. 1086. The franchise of a corporation may be levied upon under
execution and sold, but the corporation shall not become thereby dis-
solved, and no dissolution of the original corporation shall affect the
franchise, and the purchaser becomes vested with all the powers of
the corporation therefor. Such franchise shall be sold without ap-
praisement.

Sec. 1087. In any proceedings by or against a corporation, or
against a stockholder, to charge his private property or the dividends
received by him, the court is invested with power to compel the officers
to produce the books of the corporation, on the motion of either party,
upon a proper cause being shown for that purpose.

Sec. 1088. A single individual may entitle himself to all the ad-
vantages of this chapter, provided he complies substantially with all
its requirements, omitting those which from the nature of the case
are inapplicable.

Sec. 1089. No body of men acting as a corporation under the pro-
visions of this chapter, shall be permitted to set up the want of a legal
organization as a defense to an action against them as a corporation;
nor shall any person sued on a contract made with such a corporation,
or sued for an injury to its property, or a wrong done to its interest,
be permitted to set up a want of such legal organization in his de-

1 Before a stockholder can be charged with the
payment of a judgment rendered against the
stockholder for the amount of his liability, an
execution issued against the corporation may,
to the extent of the stockholder's liability, be
levied upon his private property. Id.

Unpaid subscriptions to the capital stock of a
corporation constitute a trust fund for the bene-
fit of creditors, and the officers of the corpora-
tion cannot, by any agreement or arrangement
with the stockholders, release them from the ob-
ligation of payment, to the prejudice of creditors.
Osgood & Moss v. King, 42 Id., 478. See The
County of Wapello v. The B. & M. R. R. Co.,
44 Id., on p. 601.

2 Where a person contracts with a corporation,
he is concluded thereby, and cannot deny the
validity of its organization and its capacity to
contract. Howe Machine Co. v. Snow, 32 Iowa,
433; Washington College v. Duke, 14 Id., 14;
Franklin v. Twogood, 18 Id., 515.
Sec. 1090. The articles of incorporation, by-laws, rules, and regulations of corporations hereafter organized under the provisions of this title, or whose organization may be adopted or amended hereunder, shall, at all times, be subject to legislative control, and may be, at any time, altered, abridged, or set aside by law, and every franchise obtained, used, or enjoyed by such corporation, may be regulated, withheld, or be subject to conditions imposed upon the enjoyment thereof, whenever the general assembly shall deem necessary for the public good.

(CHAPTER 32, LAWS OF 1876.)

CORPORATIONS FOR PECUNIARY PROFIT LEGALIZED.

AN ACT to legalize corporations for pecuniary profit, organized under the provisions of chapter 52, of the revision of 1860 as amended by chapter 172, of the acts of the 13th general assembly.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That the acts, proceedings, doings and contracts of all corporations for pecuniary profit, organized under the provisions of chapter fifty-two of the revision as amended by chapter one hundred and seventy-two of the acts of the thirteenth general assembly, which have organized since the taking effect of said chapter one hundred and seventy-two, which have failed to have their articles of incorporation filed in the office of the secretary of state within three months from the time such articles were filed in the office of the recorder of deeds, are hereby legalized and made valid in all respects the same as if such articles had been filed as provided in said chapter 172; provided, such articles shall have been file in the office of the secretary of state prior to the passage of this act.

SEC. 2. That nothing in this act shall be construed so as to relieve such corporation[s] from the fulfillment of all contracts made prior to the taking effect of this act, or to relieve individual members thereof, from liability to the amount of unpaid installments on stock owned by them, or transferred by them for the purpose of defrauding creditors.

(CHapter 57, Laws of 1880.)

TO RELIEVE MANUFACTURERS FROM DOUBLE TAXATION.

AN ACT to relieve corporations engaged in manufacturing, from double taxation in certain cases.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That corporations organized under the laws of this state for pecuniary profit, and engaged in manufacturing, as defined by section 816 of the code, and which have their capital represented by shares of stock, shall, through their principal accounting officers, list their real estate, personal property, and moneys, and credits, in the same manner as is required of individuals; and their machinery used in their manufacturing establishments, shall, for the purposes of this act, be regarded as real estate.
SEC. 2. The owners of capital stock of manufacturing companies, as herein provided for, having listed their property as above directed, shall be exempt from assessment and taxation.
Approved March 17, 1880.

CHAPTER 2.
CORPORATIONS OTHER THAN THOSE FOR PECUNIARY PROFIT.*

SECTION 1091. Associations for the establishment of seminaries of learning, churches, lyceums, libraries, lodges of odd fellows or masons, and other institutions of a benevolent or charitable character; agricultural societies, subordinate granges of the patrons of husbandry, and associations for the detection of horse-thieves, and of other predators upon property, may become incorporated in the manner directed in the preceding chapter, so far as applicable, and shall thereby become vested with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the liabilities provided by that chapter, except as herein modified.¹

SEC. 1092. Their articles of incorporation shall be recorded by the recorder of deeds of the county where the principal place of business is kept only; but a newspaper publication is not requisite.

SEC. 1093. No dividend, nor distribution of property among the stockholders, shall be made until the dissolution of the corporation.

SEC. 1094. Corporations of an academical character are invested with authority to confer the degrees usually conferred by such institutions.

CHARITABLE, SCIENTIFIC AND RELIGIOUS ASSOCIATIONS.

SEC. 1095. Any three or more persons of full age, citizens of the United States, a majority of whom shall be citizens of this state, who desire to associate themselves for benevolent, charitable, scientific, religious or missionary purposes, may make, sign and acknowledge before any officer authorized to take the acknowledgments of deeds in this state, and have recorded in the office of the recorder of the county in which the business of such society is to be conducted, a certificate in writing, in which shall be stated the name or title by which such society shall be known, the particular business and objects of such society, the number of trustees, directors or managers to conduct the same, and the name of the trustees, directors or managers of such society for the first year of its existence.

SEC. 1096. Upon filing for record the certificate as aforesaid, the persons who shall have signed and acknowledged such certificate, and their associates and successors, shall, by virtue hereof, be a body politic and corporate by the name stated in such certificate, and, by that, they and their successors shall and may have succession, and shall be persons capable of suing and being sued, and may have and use a common seal, which they may alter or change at pleasure; and they and their successors, by their corporate name, shall be capable of taking, receiving, purchasing, and holding real and personal estate; and of making by-laws for the management of its affairs, not inconsistent with law.

¹ This chapter amended by chapter 40, laws of the 15th General Assembly. See post, p. 277. cited in note "a," 1059, ante.
SEC. 1097. The society so incorporated, may, annually, or oftener, elect from its members its trustees, directors or managers at such time and place, and in such manner as may be specified in its by-laws, who shall have the control and management of the affairs and funds of the society, a majority of whom shall be a quorum for the transaction of business; and whenever any vacancy shall happen among such trustees, directors or managers, by death, resignation or neglect to serve, such vacancy shall be filled in such manner as shall be provided by the by-laws of such society. When the body corporate consists of the trustees, directors or managers of any benevolent, charitable, literary, scientific, religious or missionary institution, which is or may be established in this state, and which is or may be under the patronage, control, direction or supervision of any synod, conference, association or other ecclesiastical body in such state, established agreeably to the laws thereof, such ecclesiastical body may nominate and appoint such trustees, directors or managers, according to usages of the appointing body, and may fill any vacancy which may occur among such trustees, directors or managers; and when any such institution may be under the patronage, control, direction or supervision of two or more of such synods, conferences, associations or other ecclesiastical bodies, such bodies may severally nominate and appoint such proportion of such trustees, directors or managers as shall be agreed upon by those bodies immediately concerned. And any vacancy occurring among such appointees last named, shall be filled by the synod, conference, association or body having appointed the last incumbent.

SEC. 1098. Any corporation in this state of an academical character, the memberships of which shall consist of lay members and pastors of churches, delegates to any synod, conference or council, holding its annual meetings alternately in this and one or more adjoining states, may hold its annual meetings for the election of officers and the transaction of business in any adjoining state to this, at such place therein as the said synod, conference or council shall hold its annual meeting; and the elections so held, and business so transacted, shall be as legal and binding as if held and transacted at the place of business of the corporation in this state.

SEC. 1099. In case an election of trustees, directors or managers shall not be made on the day designated by the by-laws, said society for that cause shall not be dissolved, but such election may take place on any other day directed by such by-laws.

SEC. 1100. The provisions of this chapter shall not extend or apply to any association or individual who shall, in the certificate filed with the recorder, use or specify a name or style the same as that of any previously existing incorporated society in the county.

SEC. 1101. Any corporation formed under this chapter shall be capable of taking, holding or receiving property by virtue of any devise or bequest contained in any last will or testament of any person whatsoever; but no person leaving a wife, child or parent, shall devise or bequeath to such institution or corporation more than one-fourth of his estate after the payment of his debts, and such devise or bequest shall be valid only to the extent of such one-fourth. 28

28 In an action against a county upon a contract for the construction of a county bridge, the fact that the board of supervisors entered into the contract for the construction of a bridge of less than the width prescribed by statute will not affect plaintiff's right of action. Mallory v. Montgomery Co., 48 Iowa, 681.
SEC. 1102. The trustees, directors or stockholders of any existing benevolent, charitable, scientific, missionary or religious corporation, may, by conforming to the requirements of section ten hundred and ninety-five of this chapter, re-incorporate themselves, or continue their existing corporate powers, and all the property and effects of such existing corporation shall vest in and belong to the corporation so re-incorporated or continued.

 existing societies may re-incorporate. R. § 1199.

(CHAPTER 40, LAWS OF 1874.)

CORPORATIONS NOT FOR PECUNIARY PROFIT.

AN ACT to amend chapter 2, title IX, of the code of 1873, to authorize corporations other than those for pecuniary profit to change their name and to amend articles of incorporation.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That title IX, chapter 2, of the code of 1873 be amended as follows:

Any corporation other than those for pecuniary profit may change the corporate name thereof, or amend the articles of incorporation or the original certificate thereto, by a vote of the majority of the members or stockholders of the said corporation in such manner as may be provided by the articles of incorporation thereof.

SEC. 2. In case of the body corporate consisting of the trustees, directors, or managers of any benevolent, charitable, literary, scientific, religious, or missionary institution under the patronage of any synod, conference, association, or other ecclesiastical body in the state, or two or more of them, said amendment or change may originate with either of the said trustees, directors, or managers, or with either of the said patronizing bodies, but such change or amendment shall not be made without the vote of a majority of each of said trustees, directors, or managers, and of each of the said patronizing bodies, legally expressed and certified thereto by the secretary, clerk, or recording officer of such board of trustees, directors, or managers and of each of the patronizing bodies.

SEC. 3. The change or amendment of the articles of incorporation shall be recorded by the recorder of deeds as the original articles of incorporation are required to be, and the recorder shall make upon the margin of such record a reference to the book and page of the record of such original articles of incorporation; and from and after the date of such act of recording such change or amendment shall be in full force and effect as the original articles of incorporation so amended.

SEC. 4. The corporation by its new name or with such amended articles of incorporation or certificate shall be entitled to all the rights, powers, immunities, and franchises that it possessed before such change or amendment, and shall be liable upon all contracts, obligations, liabilities entered into, incurred, or binding on such corporation by or under the old name or articles of incorporation to the same extent and manner as though no such change or amendment had been made.

Approved March 18th, 1874.
AN ACT to confer certain powers upon any home for the friendless incorporated under the laws of Iowa, in relation to the control and disposition of minor children who become inmates thereof.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That any home for the friendless, incorporated under the laws of this state, shall have authority to receive, control and dispose of minor children, under the following provisions: In case of the death or legal incapacity of a father, or in case of his abandoning or neglecting to provide for his children, the mother shall be considered their legal guardian for the purpose of making surrender of them to the charge and custody of such corporation; and in all cases where the person or persons legally authorized to act as the guardian or guardians of any child, are not known, the mayor of the town or city where such "home" is located, may, in his discretion, surrender such child to said "home."

SEC. 2. In case it shall be shown to any judge of a court of record, or to the mayor, or to any justice of the peace within such city or town, that the father of any child is dead, or has abandoned his family, or is an habitual drunkard, or imprisoned for crime, and the mother of such child is an habitual drunkard, or is in prison for crime, or is an inmate of a house of ill-fame, or is dead, or has abandoned her family, or that the parents of any child have abandoned or neglected to provide for it, then such judge, mayor or justice of the peace may, if he thinks the welfare of the child requires it, surrender such child to said "home."

SEC. 3. Whenever complaint shall be made to the judge of any court of record, or to the mayor, or any justice of the peace in the city or town where said "home" is located, that any girl under the age of 14 years, or boy under the age of 12 years is abandoned by, or is sustaining relations to his or her parents or guardians, mentioned or contemplated in section 2 hereof, it shall be the duty of such judge, mayor or justice to issue a warrant for the arrest of such child, and if on testimony satisfactory to said judge, mayor or justice, it shall appear that such child has no parents, or is abandoned by its parents or guardians, as contemplated in section 2 of this act, the said mayor, judge or justice may, if he believes the best interest of the child requires it, surrender such child to the care of said "home."

The right of appeal, within twenty days, to the district or circuit court, from the judgment of any mayor or justice of the peace shall be secured; and in any hearing before a court of record the party charged may have a trial by jury as is provided by law.

SEC. 4. Upon hearing of any habeas corpus for the custody of any child, if it appears that such child has been surrendered to said "home," under the provisions of this act, such surrender shall be taken by all courts of justice as presumptive that such child was legally and properly surrendered to said "home," and that said "home" was entitled to the custody and guardianship of such child under the provisions of this act.
SEC. 5. Such home for the friendless shall be the legal guardian of the persons of all children that shall be surrendered to it under the provisions of this act, and shall have and exercise all the right and authority of the parents of such children, under the provision of chapters 6 and 7, title 15 of the code of Iowa, and amendments thereto, regulating the apprenticing and adoption of children.

SEC. 6. If religious instruction is given any child while an inmate of such home, it shall be in the religious faith of the parents of such child, if the same be known; and when any home shall dispose of the custody of any child, it shall be to some person and of the same religious faith as its parents, unless the parent or former guardian consent otherwise.

(Took effect by publication in newspapers, April 6, 1878.)

CHAPTER 3.

OF STATE AND COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

SECTION 1103. There shall be held at the capitol of the state, on the second Wednesday of January in each year, a meeting of the board of directors of the Iowa State Agricultural Society, together with the president of each county society in the state, or other delegate therefrom duly authorized in writing, who shall, for the time being, be members of the board; and at such meeting, officers and directors shall be chosen, the place for holding the next annual exhibition shall be determined, premiums on essays and field crops shall be awarded, and all questions relating to the agricultural development of the state may be considered.

SEC. 1104. The officers chosen at such meeting shall be a president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, and five directors. The president, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer, shall serve one year, and shall be directors by virtue of their office. The other directors shall serve two years, so that the entire number of such directors in the board shall always be ten, one-half of whom shall be chosen annually. Any five members of the board shall constitute a quorum when regularly convened; and the president of the society shall have power to call meetings of the board whenever he may deem it expedient.

(Section 1105 repealed by chapter 4, laws of 1874.)

SEC. 1106. The premium list and rules of exhibition shall be determined and published by the board of directors prior to the first of April in each year.

SEC. 1107. The said board of directors shall make an annual report to the governor, embracing the proceedings of said society and board of directors for the past year, and an abstract of the proceedings of the several county societies, as well as a general view of the condition of agriculture throughout the state, accompanied with such essays, statements, and recommendations as they may deem interesting and useful, which reports shall be published by the state under the supervision of the secretary of the society. The number of copies to be published shall be three thousand, all of which shall be bound in a manner and style uniform with those bound by the state for the
years one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine and one thousand eight hundred and sixty; but said binding shall not cost more than thirty cents per copy.

Sec. 1108. The secretary of state shall distribute the reports as follows: Ten copies to the state university, ten copies to the state library, ten copies to the state agricultural college, one copy to each member of the general assembly, the remainder to the secretary of the state agricultural society, by him to be distributed to the county agricultural societies; and one copy shall be sent to the board of supervisors of each organized county in which there is no agricultural society.

DISTRIBUTION OF REPORTS.

Ch. 139, § 2, 12
G. A.

Premiums awarded.
R. § 1697.

List of awards: abstract of treasurer's account published: report to state society.
R. § 1698.

Supervisors may appropriate aid.
Ch. 128, § 1, 11
G. A.

Entitled to aid from state.
R. § 1704.
Ch. 128, § 1, 12
G. A.

Make report to supervisors.
Ch. 128, § 2, 11
G. A.

Sec. 1109. All county agricultural societies shall, annually, offer and award premiums for the improvement of stock, tillage, crops, implements, mechanical fabrics, articles of domestic industry, and such other articles and improvements as they may deem proper. And they shall also regulate the amount of premiums and the different grades of the same, that small as well as large farmers and artizans may compete therefor.

Sec. 1110. Each county society shall publish, annually, a list of the awards and an abstract of the treasurer's account, in one or more newspapers of the county or adjoining counties, and a report of their proceedings during the year, and a synopsis of the awards. They shall also make a report of the condition of agriculture in their county, to the board of directors of the Iowa state agricultural society, which shall be forwarded by mail or otherwise to the secretary of said society on or before the first of December of each year. And the auditor of state, before issuing his warrant in favor of said societies for any amount, shall demand the certificate of the secretary of the state society that such report has been made.

Sec. 1111. Whenever any county agricultural society, organized according to law, shall have procured in fee simple, free from incumbrance, land for fair grounds not less than ten acres in extent, the board of supervisors of said county may appropriate and pay to such society, a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every thousand inhabitants in said county, to be expended by such society in fitting up such fair grounds, but for no other purpose; but not more than one thousand dollars shall in the aggregate be appropriated to any one society.

Sec. 1112. When any county or district agricultural society, composed of one or more counties, have made their report to the state society as provided in the preceding section, and raised during the year any sum of money for actual membership, they shall be entitled to an equal sum, not exceeding two hundred dollars, from the state treasury, upon affidavit of the president, secretary, or treasurer of said society, that such sum was raised for the legitimate purposes of the society during the current year, accompanied by the certificate of the secretary of the state agricultural society that they have reported according to law.

Sec. 1113. Each society receiving such appropriation, shall, through its secretary, make to the board of supervisors a detailed statement, with vouchers, showing the legal disbursement of all the moneys so received.
FAIRS.

Sec. 1114. No person shall be permitted to sell any intoxicating liquors, wine, or beer of any kind, or be engaged in any gambling or horse-racing, either inside the enclosure where any county or district [or state] agricultural society fair is being held, or within one hundred and sixty rods thereof, during the time of holding such fair; and any person found guilty of any of the offenses herein enumerated, shall be fined in a sum not less than five nor more than fifty dollars for every such offense.

Sec. 1115. The president of any district or county agricultural society, may grant a written permit to such persons as he may deem necessary, to sell fruit, provisions, and other necessaries to such persons as may be in attendance at any such fair, under such regulations and restrictions as the board of directors may prescribe.

Sec. 1116. The president of any such society shall be empowered to arrest, or cause to be arrested, any person, or persons, engaged in violating any of the provisions contained in section eleven hundred and fourteen of this chapter, and cause them forthwith to be taken before some justice of the peace, there to be dealt with as provided for in said section; and he may seize, or cause to be seized, all intoxicating liquors, wine, or beer, of any kind, with the vessels containing the same, and all tools or other implements used in any gambling, and may remove, or cause to be removed, all shows, swings, booths, tents, carriages, wagons, vessels, boats, or any other nuisance that may obstruct, or cause to be obstructed, by collecting persons around or otherwise, any thoroughfare leading to the enclosure in which such agricultural fair is being held; and any person owning or occupying any of the causes of obstruction herein specified, who may refuse or fail to remove such obstruction or nuisance, when ordered to do so by the president of such society, shall be liable to a fine of not less than five and not more than twenty dollars for every such offense.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Sec. 1117. There shall be held on the third Tuesday in January in each year, a meeting of the Iowa State Horticultural Society, for the transaction of business and the election of officers and directors, corresponding in numbers and titles to those of the Iowa agricultural society, and for like periods of time, at which the place of holding the next meeting, and the times and places of holding exhibitions shall be determined; premiums on essays may be awarded, and all questions relating to horticultural development considered.

Sec. 1118. Such society shall encourage the organization of district and county societies and give them representation therein, and in every proper way further the fruit and tree-growing interests of the state.

Sec. 1119. The secretary of said society shall make an annual report to the governor of the state, embracing the proceedings of the society, with a bill of items showing for what purposes the money hereinafter appropriated was paid out for the past year, the general condition of horticultural interests throughout the state, together with essays, statements of facts, and recommendations as he may deem useful, to be published by the state under the supervision of the society.
Chapter 4

SECTION 1122. When any number of persons associate themselves together for the purpose of forming an insurance company, or for any other purpose than life insurance, under the provisions of chapter one of this title, they shall publish a notice of such intention, once in each week for four weeks, in some public newspaper in the county in which such insurance company is proposed to be located; and they shall also make a certificate, under their hands, specifying the name assumed by such company, and by which it shall be known, the object for which said company shall be formed, the amount of its capital stock, and the place where the principal office of said company shall be located; which certificate shall be acknowledged before and certified by some notary public or clerk of a court of record, and forwarded to the auditor of state, who shall submit the same to the attorney-general for examination, and if it shall be found by the attorney-general to be in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, and not in conflict with the constitution and laws of the United States, and of this state, he shall make a certificate of the fact and return it to the auditor of state, who shall reject the name or title applied for by any company when he shall deem the same too similar to any one already appropriated by any other company, or likely to mislead the public.

SECTION 1123. When the certificate of said company shall have received the approval of the attorney-general and auditor of state, the company shall cause the same to be recorded as required by law for recording articles of incorporation; and said persons, when incorporated, and, having in all respects complied with the provisions of this chapter, are hereby authorized to carry on the business of insurance as named.
in such certificate of incorporation, and by the name and style provided therein, and shall be deemed a body corporate with succession; they and their associates, successors and assigns, to have the same general corporate powers, and be subject to all the obligations and restrictions of said chapter one of this title except as may be herein otherwise provided.

**CAPITAL REQUIRED.**

SEC. 1124. No joint stock company shall be incorporated under the provisions of this chapter, with a smaller capital than fifty thousand dollars, or a larger one than one million dollars, as may be specified in the certificate of incorporation, which stock shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, of which capital not less than twenty-five per cent, and in no case less than twenty-five thousand dollars, shall be paid up in cash. The balance of the capital of said company may consist of the bonds or notes of the stockholders; nor shall any company, on the plan of mutual insurance, commence business in this state until agreements have been entered into for insurance with at least two hundred applicants, the premiums upon which shall amount to not less than twenty-five thousand dollars; of which at least five thousand dollars shall have been paid in actual cash, and for the remainder of which, notes of solvent parties, founded upon actual application for insurance made in good faith, shall have been received. No one of the notes received as aforesaid, shall amount to more than five hundred dollars; and no two thereof shall be given for the same risk, or made by the same person or firm, except where the whole amount of such notes does not exceed the sum of five hundred dollars; nor shall any note be regarded or represented as capital stock, unless a policy be issued upon the same within thirty days after the organization of the company taking the same, upon a risk that shall be for no shorter period than twelve months. Each of said notes shall be payable, in whole or in part, at any time when the directors shall deem the same requisite for the payment of losses by fire or inland navigation, and such incidental expenses as may be necessary for transacting the business of said company. And no note shall be accepted as part of such capital stock, unless the same shall be accompanied by a certificate of a justice of the peace, notary public or clerk of the district court of the county in which the person executing such note shall reside, that the person making the same is, in his opinion, pecuniarily good and responsible for the same, in property not exempt from execution by the laws of their state; and no such note shall be surrendered while the policy for which it was given continues in force.

SEC. 1125. Having published the notice, and filed the publisher's affidavit of the publication thereof with the auditor of state, together with the certificate required by section eleven hundred and twenty-two of this chapter, the persons named in the certificate of incorporation, or a majority of them, shall be commissioners to open books for the subscription of stock to the company, at such times and places as to them may seem convenient and proper, and shall keep the same open until the full amount specified in the certificate is subscribed; or, in case the business of said company is proposed to be conducted on the plan of mutual insurance, then to open books to receive propositions and enter into agreements in the manner and to the extent specified in section eleven hundred and twenty-four of this chapter.
SECTION 1126. The affairs of any company organized under the provisions of this chapter, shall be managed by not more than twenty-one, nor by less than five directors, all of whom shall be stockholders. Within thirty days after the subscription book shall have been filled, a majority of the subscribers shall hold a meeting for the election of directors—each share entitling the holder thereof to one vote; and the directors then elected shall continue in office until their successors have been duly chosen and have accepted the trust.

SECTION 1127. The annual meetings for the election of directors, shall be held during the month of January, at such time as the by-laws of the company may direct: provided, however, that if for any cause the stockholders shall fail to elect at any annual meeting, then they may hold a special meeting some day subsequent thereto for that purpose, by giving thirty days' notice thereof in some newspaper in general circulation in the county in which the principal office of the company shall be located, and the directors chosen at any such annual or special meeting, shall continue in office until the next annual meeting and until their successors, duly elected, shall have accepted.

SECTION 1128. The directors shall choose, by ballot, a president from their own number, and shall fill all vacancies which shall arise in the board or in the presidency thereof; and the board of directors thus constituted, or a majority of them, when convened at the office of the company, shall be competent to exercise all the powers vested in them by this chapter.

SECTION 1129. The directors of any such company shall have power to appoint a secretary, and any other officers or agents necessary for transacting the business of the company, paying such salaries, and taking such securities as they may deem reasonable; they may ordain and establish such by-laws and regulations, not inconsistent with this chapter, or with the constitution and laws of the United States and of this state, as shall appear to them necessary for regulating and conducting the business of the company; and they shall keep full and correct entries of their transactions, which shall, at all times, be open to the inspection of the stockholders, and to the inspection of persons invested by law with the right thereof.

INVESTMENTS—EXAMINATION—INSURANCE.

SECTION 1130. It shall be lawful for any insurance company organized under this chapter, to invest its capital and the funds accumulated in the course of its business, or any part thereof, in bonds and mortgages on unincumbered real estate within the state of Iowa, worth double the sum loaned thereon, exclusive of buildings, unless such buildings are insured in some responsible company, and the policy transferred to said company, and also in stocks of this state, or stocks or treasury notes of the United States—in the stocks or bonds of any county or incorporated city in this state authorized to be issued by the legislature of this state; and to lend the same, or any part thereof, on the security of such stocks or bonds, or treasury notes, or upon bonds and mortgages as aforesaid and not otherwise; and to change and re-invest the same in like securities as occasion may, from time to time, require; but any surplus money over and above the paid up capital stock of any such company organized under this chapter, or incor-
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INSURANCE COMPANIES.

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porated under any law of this state, may be invested in or loaned upon the pledge of the public stock or bonds of the United States, or any one of the states, or the stocks, bonds, or other evidences of indebtedness of any solvent, dividend-paying institutions incorporated under the laws of this state or of the United States, except their own stock; if the current market value of such stock, bonds, or other evidences of indebtedness, shall be at all times, during the continuance of such loans, at least ten per cent more than the sum loaned thereon.

Sec. 1181. Upon receiving notification that the requirements of the preceding sections have been complied with, the auditor of state shall make an examination, or cause one to be made by some disinterested person officially appointed by him for that purpose; and if it shall be found that the capital herein required of the company named, according to the nature of the business proposed to be transacted by such company, has been paid in and is possessed by it in money, or in such stock, notes, bonds, and mortgages as are required by sections eleven hundred and twenty-four and eleven hundred and thirty of this chapter, then he shall so certify; and if the examination be made by any other than the auditor, then the finding shall be certified under oath, or, if it is proposed to be a mutual insurance company, such certificate shall be to the effect that it has received and is in actual possession of the capital, premiums, or actual engagements of insurance or other securities, as the case may be, to the extent and value required by sections eleven hundred and twenty-four and eleven hundred and thirty of this chapter. The name and residence of the maker of each premium note forming part of the capital of any such proposed mutual insurance company, and the amount of such note, shall be returned to the auditor. The corporators or officers of any such company, or proposed company, shall be required to certify, under oath, to the auditor of state, that the capital exhibited to the person making the examination directed in this section, was, actually and in good faith, the property of the company so examined. The certificates above contemplated shall be filed in the office of said auditor, who shall thereupon deliver to such company a certified copy of the same, with his written permission for them to commence the business proposed in their written certificate of incorporation, which, being recorded by the recorder of the county in which the company is to be located, in a book prepared by him for that purpose, shall be their authority to commence business and issue policies; and such certified copy of said certificates may be used in evidence for or against said company with the same effect as the originals.

Sec. 1132. It shall be lawful for any company organized under this chapter, or doing business in this state:

1. To insure houses, buildings, and all other kinds of property against loss or damage by fire or other casualty, and to make all kinds of insurance on goods, merchandise, or other property in the course of transportation, whether on land or on water, or any vessel or boat, wherever the same may be;

2. To make insurance on the health of individuals, and against the personal injury, disablement, and death, resulting from traveling, or general accidents by land or water;

3. To insure the fidelity of persons holding places of private or public trust;

4. To receive on deposit and insure the safe keeping of books, papers, moneys, stocks, bonds, and all kinds of personal property;
5. To insure horses, cattle, and other live stock against loss, or damage by accident, theft, or any unknown or contingent event whatever which may be the subject of legal insurance; to lend money on bottomry or respondentia, and to cause itself to be insured against any loss or risk it may have incurred in the course of its business, and upon the interest which it may have in any property, by means of any loan which it may have made on mortgage, bottomry, or respondentia, and generally to do and perform all other matters and things proper to promote these objects.

But no company shall be organized to issue policies of insurance for more than one of the above five mentioned purposes, and no company that shall have been organized for either one of said purposes, shall issue policies of insurance for any other; and no company organized under this chapter, or transacting business in this state, shall expose itself to loss on any one risk or hazard to an amount exceeding ten per cent on its paid up capital, unless the excess shall be reinsured by the same in some other good and reliable company. But the restrictions as to the amount of risk any company shall assume, shall not apply to any companies organized to guarantee the fidelity of persons in places of public or private trust, nor to companies that receive on deposit and guarantee the safe keeping of books, papers, moneys, and other personal property.

SEC. 1133. All policies or contracts of insurance made or entered into by the company, may be made either with or without the seal of said company; but said policies shall be subscribed by the president, or such other officer as may be desginated by the directors for that purpose, and shall be attested by the secretary thereof.

SEC. 1134. Transfers of stock may be made by any stockholder, or his legal representative, subject to such restrictions as the directors shall establish in their by-laws, except as hereinafter provided.

CAPITAL INCREASED—REAL ESTATE.

SEC. 1135. Whenever any company organized under this chapter, with less than the maximum capital limited in section eleven hundred and twenty-four hereof, shall, in the opinion of the directors thereof, require an increased amount of capital, they shall, if authorized by the holders of a majority of the stock to do so, file with the auditor of state a certificate setting forth the amount of such desired increase, and said policies shall be subscribed by the president, or such other officer as may be designated by the directors for that purpose, and shall be attested by the secretary thereof.

SEC. 1136. The directors, trustees, or managers of any insurance company organized under this chapter, or incorporated under any law of this state, shall not make any dividends, except from the surplus profit arising from their business; and, in estimating such profits, there shall be reserved therefrom a sum equal to forty per cent of the amount received as premiums on unexpired risks and policies, which amount, so reserved, is hereby declared to be unearned premiums; and there shall also be reserved all sums due the corporation on bond and mortgages, bonds, stocks, and book account, of which no part of the principal or interest thereon has been paid during the year preceding
such estimate of profits, and upon which suit for foreclosure or collection has not been commenced, or which, after judgment has been obtained thereon, shall have remained more than two years unsatisfied, and on which interest shall not have been paid; and in case of any such judgment, the interest due or accrued thereon and remaining unpaid, shall also be reserved. Any dividends made contrary to these provisions, shall subject the company making it to a forfeiture of their charter.

SEC. 1137. No company organized under this chapter shall purchase, hold, or convey any real estate, save for the purposes and in the manner herein set forth:

1. Such as shall be requisite for its convenient accommodation in the transaction of its business;
2. Such as shall have been mortgaged to it in good faith by way of security for loans previously contracted, or for money due;
3. Such as shall have been conveyed to it in satisfaction of debts previously contracted in the legitimate business of the company, or for money due;
4. Such as shall have been purchased at sales upon judgments, decrees, or mortgages obtained or made for such debt; and it shall not be lawful for any such company to purchase, hold, or convey real estate in any other case, or for any other purpose, or acquired in any other manner, except that it may convey real estate which shall be found in the course of its business not necessary for its convenient accommodation in the transaction thereof; and all such last mentioned real estate shall be sold and conveyed within three years after the same has been deemed by the auditor of state unnecessary for such accommodation, unless the company shall procure a certificate from the said auditor, that the interest of said company will materially suffer by a forced sale, in which event the sale may be postponed for such a period as the said auditor may direct in such certificate.

DEPOSIT NOTES—LOSSES—POLICY.

SEC. 1138. All notes deposited with any mutual insurance company at the time of its organization, as provided in section eleven hundred and twenty-four hereof, shall remain as security for all losses and claims until the accumulation of the profits invested, as required by section eleven hundred and thirty of this chapter, shall equal the amount of cash capital required to be possessed by stock companies organized under this chapter, the liability of each note decreasing proportionately as the profits are accumulating, but any note which may have been deposited with any mutual insurance company subsequent to its organization, in addition to the cash premiums on any insurances effected with such company, may at the expiration of the time of such insurance, or upon the cancellation by the company of the policy, be relinquished and given up to the maker thereof, or his legal representatives, upon his paying his proportion of losses and expenses which may have accrued thereon during such term. The directors or trustees of any such company shall have the right to determine the amount of the note to be given, in addition to the cash premium, by any person insured in such company, and every person effecting insurance in any mutual company, and also his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, continuing to be so insured, shall thereby become members of said company during the period of insurance,
and shall be bound to pay for losses, and such necessary expenses as aforesaid, accruing to said company in proportion to his or their deposit note. But any person insured in any mutual company, except in the case of notes required by this chapter to be deposited at the time of its organization, may at any time return his policy for cancellation, and, upon payment of the amount due at such time upon his premium note, shall be discharged from further liability thereon.

Sec. 1139. The directors shall, as often as they deem necessary, after receiving notice of any loss or damage, settle and determine the sums to be paid by the several members thereof as their respective portion of such loss, and publish the same in such manner as they shall deem proper, or the by-laws shall have prescribed; but the sum to be paid by each member shall always be in proportion to the original amount of his deposit note, and shall be paid to the officers of the company within thirty days after the publication of said notice; and if any member shall, for the space of thirty days after personal demand, or by letter, for payment shall have been made, neglect or refuse to pay the sum assessed upon him as his proportion of any loss aforesaid, the directors may sue for and recover the whole amount of his deposit note, with costs of suit; but execution shall issue for assessments and costs as they accrue only, and every such execution shall be accompanied by a list of losses for which the assessment was made. If the whole amount of deposit notes shall be insufficient to pay the loss occasioned, the sufferers insured by said company shall receive, toward making good their respective losses, a proportionate share of the whole amount of said notes, according to the sums to them respectively insured; but no member shall ever be required to pay for any loss more than the whole amount of his deposit note.

Sec. 1140. Every insurance company hereafter organized as provided in this chapter, shall, if it be a mutual company, embody the word "mutual" in its title, which shall appear upon the first page of every policy and renewal receipt; and every company doing business as a cash stock company, shall, upon the face of its policies, express in some suitable manner that such policies were issued by stock companies.

ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Sec. 1141. The president, or the vice-president and secretary, of each company organized under this chapter, or incorporated under any law of this state, or doing business in this state, shall, annually, on the first day of January of each year, or within thirty days thereafter, prepare, under oath, and deposit in the office of the auditor of state, a full, true, and complete statement of the condition of such company on the last day of the month preceding that in which such statement is filed, which last statement shall exhibit the following items and facts in the following form to-wit:

First—The amount of capital stock of the company;
Second—The name of the officers;
Third—The name of the company, and where located;
Fourth—The amount of its capital stock paid up;
Fifth—The property or assets held by the company, specifying:

1. The value, as nearly as may be, of the real estate owned by such company;
2. The amount of cash on hand and deposited in banks to the credit of the company, and in what bank the same is deposited; Cash on hand.
3. The amount of cash in the hands of agents, and in the course of transmission; In transit.

4. The amount of loans secured by first mortgage on real estate, Mortgages.
5. The amount of all other bonds and loans, and how secured, with the rate of interest thereon; Loans.
6. The amount due the company on which judgment has been obtained. Judgments.

7. The amount of stocks of this state, of the United States, of any incorporated city of this state, and of any other stocks owned by the company, specifying the amount, number of shares, and par and market value of each kind of stock; Stocks.
8. The amount of stock held by such company as collateral security for loans, with amount loaned on each kind of stock, its par and market value; Collaterals.

9. The amount of assessments on stock and premium notes, paid and unpaid; Assessments.
10. The amount of interest actually due and unpaid; Interest.
11. All other securities and their value; Securities.
12. The amount for which premium notes have been given on which policies have been issued. Notes.

Sixth.—Liabilities of such company, specifying:
1. The losses adjusted and due; Liabilities.
2. The losses adjusted and not due; Losses.
3. Losses unadjusted;
4. Losses in suspense and the cause thereof;
5. Losses resisted and in litigation;
6. Dividends, either in script or cash, specifying amount of each, declared but not due; Dividends.

7. Dividends declared and due;
8. The amount required to reinsure all outstanding risks, on the basis of forty per cent of the premium on all unexpired risks; Re-insurance.
9. The amount due banks or other creditors; Amounts due.
10. The amount of money borrowed and the security therefor; Money borrowed.
11. All other claims against the company. Other claims.

Seventh.—The income of the company during the previous year, specifying:
1. The amount received for premiums, exclusive of premium notes; Premiums.
2. The amount of premium notes received; Notes.
3. The amount received for interest; Interest.
4. The amount received for assessments, or calls on stock notes, or premium notes; Assessments.
5. The amount received from all other sources. Other sources.

Eighth.—The expenditures during the preceding year, specifying:
1. The amount of losses paid during said term, stating how much of the same accrued prior, and how much subsequent, to the date of the preceding statement, and the amount at which losses were estimated in such statement; Losses paid.
2. The amount paid for dividends; Dividends.
3. The amount paid for commissions, salaries, expenses, and other charges of agents, clerks, and other employees; Salaries.
4. The amount paid for salaries, fees, and other charges of officers and directors; Charges.
5. The amount paid for local, state, national, internal revenue, and other taxes and duties;
6. The amount paid for all other expenses, expenditures, including printing, stationery, rents, furniture, etc.;

Ninth—The largest amount insured in any one risk.

Tenth—The amount of risks written during the year then ending.

Eleventh—The amount of risks in force, having less than one year to run.

Twelfth—The amount of risks in force, having more than one, and not over three years to run.

Thirteenth—The amount of risks having more than three years to run.

Fourteenth—The following question must be answered, viz.: Are dividends declared on premiums received for risks not terminated?

Fifteenth—Each accident insurance company, or company insuring against accidents in this state, shall keep a register of tickets sold by its officers or agents, which register shall show the name and residence of the person insured, the amount of such insurance, the date of issue of such ticket, and the time the same will remain in force, and every such company shall file in the office of the auditor of state, in January in each year, a report, sworn to by the president or secretary of the company, showing the above items of the business of such company during the preceding year, and the auditor of state shall withhold the certificate of authority from any such company neglecting or failing to comply with the provisions of this section.

SEC. 1142. The auditor of state is hereby authorized and empowered to address any inquiries to any insurance company in relation to its doings and condition, or any other matter connected with its transactions, which he may deem necessary for the public good, or for a proper discharge of his duties, and any company so addressed shall promptly reply in writing thereto.

SEC. 1143. The statement of any company, the capital of which is composed in whole, or in part, of notes, shall, in addition to the foregoing, exhibit the amount of notes originally forming the capital, and also what proportion of said notes is still held by such company and considered capital.

FOREIGN COMPANIES—CAPITAL REQUIRED.

SEC. 1144. No insurance company, association, or partnership, organized or associated for any of the purposes specified in this chapter, incorporated by, or organized under, the laws of any other state or any foreign government, shall, directly or indirectly, take risks or transact any business of insurance in this state, unless possessed of two hundred thousand dollars of actual paid-up capital, exclusive of any assets of any such company deposited in any other states or territories for the special benefit or security of the insured therein: Provided, that the foregoing provisions of this section shall not apply to foreign mutual hail insurance companies issuing policies for a term of one year or less, and any such company, desiring to transact any business as aforesaid, by an agent or agents in this state, shall file with the auditor of state a written instrument, duly signed and sealed, authorizing any agent or agents of such company in this state, to acknowledge service of process for and in behalf of such company in this state, consenting that service of process, original, mean, or final,
upon any such agent or agents, shall be taken and held as valid as if
served upon the company according to the laws of this or any other
state, and waiving all claim or right of error, by reason of such acknowl-
edgment or service; and also a certified copy of their charter or deed
of settlement, together with a statement, under oath, of the president
or vice-president, or other chief officer, and the secretary of the com-
pny for which they may act, stating the name of the company and
the place where located, the amount of its capital, with a detailed
statement of the facts and items required from companies organized
under the laws of this state, as per section eleven hundred and forty-
one hereof; also a copy of the last annual report, if any, made under
any law of the state by which such company was incorporated; and
no agent shall be allowed to transact business for any company whose
capital is impaired by liabilities as stated in section eleven hundred
and forty-one of this chapter, to the extent of twenty per cent thereof,
while such deficiency shall continue. [Any mutual fire insurance com-
pany possessed of cash assets, safely invested, amounting at least to
two hundred thousand dollars over and above all its liabilities, includ-
ing the reserve for insurance required by the laws of this state, shall
be deemed to be possessed of two hundred thousand dollars of actual
paid up capital, within the meaning of this section, and may be author-
ized to take risks and transact the business of insurance in this state,
on complying with the requisitions of said chapter four, relating to
insurance companies incorporated by or under the laws of other states;
subject, however, to all the provisions of said chapter, applicable to
such insurance companies, and all other acts and laws relating to
insurance so far as applicable.*]

(Chapter 111, Laws of 1878.)

TO PREVENT THE PUBLICATION OF FALSE STATEMENTS REGARDING FIRE
INSURANCE.

An Act to prevent the making and publication of false or deceptive
statements in relation to the business of fire insurance. Additional to code, title IX, chapter 4.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of
Iowa, It shall not be lawful for any company, corporation, associa-
tion, individual or individuals, now transacting, or now or hereafter
authorized, under any existing or future laws of this state, to transact
the business of fire insurance within this state, to state or represent
either by advertisement in any newspaper, magazine or periodical, or
by any sign, circular, card, policy of insurance, or certificate of renewal
thereof, or otherwise, any funds or assets to be in possession of any
such company, corporation, association, individual or individuals, not
actually possessed by such company, corporation, association, individu-
al or individuals and available for the payment of losses by fire, and
held for the protection of holders of policies of fire insurance.

* Service of the original notice, in an action
against an insurance company, may, under this
section, be made upon any authorized agent of
the company, and the fact that service was
made upon an agent in another county than that
in which the loss occurred does not constitute
"fraud practiced by the successful party" au-
thorizing a vacation of the judgment. The N.
Ins. Co. v. Rodecker et al., 47 Iowa, 192.
Sec. 2. Every advertisement or public announcement, and every sign, circular, or card hereafter made or issued by any company, corporation, association, individual or individuals, or any officer, agent, manager or legal representative thereof, now, or hereafter authorized by any existing or future laws of this state to transact the business of fire insurance within this state, which shall purport to make known the financial standing of any such company, corporation, association, individual or individuals, shall exhibit the capital actually paid in, in cash, and the amount of net surplus of assets over all liabilities of such company, corporation, association, individual or individuals actually available for the payment of losses by fire and held for the protection of holders of their policies of fire insurance, and shall also exhibit the amount of net surplus of assets over all liabilities in the United States actually available for the payment of losses by fire and held in the United States for the protection of holders of their policies of fire insurance in the United States, including in such liabilities the fund reserved for re-insurance of outstanding risks; and shall correspond with the verified statement made by the company, corporation, association, individual or individuals making or issuing the same to the insurance department of this state next preceding the making or issuing the same. The provisions of this section shall not apply to companies, corporations or associations organized and doing business under the laws of this state.

Sec. 3. Nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit any insurance company or association from publishing in any policy or certificate of renewal thereof a single item showing the amount of their capital as set forth in their charter, act of incorporation, deed of settlement or articles of association under which they are authorized to transact the business of insurance.

Sec. 4. Any violation of any provision of this act shall, for the first offense, subject the company, corporation, association, individual or individuals guilty of such violation, to a penalty of five hundred dollars, to be sued for and recovered in the name of the state, with costs and expenses of such prosecution by the district-attorney of any county in which the company, corporation, association, individual or individuals shall be located or may transact business, or in any county where such offense may be committed, and such penalty when recovered shall be paid into the treasury of such county for the benefit of the school fund of said county. Every subsequent violation shall subject the company, corporation, association, individual or individuals guilty of such violation to a penalty of not less than one thousand dollars, which shall be sued for, recovered and disposed of in like manner as for the first offense.

Approved, March 25, 1878.

RISKS—AGENTS.

Sec. 1145. No agent shall act for any insurance company referred to herein, directly or indirectly, in taking risks or transacting business of insurance in this state, without procuring from the auditor of state a certificate of authority, stating that such company has complied with all the requisitions of this chapter.

Sec. 1146. The statements and evidences of investment required of foreign companies as above, shall be renewed, annually, in such manner and form as required hereby and as said auditor may direct, with
any additional statement of the amount of the losses incurred or premiums received in this state during the preceding period, so long as such agency continues. And the said auditor, on being satisfied that the capital, securities, and investments remain secure, as hereinbefore provided, shall furnish a renewal of his certificates as aforesaid. All notes taken for policies of insurance in any company doing business in this state, shall state upon their face that they have been taken for insurance, and shall not be collectible unless the company and its agents have fully complied with the laws of this state relative to insurance.

Sec. 1147. Every insurance company organized under the laws of, or doing business in, this state, shall conform to all the provisions of this chapter applicable thereto, and, when necessary, any existing company shall change its charter and by-laws, so as to conform hereto, by a vote of a majority of its board of directors; and any president, secretary, or other officer of any company organized under the laws of Iowa, or any officer or person doing, or attempting to do business in this state for any insurance company organized without this state, failing to comply with any of the requirements of this chapter, or violating any of the provisions thereof, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned in the county jail for a period not less than thirty days nor more than six months.

Sec. 1148. Every agent of any insurance company, shall, in all advertisements of such agency, publish the location of the company, giving the name of the city, town, or village in which the company is located, and the state or government under the laws of which it is organized. The term agent, used in the foregoing sections, shall include any other person who shall, in any manner, directly or indirectly, transact the insurance business of any insurance company not incorporated by the laws of this state. The provisions of the foregoing sections relative to foreign companies, shall apply to all such companies, partnerships, associations, or individuals, whether incorporated or not.

EXamination BY AUDITOR.

Sec. 1149. The auditor of state shall, whenever he deems it expedient so to do, appoint one or more persons, not officers, agents, or stockholders of any insurance company doing business in this state, to examine into the affairs and condition of any insurance company incorporated or doing business in this state, or to make such examination himself; and the officers or agents of such company or companies shall cause their books to be opened for the inspection of the auditor or the person or persons so appointed, and otherwise facilitate such examination so far as may be in their power so to do; and for the purpose of arriving at the truth in such case, the auditor, or the person or persons so appointed by him, shall have power to examine under oath, the officers or agents of any company, or others, if necessary, relative to the business and condition of said company; and whenever the auditor shall deem it best for the interest of the public so to do, he shall publish the result of such investigation in one or more papers in this state; and whenever it shall appear to the auditor from such examination, that the assets and funds of any company incorporated in this state are reduced or impaired by the liabilities of said company, as described under the head of liabilities in the statement.
required by this chapter, more than twenty per cent below the paid up capital stock required hereby, he may direct the officers thereof to require the stockholders to pay in the amount of such deficiency, within such a period as he may designate in such requisition, or he shall communicate the fact to the attorney-general, who shall apply to the district or circuit court, or, if in vacation, to one of the judges thereof, for an order requiring said company to show cause why their business should not be closed; and the court, or judge, as the case may be, shall thereupon proceed to hear the allegations and proofs of the respective parties; and in case it shall appear to the satisfaction of said court, or judge, that the assets and funds of said company are not sufficient, as aforesaid, or that the interest of the public requires it, the said court, or judge, shall decree a dissolution of said company and a distribution of its effects. The said court, or judge, shall have power to refer the application of the attorney-general to a referee, to inquire into and report upon the facts stated therein.

Sec. 1150. Any company receiving the aforesaid requisition from the auditor, shall forthwith call upon its stockholders for such amounts as will make its paid-up capital equal to the amount fixed by this chapter, or the charter of said company; and in case any stockholder shall refuse or neglect to pay the amount so called for, after notice personally given, or by advertisement in such time and manner as said auditor shall approve, it shall be lawful for the said company to require the return of the original certificate of stock held by such stockholder, and in lieu thereof to issue new certificates for such number of shares as the said stockholder may be entitled to in the proportion that the ascertained value of the funds of the said company may be found to bear to the original capital of the said company; the value of such shares for which new certificates shall be issued to be ascertained under the direction of said auditor, the company paying for the fractional parts of shares; and it shall be lawful for the directors of such company to create new stock and dispose of the same, and to issue new certificates therefor, to an amount sufficient to make up the original capital of the company. And in the event of any additional losses accruing upon new risks, taken after the expiration of the period limited by the said auditor in the aforesaid requisition for the filling up of the deficiency in the capital of such company, and before said deficiency shall have been made up, the directors shall be individually liable to the extent thereof.

Sec. 1151. If, upon such examination, it shall appear to the auditor, that the assets of any company, chartered upon the plan of mutual insurance under this chapter, are insufficient to justify the continuance of such company in business, he shall proceed in relation to such company in the same manner as herein required in regard to joint-stock companies; and the trustees or directors of such company are made personally liable for any losses which may be sustained upon risks taken after the expiration of the period limited by the said auditor in the aforesaid requisition for the filling up of the deficiency in the capital of such company, and before said deficiency shall have been made up. Any transfer of the stock of any company organized under this chapter, made during the pending of any investigation required above, shall not release the party making the transfer from his liability for losses, which may have accrued previous to such transfer.

Sec. 1152. The auditor of state shall be authorized to examine into the condition and affairs of any insurance company, as provided for in
this chapter, doing business in this state, not organized under the laws of this state, or cause such examination to be made by some person or persons appointed by him, having no interest in any insurance company; and, whenever it shall appear to the satisfaction of said auditor that the affairs of any such company are in an unsound condition, he shall revoke the certificates granted in behalf of such company, and shall cause a notification thereof to be published in some newspaper of general circulation published in the city of Des Moines, and the agent or agents of such company are, after such notice, required to discontinue the issuing of any new policy, or the renewal of any previously issued.

FEES.

**SEC. 1153.** There shall be paid by every company doing business in this state, except companies organized under the laws of this state, the following fees:

- Upon filing declaration, or certified copy of charter, twenty-five dollars;
- Upon filing the annual statement, twenty dollars;
- For each certificate of authority, and certified copy thereof, two dollars;
- For every copy of any paper filed in the department, the sum of twenty cents per folio, and for affixing the official seal to such copy, and certifying the same, one dollar;
- For valuing policies of life insurance companies, ten dollars per million of insurance or for any fraction thereof;
- For official examinations of companies under this act, the actual expense incurred.

And companies organized under the law of this state, shall pay the following fees:

- For filing and examination of the first application of any company, and the issuing of the certificate of license thereon, ten dollars;
- For filing each annual statement, and issuing the renewal of license required by law, three dollars;
- For each certificate of authority to its agents, fifty cents.

**SEC. 1154.** When, by the laws of any other state, any taxes, fines, penalties, licenses, fees, deposits of moneys or of securities, or other obligations or prohibitions, are imposed, or would be imposed, on insurance companies of this state, doing, or that might seek to do, business in such other state, or upon their agents therein, so long as such laws continue in force, the same obligations and prohibitions, of whatever kind, shall be imposed upon all insurance companies of such other state doing business within this state, or upon their agents here.

**SEC. 1155.** Every insurance company of the kind provided for in this chapter, doing business in this state, organized under the laws of this state or any other state or country, shall publish, annually, in two newspapers of general circulation, one of which shall be published at the capital of this state, and in case of any company organized in the state of Iowa, one of which shall be published in the county subject to taxation, by the city, as personal property. *City of Burlington v. Putnam Ins. Co.*, 31 Iowa, 102; see also *City of Dubuque v. The N. W. M. Life Ins. Co.*, 29 Id., 9.

* A city possessing the power to license insurance companies may properly graduate the amount thereof in proportion to the income of the different companies, but the annual premiums, which are in the nature of income, are not
where the principal office is located, a certificate from the auditor of state that such company has, in all respects, complied with the laws of this state relating to insurance. Said certificate shall also contain a statement, under the oath of the president or secretary, of such insurance company, of the actual amount of paid-up capital, the aggregate amount of assets and liabilities at the date of such certificate, together with the aggregate income and expenditures of such company for the year preceding the date of such certificate.

SEC. 1156. The necessary expenditure of any examination made, or ordered to be made, by the auditor of state under this chapter, shall be certified to by him and paid on his requisition, by the company which is the subject of such examination. [In case of the refusal by any company to pay the requisition of the auditor of state the necessary expenses, it shall be the duty of the auditor to suspend such company from doing business in this state until said expenses are paid; if not so paid, the same may be audited and allowed by the executive council, and paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.]

STATEMENTS PUBLISHED.

SEC. 1157. The auditor of state shall cause to be prepared and furnished to each company organized under the laws of this state, and to the attorney or agent of each company incorporated by other states and foreign governments, who may apply for the same, printed forms of statements required by this chapter, and he may, from time to time, make such changes in the forms of these statements as shall seem to him best adapted to elicit from the companies a true exhibit of their condition, in respect to the several points hereinbefore enumerated.

SEC. 1158. [The auditor of state shall cause the information contained in the statements required of the companies organized or doing business in this state, to be arranged in a tabular form, and prepare the same in a single document for printing, which report shall be made on or before the first day of May of each year, and three thousand copies shall be printed for the use of the auditor, who shall furnish a copy to each member of the general assembly and one to each newspaper printed in the state.]

SEC. 1159. No company organized upon the mutual plan, shall do business or take risks upon the stock plan; neither shall a company organized as a stock company, do business upon the plan of a mutual insurance company.

SEC. 1160. [Nothing in this chapter shall be so construed as to prevent any number of persons from making mutual pledges and giving valid obligations to each other for their own insurance from loss by fire or death, but such association of persons shall in no case insure any property not owned by one of their own number, and no life except that of their own numbers, nor shall the provisions of this chapter be applicable to such associations or companies. Each fire insurance company organized under the provisions of this chapter, shall report in January of each year, to the auditor of state, which report shall show the following facts:

1. Name of company.
2. Place of doing business.
3. Names of president and secretary.
4. Address of secretary.
5. Date of commencing business.
6. Amount of risks in force at the beginning of the year.
7. Amount of risks written during the year.
8. Amount of risks canceled during the year.
10. Amount of losses paid during the year.
11. Amount of other expenses.
12. Total expenses during the year.

These reports to be tabulated by the auditor of state, and published by him in his annual report on insurance, and one copy shall by him be sent to each company reporting as above. But no foreign life insurance company, aid society, or association for the insurance of the lives of its members and doing business on the assessment plan, shall be allowed to do business in this state unless it has a guaranteed capital of not less that one hundred thousand dollars in the state in which it is organized, and such companies shall pay the same fees for annual reports as are now paid by stock companies.

And such companies organized under this section shall pay the same fees for annual reports as are now paid by stock companies, but such association or companies, shall receive no premiums nor make any dividends; but the word premiums herein, shall not be construed to mean policy and survey fees, nor the necessary expenses of such companies.

(FRAGMENT OF LAW)

(Fire Insurance Companies)

Title.
Duty of auditor of state.
Form of policy.
To take effect.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That the auditor of state shall have power, and it shall be his duty, to examine the form of all policy contracts hereafter issued, or proposed to be issued, by any fire insurance company, association, or corporation now authorized by law, or that may hereafter apply to be authorized to transact the business of fire insurance in this state, and the auditor shall refuse to authorize any such company, association, or corporation to do business in this state, and shall not renew the authority or certificates of any such company, association, or corporation authorized to do business in this state, whenever the form of policy, contract, issued or proposed to be issued by any such company, association, or corporation does not provide for the cancellation of the same at the request of the insured upon equitable terms, and in case of any violation of this act, it shall be the duty of the auditor to revoke the authority of such company to do business within this state.

The provisions of this act shall not apply until January 1, 1879, to any company now holding a certificate of authority from the auditor to do business in this state.

Approved March 15, 1878.
TO REGULATE FIRE INSURANCE.

An Act to secure policy holders in fire insurance companies from unjust forfeitures of policies.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That in every instance where a fire insurance company or association doing business in this state shall hereafter take a note or contract for the premium on any insurance policy, or shall hereafter take a premium note or contract which, by its terms or by any agreement or rule of the company or association, is assessable for the premium due on the policy for which it was given, such insurance company or association shall not declare such policy forfeited or suspended for non-payment of such note or contract, except as hereinafter provided, anything in the policy or application to the contrary notwithstanding.

Section 2. Within thirty days prior to, or at any time after the maturity of any note or contract, whether assessable or where the time of payment is fixed in the contract, given for the premium on any policy of insurance, such company or association may serve a notice in writing upon the insured that his note or an installment thereof is due, or to become due, stating the amount which will be due on the note or contract, and also the amount required to pay the customary short rates, including the expense of taking the risk up to the time the policy will be suspended under the notice in order to cancel the policy, and that unless payment is made within thirty days, his policy will be suspended. Such notice may be served either personally or by registered letter addressed to the assured at his post-office address named in or on the policy, and no policy of insurance shall be suspended for non-payment of such amount until thirty days after such notice has been served.

Section 3. The assured may, at any time after the maturity of the note, contract or installment, pay to the insurance company or association the customary short rates, including the expense of taking the risk and the cost of suit, in case suit has been commenced or judgment rendered on the note or contract, and upon such payment, if he so elect, his said policy shall be canceled, and any note or contract, or any judgment rendered thereon, shall be canceled and shall be actually void in whomsoever hands the same may be: provided, that the assured may, at any time before cancellation of the policy, pay to the insurance company or association the full amount due upon any note or contract, and from the date of such payment the policy shall be revived, and shall be in full force and effect: provided, such payment is made during the time stated in the policy and before a loss occurs. And provided further, that where any insurance company or association shall bring suit upon such note or contract and shall collect the same, from the date of such collection the policy shall be revived and be in full force from the time of such collection: provided, such collection is made during the time stated in the policy and before a loss occurs. The provisions of this act shall apply to and govern all contracts and policies of insurance contemplated in this chapter, anything in the application or policy to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved March 31, 1880.
AN ACT relating to insurance and fire insurance companies.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, Any person who shall hereafter solicit insurance or procure applications therefor, shall be held to be the soliciting agent of the insurance company or association issuing a policy on such application, or on a renewal thereof, anything in the application or policy to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. All insurance companies or associations shall, upon the issue or renewal of any policy, attach to such policy or indorse thereon a true copy of any application or representations of the assured, which by the terms of such policy, are made a part thereof, or of the contract of insurance, or referred to therein, or which may in any manner affect the validity of such policy. The omission so to do shall not render the policy invalid, but if any company or association neglects to comply with the requirements of this section, it shall forever be precluded from pleading, alleging or proving such application or representations or any part thereof or the falsity thereof or any parts thereof in any action upon such policy; and the plaintiff in any such action shall not be required in order to recover against such company or association, either to plead or prove such application or representations, but may do so at his option.

SEC. 3. In any suit or action brought in any court in this state on any policy of insurance against the company or association issuing the policy sued upon, in case of the loss of any building so insured the amount stated in the policy shall be received as prima facie evidence of the insurable value of the property at the date of the policy: provided, nothing herein shall be construed to prevent the insurance company or association from showing the actual value at the date of the policy and any depreciation in the value thereof before the loss occurred: provided, further, such insurance company or association shall be liable for the actual value of the property insured at the date of the loss, unless such value exceeds the amount stated in the policy, and in order to maintain his action on the policy, it shall only be necessary for the assured to prove the loss of the building insured and that he has given the company or association notice in writing of such loss, accompanied by an affidavit stating the facts as to how the loss occurred so far as they are within his knowledge, and the extent of the loss; which notice shall be given within sixty days from the time the loss occurred: provided, further, that no action shall be begun within ninety days after notice of such loss has been given, all the provisions of this chapter shall apply to and govern all contracts and policies of insurance contemplated in this chapter, anything in the policy or contract to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved March 31, 1880.
SECTION 1161. Every company formed for the purpose of insuring the lives of individuals, whether organized under the laws of this state or of any other state, or foreign country, shall, before issuing any policies on lives within this state, comply with the conditions and restrictions of this chapter.

SEC. 1162. Joint stock companies, organized under the laws of this state, shall have not less than one hundred thousand dollars of capital stock subscribed, twenty-five per cent of which shall be paid up and invested in stocks of the United States, or of this state, or in bonds and mortgages upon unencumbered real estate in the state of Iowa, worth, exclusive of improvements, at least double the sum loaned thereon, which said securities shall be deposited with the auditor of state, and, upon said deposit, and satisfactory evidence to the auditor that the capital stock is all subscribed in good faith, he shall issue to said company the certificate hereinafter provided for. But no part of the twenty-five per cent aforesaid, shall be loaned to any stockholder or officer of the company; the remainder of such stock shall be paid in such time as the directors or trustees of the company may direct, and the same shall be secured by the notes of the stockholders of said company. No note shall be accepted as part of such capital stock, unless the same shall be accompanied by a certificate of a justice of the peace, notary public, or clerk of the district court of the county in which the person executing such note shall reside, that the person making the same is, in his opinion, pecuniarily good and responsible for the same in property not exempt from execution by the laws of this state.

SEC. 1163. Companies organized under the laws of this state upon the mutual plan, shall, before issuing any policies, have actual applications on at least two hundred and fifty individual lives, for an average amount of one thousand dollars each, a list of which applications, giving the name, age, residence, amount of insurance, and annual premium of each applicant, shall be filed with the auditor of state, and a deposit made with said auditor of an amount equal to three-fifths of the whole annual premium on said applications, either in cash or the securities required by the foregoing section, and, on compliance with said provisions, the auditor shall issue to said mutual company the certificate hereinafter prescribed.

AGENTS—RISKS.

SEC. 1164. No person shall act within this state as agent, or otherwise, in receiving or procuring applications for insurance, or in any manner to aid in transacting the business of insurance referred to in section eleven hundred and sixty-one hereof, for any company or association incorporated by, or organized under, the laws of any state or government, unless such company is possessed of the amount of actual capital required of any company in this state, and the same is invested in stocks or treasury notes of the United States, or this state, or of interest paying bonds of the state in which said company is
located, or where said deposits are made, or in bonds and mortgages on unencumbered real estate within the state where such company is located, but all mortgages deposited by any company under this section, shall be upon unencumbered real estate worth double the amount loaned thereon; which stock and securities shall be deposited with the auditor, controller, or chief financial officer of the state by whose laws said company is incorporated, or some other state, and the auditor of this state furnished with a certificate of such auditor, controller, or chief financial officer aforesaid, under his hand and official seal, that he, as such auditor, controller, or chief financial officer of such state, holds in trust and on deposit, for the benefit of all the policy holders of such company, the security before mentioned, which certificate shall embrace the items of security so held, and that he is satisfied that such securities are worth one hundred thousand dollars; but nothing herein contained shall be construed to invalidate the agency of any company incorporated in another state, by reason of such company having from time to time exchanged the securities so deposited with the auditor, controller, or chief financial officer of the state in which such company is located for other stock or securities authorized by this chapter, or by reason of such company having drawn its interest and dividends from time to time, for such stocks and securities.

Sec. 1165. Such company shall also appoint an attorney or agent in each county in this state, in which the company has an agency, on whom process of law can be served, and such company shall file with the auditor of state a certified copy of the charter or articles of incorporation of said company, and also a certified copy of the certificate of appointment of such agent, or agents, which appointment shall continue until another agent or attorney be substituted. And in case any such insurance corporation shall cease to transact business in this state according to the laws thereof the agents last designated, or acting as such for such corporation, shall be deemed to continue agents for such corporation for the purpose of serving process for commencing actions upon any policy or liability issued or contracted while such corporation transacted business in this state; and service of such process for the causes aforesaid upon any such agent, shall be deemed a valid personal service upon such corporation; and such company shall also file a statement of its condition and affairs in the office of the auditor of state, in the same form and manner required for the annual statements of similar companies organized under the laws of this state.

Sec. 1166. [No agent shall act for any company referred to in the foregoing section, directly or indirectly, in taking risks, collecting premiums, or in any manner transacting the business of life insurance in this state without procuring from said auditor a certificate of authority, stating that the foregoing requirements have been complied with, and setting forth the name of the attorney for each company, a certified copy of which certificate shall be filed in the county recorder's office of the county where the agency is to be established, and shall be the authority of such company and agent to commence business in this state, and such company, or its agent or attorney, shall, annually, by the first day of April, file with the auditor of state, a statement of its affairs for the year terminating on the 31st day of December preceding in the same manner and form provided for similar companies organized in this state.]
ANNUAL STATEMENT.

By whom made.

Same, § 7.

Amended by Ch. 2. § 2, 15 G. A.

SEC. 1167. The president, or vice-president, and secretary or actuary, or a majority of the trustees or directors of each company organized under this chapter, shall, annually, on the first day of January, or within thirty days thereafter, prepare, under oath, and deposit in the office of the auditor of state, a statement, showing:

FIRST—NAME AND CAPITAL.

Name.
1. The name of the company and where located;
2. The name of the officers;
3. The amount of capital stock;
4. The amount of capital stock paid in.

SECOND—ASSETS.

Real estate.
1. The value of real estate owned by such company;
2. The amount of cash on hand;
3. The amount of cash deposited in bank, giving name of bank or banks;
4. The amount of cash in the hands of agents, and in the course of transmission;

Cash.
5. The amount of bank stocks, with the name of each bank, giving par and market value of the same;

Stocks and bonds.
6. The amount of stocks and bonds of the United States, and all other bonds, giving names and amounts, with the par and market value of each kind;

Mortgages.
7. The amount of loans secured by first mortgage on real estate;

Other loans.
8. The amount of all other bonds and loans, and how secured with the rate of interest;

Premium notes.
9. The amount of premium notes on policies in force;

Other notes.
10. The amount of notes given for unpaid stock, and how secured;

Assessments.
11. The amount of assessments unpaid on stock or premium notes;

Interest.
12. The amount of interest due and unpaid;

Securities.
13. All other securities.

THIRD—LIABILITIES.

Losses.
1. The amount of losses due and unpaid;
2. The amount of losses adjusted but not due;
3. The amount of losses unadjusted;
4. The amount of claims for losses resisted;

Money borrowed.
5. The amount of money or evidences of investment borrowed;

Dividends unpaid.
6. The amount of dividends unpaid;

Re-insurance.
7. The amount required to safely reinsure all outstanding risks;

Other sources.
8. All other claims against the company.

FOURTH—INCOME DURING THE YEAR.

Premiums.
1. The amount of net cash premiums received;

Notes.
2. The amount of premium notes received;

Interest.
3. The amount of interest received from all sources;

Other sources.
4. The amount received from all other sources.
FIFTH—EXPENDITURES DURING THE YEAR.

1. The amount paid for losses; 
2. The amount of dividends paid to policy-holders, and amount to 
   stockholders; 
3. The amount of commissions and salaries paid to agents; 
4. The amount paid to officers for salaries and other perquisites; 
5. The amount paid for taxes; 
6. The amount of all other payments and expenditures.

SIXTH—MISCELLANEOUS.

1. The greatest amount insured on any one life; 
2. The amount deposited in other states or territories as security 
   for policy holders therein, stating the amount in each state or terri- 
   tory; 
3. The amount of premiums received in this state during the year; 
4. The amount paid for losses in this state during the year; 
5. The whole number of policies issued during the year, with the 
   amount of insurance effected thereby, and total amount of risk; 
6. All other items of information necessary to enable the auditor to 
   correctly estimate the cash value of policies, or to judge of the correct­ 
   ness of the valuation thereof.

SEC. 1168. The auditor of state is authorized to amend the form of 
annual statement, and to propose such additional inquiries as he may 
think necessary to elicit a full exhibit of the standing of companies 
doing business in this state.

SEC. 1169. [As soon as practicable after the filing of said statement 
of any company organized or doing business under the laws of this 
state, in the office of the auditor of state, he shall proceed to ascertain 
the net cash value of each policy in force, upon the basis of American 
Experience Table of Mortality, and four and one-half per cent interest, 
or Actuary's Combined Experience Table of Mortality, with interest at 
four per cent; but in case such valuation has been made in New York, 
or any other state, upon the basis above specified, a certificate of the 
auditor, controller, or chief financial officer of such state, shall be 
taken by the auditor of this state as sufficient evidence of the valua­
tion of such policies, and of the amount so required for such re-insur­
ance. For the purpose of making such valuations, when not already 
made as aforesaid, the auditor may employ a competent actuary to do 
the same, who shall be paid by the company for which the service was 
rendered; but nothing herein shall prevent any company from making 
said valuation herein contemplated, which shall be received by the 
auditor upon such proof as he may determine. Upon ascertaining the 
net cash value of policies in force in any company organized under the 
laws of this state, or doing business in this state, and which has not 
made the deposit required in section eleven hundred and sixty-four of 
this chapter, the auditor shall notify said company of the amount, and 
within thirty days after the date of such notification, the officers of 
such company shall deposit with the auditor the amount of such ascer­
tained valuation of all policies within this state (the securities described 
in section eleven hundred and seventy-nine of this chapter). But no 
joint stock company organized under the laws of this state, or doing 
business therein, shall be required to make such deposit until the cash 
value of the policies in force, as ascertained by the auditor, exceeds the
amount deposited by said company under section eleven hundred and sixty-two hereof. Foreign companies doing business in this state are not required to make a deposit in this state, provided such deposit has been made in the state where located, or in any other state, when they shall have complied with section eleven hundred and sixty-four of this chapter.]

SEC. 1170. [On receipt of the deposit and statement from any company as provided in the preceding sections, and the statement and evidence of investment according to law of foreign companies, which shall be renewed annually, the auditor shall issue a certificate setting forth the corporate name of the company; its principal office or agency in the state; that it has fully complied with the laws of this state in relation to life insurance companies, and is authorized to transact the business of life insurance for twelve months from the date of such certificate, or until the expiration of the thirty days' notice given by the auditor of the next annual valuation of its policies, said certificate to expire on the first day of April in the year following after it is issued.]

SEC. 1171. [Upon the failure of any company organized in this state to make the deposit, or file the statement in the time stated herein, the auditor shall notify the attorney-general of the default, who shall at once apply to the district or circuit court if in session, or, if in valuation, to any judge thereof, for an order requiring said company to show cause why its business shall not be closed; and, if upon hearing the company shall fail to show sufficient cause for neglecting to make the deposit, or file the statement required by this chapter, then the court shall decree its dissolution. Companies organized and chartered by the laws of any foreign state or country, failing to file the evidence of deposit and the statement within the time stated herein, shall be subject to the penalties prescribed in section 1177.]

**EXAMINATION BY AUDITOR.**

SEC. 1172. The auditor may at any time make a personal examination of the books, papers and securities of any life insurance company doing business in this state, or may authorize or empower any other suitable person to make such examination, and for the purpose of securing a full and true exhibit of its affairs, he, or the person selected by him to make such examination, shall have power to examine, under oath, any officer or agent of said company, or others if necessary, relative to its business and management. If, upon such examination, the auditor is of opinion that the company is insolvent, or that its condition is such as to render its further proceedings hazardous to the public or to the holders of its policies, he shall communicate the facts to the attorney-general, who shall at once apply to a judge of the supreme or district court to issue an injunction, restraining such company from transacting further business, except the payment of losses already ascertained and due, until a full hearing can be had. It shall be discretionary with the judge, either to issue the injunction forthwith or to give notice to the company, and cause a hearing to be had as in ordinary proceedings for an injunction. Upon the final hearing of the cause, he may dissolve or modify the injunction, or make it perpetual, and, if made perpetual, shall also decree what disposition shall be made of the deposit of the company in the hands of the auditor, subject to the provisions of the following section.
SEC. 1173. The securities of a defaulting or insolvent company, on deposit with the auditor of state, shall vest in the state for the benefit of the policies on which such deposits were made, and the proceeds of the same shall, upon the order of the court, be divided among the holders of said policies in the proportions of the last annual valuation of the same, or applied to the purchase of re-insurance for the benefit of the policy-holders.

SEC. 1174. Companies shall have the right at any time to change their securities on deposit, by substituting for those withdrawn a like amount in other securities of the character provided for in this chapter, and whenever the annual valuation of policies outstanding and in force against any company, is less than the amount of security then on deposit with the auditor, said company shall have the right to withdraw such excess; but twenty-five thousand dollars shall remain on deposit.

SEC. 1175. The auditor shall permit companies, having on deposit with him stock or bonds as security, to collect the interest accruing on such deposits, delivering to their authorized agents, respectively, the coupons or other evidences of interest as the same become due, but upon default by any company to deposit additional security as called for by the auditor, or pending any proceedings to close up or enjoin it, he shall collect the interest as it becomes due, and add the same to the securities in his hands belonging to such company.

SEC. 1176. At the earliest practicable date after the returns are received from the several insurance companies, the auditor shall make a report to the general assembly, of the general conduct and condition of the corporations visited by him since his last annual report, and shall include therein an aggregate of the calculated value of all outstanding policies of life insurance, and in connection therewith, shall prepare an abstract of all the returns and statements made to him by insurance companies and agents.

SEC. 1177. Any company doing business in this state without the certificate required by section (1170) eleven hundred and seventy of this chapter, shall forfeit one hundred dollars for every day's neglect to procure said certificate. Any agent making insurance, or soliciting applications for any company having no certificate from the auditor, shall forfeit the sum of three hundred dollars, and any person acting for a company authorized to transact business in this state, without having the certificate prescribed in section 1166, issued by the auditor of state, in his possession, shall be liable to pay twenty-five dollars for each day's neglect to procure such certificate.

SEC. 1178. [Suits brought to recover any of the penalties provided for in this chapter shall be instituted in the name of the state of Iowa by the district-attorney of the district, under the direction and by the authority of the auditor of state, and may be brought in the district or circuit court of any county in which the company proceeded against is engaged in the transaction of business, or in which the agent resides, in cases in which the proceeding is against the agent individually. Said penalties when recovered shall be paid into the state treasury for the use of the school fund.]

SEC. 1179. [No company organized under the provisions of this chapter shall invest its funds in any other manner than as follows: In the stocks of United States. In the stocks of this state, or any other state, if at or above par. In bonds and mortgages on unincumbered real estate within this. 20
state, or in the state in which such company is located, worth at least twice the amount loaned thereon, exclusive of improvements.

In the bonds of any county, incorporated city, town, or independent school district, within this state, where such bonds are issued by authority of law, and are approved by the executive council.

In loans upon its own policies, provided that the amount so loaned shall not exceed one-half of the reserve against said policy, as provided in this chapter, at the time such loan is made, and that all policies upon which loans are made shall have been issued and in force at least five years.

All stocks, bonds, or mortgages, owned or held by any company doing business under the provisions of this chapter, whether organized under the laws of this state or not, shall be equal or made to be equal to six per cent stocks.]

SEC. 1180. No company organized under this chapter, shall be permitted to purchase, hold, or convey real estate, except for the purposes and in the manner herein set forth:

1. Such as shall be requisite for its immediate accommodation in the transaction of its business; or,

2. Such as shall have been mortgaged to it in good faith by way of security for loans previously contracted, or for moneys due; or,

3. Such as shall have been conveyed to it in satisfaction of debts previously contracted in the course of its dealings; or,

4. Such as shall have been purchased at sales upon judgments, decrees, or mortgages obtained or made for such debts; and no company incorporated as aforesaid, shall purchase, hold, or convey real estate in any other case, or for any other purpose.

SEC. 1181. All such real estate as may be acquired as aforesaid, and which shall not be necessary for the accommodation of such company in the convenient transaction of its business, shall be sold and disposed of within five years after such company shall have acquired title to the same; no such company shall hold such real estate for a longer period than that above mentioned, unless the said company shall procure a certificate from the auditor of state, that the interests of the company will suffer materially by a forced sale of such real estate, in which event the time for the sale may be extended to such time as the said auditor shall direct in said certificate.

SEC. 1182. A policy of insurance on the life of an individual, in the absence of an agreement or assignment to the contrary, shall inure to the separate use of the husband or wife and children of said individual, independently of his or her creditors; and an endowment policy, payable to the assured on attaining a certain age, shall be exempt from liability for any of his or her debts.

SEC. 1183. Each company contemplated in this chapter shall pay the same fees, and be liable to the same obligations as provided in sections eleven hundred and fifty-three and eleven hundred and fifty-four of chapter four of this title.

* Where a promissory note stipulated that one month after a certain policy of life insurance should become due and payable, the makers of the note, who were the insured and his wife, would pay eight hundred dollars to the payee of the note, it was held, that the note did not constitute a contract making the avails of the policy liable to be taken and applied in payment of the note. Herriman v. McKee, 49 Iowa, 185.
(Chapter 55, Laws of 1876.)

RELATING TO LIFE INSURANCE.

AN ACT relating to life insurance and to prevent injustice to the assured. [Additional to the Code, chapter 5, title IX: Of life insurance companies.]

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, In all suits now or hereafter pending in any court of this state on policies of life insurance, wherein the defendant seeks to avoid liability upon the alleged ground of the intemperate habits or habitual intoxication of the assured, it shall be a sufficient reply for the plaintiff to show that such habits or habitual intoxication of the assured was generally known in the community or neighborhood where the agent of the defendant resided or did business, if thereafter the company continued to receive the premiums falling due on such policy.

SEC. 2. In any case where the medical examiner, or physician acting as such, of any life insurance company doing business in this state, shall issue a certificate of health or declare the applicant a fit subject for insurance under the rules and regulations of such company, the company shall be thereby estopped from setting up in defense of suit on such policy, that the assured was not in the condition of health required by the policy, at the time of the issuing of such policy, except where the same is procured by or through the fraud or deceit of the assured.

SEC. 3. That in all cases where it shall appear that the age of the person insured has been misstated in the proposal, declaration or other instrument upon which any policy of life insurance has been founded or issued, then and in such case, the person or company issuing such policy, shall upon the discovery of such misstatement be permitted to demand and collect the difference of premium, if any, which would be due and payable on account of the true age of the assured, from year to year, according to the rate of premium of such person or company, upon which such policy was issued; or such person or company so issuing the policy may after the decease of the assured deduct from the amount payable by such policy, the difference of premium, if any, which would so have been payable from year to year, by reason of any difference of age at time of issuance of such policy; and no other defense or deduction by such person or company issuing such policy, shall be permitted after the death of the person assured, on account of such misstatement of age of assured, notwithstanding any warranty of such statement of age by terms of policy or otherwise, except when it be shown by the person or company insuring, that the policy was procured by fraud in fact.

CHAPTER 6.

OF MUTUAL BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

SECTION 1184. Any number of persons, not less than five, may associate themselves and become incorporated as provided in chapter one of this title, for the purpose of raising moneys to be loaned to
the members of the corporation, and to other persons, and for use in buying lots or houses, or in building or repairing houses or other purposes.

Sec. 1185. Such corporation shall be authorized and empowered to levy, assess, and collect from its members such sums of money, by rates of stated dues, fines, interest on loans advanced, and premiums bid by members for the right of precedence in taking loans, as the corporation by its by-laws shall adopt; also to acquire, hold, encumber, and convey all such real estate and personal property as may be legitimately pledged to it on such loans, or may otherwise be transferred to it in due course of its business; and the dues, fines, and premiums so paid by members, in addition to the legal rate of interest on loans taken by them, shall not be construed to make the loans so taken usurious; but no person shall hold more than twenty shares in any such association.

Sec. 1186. When mutual loan societies, or other associations heretofore organized under the laws of this state, with objects similar to those contemplated in the preceding sections, and permitting not more than twenty shares of their stock to be owned by any one member, have loaned, or shall hereafter loan, their capital or funds, or any part thereof, to their members, and have taken, or shall take, notes or obligations therefor, secured by mortgages, or otherwise, in accordance with the terms of their articles of incorporation and by-laws, such notes, obligations, and securities shall not be construed or held to be usurious by reason of any dues, fines, or premiums for the right of preference in taking such loans paid in addition to the legal rate of interest, but the same shall be valid and binding in all respects, the payment of such dues, fines, or premiums in addition to a rate of interest not exceeding ten per centum per annum, payable annually, or at any less period, notwithstanding.

Sec. 1187. So much of the earnings of such corporations as may be necessary, not exceeding ten per cent per annum, may be set apart to defray the current expenses of said association, and for the purchase of such real estate as may be necessary for the convenient transaction of its business, and the residue of said earnings shall be transferred to the credit of the shareholders, and when said shares are fully paid, then to be paid ratably to the shareholders.
TITLE X.

OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

CHAPTER 1.

OF MILL DAMS AND RACES.

SECTION 1188. Any person who owns land on one or both sides of a water-course, who desires to erect or heighten any dam thereon, or construct or enlarge a race therefrom, for the purpose of propelling any mill or machinery to be erected on such stream by the water thereof, may file a petition in the office of the clerk of the district or circuit court of the county in which such mill or machinery is to be erected.

Such petition shall describe with reasonable certainty the locality where such mill or machinery is to be erected, together with that of such dam or race, and also of the lands that will be overflowed or otherwise affected thereby, and the names of the owners thereof. The person filing the petition shall be known as plaintiff and the owners of the land as defendants.

The clerk shall thereupon issue an order, to which shall be attached a copy of the petition, directed to the sheriff, commanding him to summon a jury composed of twelve disinterested electors of his county to meet on a day fixed in said order upon the lands therein described, which order, including the copy of the petition, shall be served on the defendants in the same manner and for the same length of time previous to the day fixed in the order as is required for the service of original notices. If any of said defendants are non-residents of the state, they may be served by publication as original notices in like cases are required to be served. And if any defendant is a minor or insane person who has no guardian, the clerk,

*The fact that a petition, filed under this section, does not show that the mill is designed to grind grain for toll, does not affect the right of the petitioner to proceed under this chapter. The statute authorizes the erection of mills and other machinery, without limitation as to the purpose for which they will be used. Per Beck v. Burnham, 35 Iowa, 421, 425.

This chapter is not unconstitutional. Burnham v. Thompson, 35 Id., 421.

An appeal lies to the supreme court from an order overruling a motion to set aside the verdict and quash the writ in a proceeding ad quod damnum. Id.

When the first writ is quashed, another may thereupon be granted without notice thereof to the opposite party. Id.

The provisions of the statute apply, and the writ may properly issue, after the work has been commenced and is unfinished, as well as before its commencement; and damages arising after the filing of the petition in such case are allowable. Id.

This section leaves out the direction as to notice required by section 1265 of the revision, under which it was held, that the service of notice there required was not a prerequisite to the filing of the petition, but that the notice might be given after the petition had been filed. Hoag v. Denton, 20 Id., 118.
When lands are in another county.  
R. § 1270.

Jury to appraise damages.  
Rev. 119, § 1, 11 
G. A.

Hear witnesses and report finding.  
Same, § 2.

Appeal.  
Amended by Ch. 23, 15 G. A.

Cause shown.  
R. § 1268.


Written testimony.  
Ch. 119, § 2, 11 
G. A.

License granted.  
R. § 1269.

at the time of issuing the order, may appoint a guardian to defend for him by indorsement on such order.

SEC. 1191. If any of the lands are situate in a county other than that in which the petition is required to be filed, the proceedings herein referred to may take place to the same extent and in the same manner as if such lands were situated in the county where the petition is filed.

SEC. 1192. The jury shall be sworn to impartially and to the best of their skill and judgment view the lands described in the petition, and ascertain and appraise the damages each of the defendants will sustain by reason of such lands being overflowed or otherwise injuriously affected by the dam or race, or the heightening or enlarging the same, and whether the dwelling-house, outhouse, orchard or garden of any defendant will be so affected, and if so, whether the same has been placed there for that purpose.

SEC. 1193. The jury may, in addition to examining the premises, hear and examine witnesses. They shall report their findings in writing and attach the same to the order, which shall be returned by the sheriff to the clerk, and if it appears therefrom that the dwelling-house, outhouse, orchard or garden of any defendant will be injuriously affected, and that the same was placed on the premises for that purpose, such fact shall not be considered any bar or hindrance to the construction or building of the race or dam.

SEC. 1194. Either party may appeal from such assessment of damages to the [court where the proceedings are pending] within thirty days after the assessment is made, in the manner, and the proceedings on such appeal shall be, as provided in chapter four of this title.

SEC. 1195. When said report is filed, the clerk shall issue an order directed to the defendants, requiring them to appear at the next term of the court and show cause, if any they have, why a license should not be granted to construct the dam or race, which order shall be served in the same manner as hereinbefore directed.  

SEC. 1196. On or before the day fixed in the order for the defendants to show cause, they may file any objections to the prior proceedings or to granting the license they see proper. The petition and objections filed thereto shall constitute the pleadings, and the same may be amended upon such terms as the court deems just, and if the proceedings of the jury are found informal or defective in substance, the court may order a new jury to be impaneled upon such terms as to notice as it may direct. The return of the sheriff may be amended at any stage of the proceedings in accordance with the facts.

SEC. 1197. Testimony may be taken to be introduced on the final hearing before the court, in the same manner that testimony is taken in equitable actions triable on written testimony.

SEC. 1198. If it shall appear to the court that neither the dwelling-house, outhouse, garden or orchard of any defendant will be overflowed or injuriously affected, and the court shall judge it reasonable and for the public benefit, license shall be granted to construct such dam or race, on the plaintiff paying to the proper parties the damages found by the jury and decreed by the court.

*When a second writ issues, no further notice is necessary. It will be presumed that the defendant has been brought into court upon the order required in section 1195. Burnham v. Thompson, 35 Iowa, on p. 426.*
SEC. 1199. If the plaintiff does not begin within one year thereafter to construct said dam or race, and finish and have in operation the mill and machinery in three years thereafter, and afterward keep it in good repair for the accommodation of the public, or in case said dam, race, mill or machinery be destroyed, he shall not begin to repair or rebuild it within one year, and finish it in three years, then said license shall be forfeited.

SEC. 1200. If the order shall not be executed by the sheriff on the day therein mentioned, he may, from time to time, appoint another day, notice thereof being given to the parties interested as hereinbefore provided; and if inquest cannot be completed in one day, the sheriff shall adjourn the jury, from day to day, until its completion.

SEC. 1201. No proceeding under this chapter shall bar an action which could have been maintained if this chapter had not been enacted, unless the prosecution or action was actually foreseen and estimated upon the inquest.

SEC. 1202. Any owner of land affected by any proceedings under this chapter, who has not been made party by reason of want of notice, or from any other cause, may be made party thereto by proper proceedings at any time thereafter.

SEC. 1203. Costs and fees under this chapter shall be the same as in other cases for like services, and shall be paid by the plaintiff.

SEC. 1204. Where the water backed up by any dam belonging to any mill or machinery is about to break through or over the banks of the stream or race, or to wash a channel, so as to turn the water of such stream or race, or any part thereof, out of its ordinary channel, whereby such mills or machinery will be injured or affected, the owner or occupier of such mill or machinery, if he do not own such banks, or the lands lying contiguous thereto, may, if necessary, enter thereon, and erect and keep in repair such embankments and other works as shall be necessary to prevent such water from breaking through or over the banks of such stream or race, or washing a channel as aforesaid, such owner or occupier committing thereon no unnecessary waste or damage, and being liable to pay any damages which the owner of the lands may actually sustain by the erection and repair aforesaid.

SEC. 1205. If any person shall injure, destroy or remove any such embankment, or other works, the owner or occupier of such mill or machinery may recover of such person all damages he may sustain by reason of such injury, destruction or removal.

SEC. 1206. Any person owning and using a water-power for the purpose of propelling machinery, shall have the right to acquire, maintain and utilize the fall below such power for the purpose of improving the same, in like manner and to the same extent as provided in this chapter for the erection or heightening of mill dams. After such right has been acquired, the fall shall be considered part and parcel of said water-power or privilege, and the deepening or excavating of the stream or tail race as herein contemplated shall in no way affect any rights relating to such water-power acquired by the owner thereof prior thereto.

But a proceeding under this chapter may be pleaded in bar of an action brought to recover damages subsequently sustained by raising the dam. Although the jury allowed no damages in the proceeding under which the license was obtained. *Watson v. Van Meter,* 43 Iowa, 76.
Supervisors to locate.
C. H. 120, § 1, 14 G. A. Amended by § 1, Ch. 140, 16 G. A.


Supervisors to view premises: damages claimed: how assessed. Same, § 4.

CHAPTER 2.

OF DRAINS, DITCHES, AND WATER-COURSES.

SECTION 1207. The board of supervisors of any county having a population of five thousand inhabitants, as shown by the last preceding census, may locate and cause to be constructed ditches or drains, or change the direction of any water-course in such county, whenever the same will be conducive to the public health, convenience or welfare.

SEC. 1208. A petition signed by a majority of persons resident in the county, owning land adjacent to such improvement, shall be first filed in the office of the county auditor, setting forth the necessity of the same, the starting point, route, and termini. A bond shall be filed in said office with sufficient sureties to be approved by the auditor, and conditioned to pay all costs and expenses incurred in case the supervisors refuse to grant the prayer of the petition. The auditor shall thereupon place a copy of said petition in the hands of the county surveyor, or a competent engineer, who shall take with him the necessary assistants and proceed to make a survey of the proposed ditch, drain, or change in the direction of the water-course, and return a plat and profile of the same to the auditor; such return shall set forth a full and detailed description of the proposed improvement, its availability, necessity, and probable cost, with a description of each tract of land owned by different persons through which the proposed improvement is to be located, how it will be affected thereby, and its situation and level as compared with that of adjoining lands, together with such other facts as he may deem material. The county auditor shall, immediately thereafter, cause notice in writing to be served on the owner of each tract of land along the route of the proposed ditch, drain, or change in the direction of such water-course, who is a resident of the county, of the pendency and prayer of said petition, and the session of the board of supervisors at which the same will be heard, which notice shall be served ten days prior to said session, in the same manner that original notices are required to be served. In case any such owner is a non-resident of the county, such notice shall be published for two consecutive weeks in some newspaper published in the county.

SEC. 1209. The supervisors, at the session set for the hearing of said petition, shall, if they find the preceding section to have been complied with, proceed to hear and determine said petition; and if they deem it necessary, shall view the premises, and, if they find such ditch, drain, or change in the direction of the water-course to be necessary, and that the same will be conducive to the public health, convenience, or welfare, and no application shall have been made for compensation as provided in the next section, shall proceed to locate and establish such ditch, drain, or water-course, on the route specified in the plat and return of said county surveyor or engineer. But, if any application for compensation has been made, further proceedings shall be adjourned to the next regular session; and the county auditor shall forthwith proceed to appoint appraisers to assess and determine the damages and compensation of such claimant, who shall proceed in the manner as provided by law for the assessment of damages in the opening of highways; and the compensation so found and assessed in favor...
of said claimant, shall be paid, in the first instance, by the parties benefited by such improvement, or secured to be paid upon such terms and conditions as the county auditor may deem just and proper; and the said supervisors shall, at the next regular session after such compensation shall have been assessed and paid, or secured as aforesaid, proceed to locate and establish such ditch, drain or water-course, as hereinbefore provided.

SEC. 1210. Any person claiming compensation for land required for the purpose of constructing any such ditch, drain, or water-course [or for damages sustained by the change of direction of any such water-course] shall make his application in writing therefor to the county supervisors on or before the first day of the session at which the petition has been set for hearing, and, on failure to make such application, shall be deemed and held to have waived his, her, or their right to such compensation.

SEC. 1211. Said supervisors, whenever they shall have established any such ditch, drain, or water-course, shall divide the same into suitable sections, not less in number than the number of owners of land through which the same may be located, and shall also prescribe the time within which work upon each section shall be completed.

SEC. 1212. The county auditor shall cause notice to be given of the time and place of letting, and of the kind and amount of work to be done upon each section, and the time fixed for its completion, by publication for thirty days in some newspaper printed and of general circulation in said county, and shall let the work upon the sections respectively to the lowest bidder therefor; and the person or persons taking such work at such letting [shall be paid in the following manner; that the engineer in charge of the construction of the ditch or drain shall furnish the contractors monthly estimates of the amount of work done on each section; that upon the filing of such estimates with the county auditor, the auditor shall draw a warrant in favor of the contractor for eighty per cent of the value of the work done according to the estimate; and when such ditch or drain is completed to the satisfaction of the engineer in charge, and when he so certifies the same to the county auditor, then the auditor shall draw a warrant in favor of said contractor upon the drainage fund for the balance due the contractor] as provided in the following section. If any person to whom any portion of said work shall be let as aforesaid, shall fail to perform said work, the same shall be relet by the county auditor, in the manner hereinbefore provided.

SEC. 1213. The auditor and surveyor, or engineers shall be allowed such fees for services under the preceding sections of this chapter as the supervisors shall in each case deem reasonable and allow; and all other fees and costs accruing under the preceding sections shall be the same as provided by law for like services in other cases; and all costs, expenses, cost of construction, fees and compensation for property appropriated [or damages sustained by the change of direction of such water-course] which shall accrue and be assessed and determined, shall be paid out of the county treasury, from the fund collected for that purpose, on the order of the county auditor.

SEC. 1214. The supervisors shall make an equitable apportionment of the costs, expenses, costs of construction, fees and compensation for property appropriated [or damages sustained by the change of direction of such water-course] which shall accrue and be assessed, among the owners of the land benefited by the location and construc-
tion of such ditch, drain or water-course, in proportion to the benefit to each of them through, along the line, or in the vicinity of whose lands the same may be located and constructed respectively. And the same may be levied upon the lands of the owners so benefited in said proportions, and collected in the same manner that other taxes are levied and collected for county purposes; and said supervisors shall, when necessary, cause said ditches, drains, or water-courses to be re-opened and repaired, and the costs thereof shall be apportioned, assessed, levied, and collected as hereinbefore provided for the costs of the construction of such ditches or drains, and the amount so collected shall be paid out of the county treasury from the fund collected for that purpose on the order of the county auditor. And the diverting, obstructing, impeding or filling up of such drains, ditches or water-courses in any manner by any person without legal authority, is hereby declared a nuisance, and any person convicted of such crime, shall be punished as provided in title 24, chapter 15 of the code for the punishment of nuisances.

Sect. 1215. The auditor shall keep a full and complete record of all proceedings had in each case.

Sect. 1216. [The petitioners, or any of them, or the applicant for compensation for land taken, or for damages sustained by reason of the change of the direction of any water-course may appeal from the order locating and establishing such ditch or drain, or changing the direction of such water-course, or refusing so to do, and from the amount allowed as damages by pursuing the same method provided for appeals from assessment of damages in the location of highways, and the auditor shall make out transcripts as provided in appeals taken from the assessment of damages in case of highways.]

**DRAINAGE OF SWAMP OR MARSH LAND.**

Sect. 1217. Any person owning any swamp, marsh, or wet land, desiring to drain the same by cutting a ditch through the land of others, and who is unable to agree upon the terms thereof with such other persons, may make application in writing to the township trustees of the township where such swamp or marsh land is situated, with a description of such land, the commencement and termini of the proposed ditch, and a description of the land belonging to others, with their names, through which it will pass. Such petition shall be filed by the township clerk.

Sect. 1218. When the application is filed the clerk shall notify the trustees, who shall immediately determine upon the time and place they will meet to consider the application, and shall cause the applicant and all persons owning land through which said ditch is to pass, who are residents of the county, to be notified of the time and place of said meeting, which notice shall be served ten days previous to such day in the same manner as original notices, and if any of such owners of land are non-residents of the county, said notice shall be served on them by posting up copies thereof in three public places in the township; satisfactory proof by affidavit of such posting, and places where posted, shall be furnished said trustees and filed with the clerk.

Sect. 1219. Upon the day fixed for the hearing, the trustees, if satisfied that the requirements of the preceding section have been complied with, may proceed to hear and determine the matter of the application, or they may adjourn the same to a future day, and, if
necessary, may cause another notice to be served in the manner above required. But such adjournment shall not be for a longer period than twenty days.

SEC. 1220. If the trustees are satisfied from a personal examination of the premises, or from evidence of witnesses, that such swamp or marsh lands are a source of disease, that the public health will be promoted by draining the same, that such ditch is necessary for the proper cultivation of such lands, that the permanent value thereof will be increased thereby, and that it is necessary, in order to drain said lands, that such ditch should pass through the lands of others, they shall determine the direction, depth, and width of such ditch, as near as may be, and, if necessary, may employ the county surveyor to assist them, and after such examination, or hearing such evidence, said trustees may order or refuse the construction of said ditch. All the findings and doings of the trustees shall be reduced to writing, and entered of record by the clerk.

SEC. 1221. The applicant shall pay all costs of the proceedings before the trustees, and they may require, before fixing the day of meeting as above provided, such applicant to give bond with sureties to be approved by the township clerk, conditioned to pay all such costs and expenses.

SEC. 1222. If the trustees are satisfied the ditch will damage the land of any person, other than the applicant for the ditch, through which it has been located, they shall assess the amount to be paid the owner, and after payment, or tender of the same, to the person entitled thereto within thirty days after the same is assessed or ascertained on appeal in the circuit court, or, in case no damages are assessed, the applicant may enter upon the land through which the ditch passes, with the necessary implements to accomplish the work.

SEC. 1223. The applicant, or any person through whose land the ditch is located, may appeal from so much only of the order or action of the trustees as relates to the assessment of damages to the circuit court, in the same manner as to bond, the conditions thereof, notice of appeal, and the time within which it is to be taken, as is provided by law in cases of appeals from the assessment of damages on the location of highways. The township clerk shall approve the bond and make out a transcript of the proceedings before the trustees within ten days after the bond is filed and approved, and file the same with the clerk.

SEC. 1224. On the trial of such appeal, the person claiming damages shall be plaintiff and the applicant defendant, and if the appeal is taken by any person other than the applicant, judgment shall be rendered by the court for the amount found due such person as damages, which may be enforced as are other judgments; and if the appeal is taken by the applicant, no judgment shall be rendered for the amount found due any person as damages, but the amount thereof shall be certified to the township clerk, and the same shall thereafter be regarded as if the same had been assessed by the trustees at the time so certified. The court shall make such disposition of the costs, as is required in similar cases in appeals from the assessment of damages on the location of highways. But the payment or acceptance of the damages assessed by the trustees shall bar the right to appeal.

SEC. 1225. If said drain shall cross a highway, it shall be bridged or covered at the expense of the applicant.
DRAINS, DITCHES, AND WATER-COURSES. [Title X.

Ditch repaired. Same, § 10.

Penalty for obstructing. Same, § 11.

Sec. 1226. If the ditch becomes out of repair, the applicant, or any one interested therein, may make application in writing to the township trustees for leave to repair the same, whereupon such trustees shall make such orders in relation thereto as they deem proper, and may empower such applicant or other interested person to enter upon the land of another for the purpose of repairing such ditch.

Sec. 1227. Any person who shall dam up, obstruct, or in any way injure any ditch or ditches so opened, shall be liable to the person owning or possessing the swamp, marsh, or other low lands for the draining of which such ditch or ditches shall have been opened, double the damages that shall be assessed by the jury for such injury, and in case of a second or other subsequent offense by the same person, treble such damages.

DRAINAGE OF COAL LANDS.

Sec. 1228. Any person, or corporation, owning or possessing any land underlaid with coal, who is unable to mine such coal by reason of the accumulation of water in such mine, may drain the same through, over, or under the surface of land belonging to another person, and if such person or corporation and the owner of the land cannot agree as to the amount of damages that will be sustained by such owner, the parties may proceed to have the necessary right of way condemned and the damages assessed under the provisions of chapter four of this title.

DRAINAGE OF LEAD MINES.

Sec. 1229. Any person, or corporation, who by machinery, such as engines or pumps, or by making drains or adit levels, or in any other way, shall rid any lead bearing mineral lands or lead mines of water, thereby enabling the miners and the owners of mineral interest in said lands to make them productive and available for mining purposes, shall be entitled to receive one-tenth of all the lead mineral taken from said lands as compensation for said drainage.*

Sec. 1230. The owners of the mineral interest in said lands, and miners to allow examination of mines. Same, § 2.

Penalty. Same, § 3.

*This section of the code is not in conflict with the state constitution. It is identical in principle with statutes regulating party walls and partition fences, and provides only that one should compensate another for outlays lawfully made by which he himself is benefited. The act of building the adit is lawful, because it tends to promote the public interest, and is productive of public good. Ahern v. The Dubuque Lead and Level Mining Company et al., 48 Iowa, 140.
di tion. And upon the hearing of any such case, if it shall appear that the defendant obstructed the plaintiff in the exercise of the right to examine the said mines, and to weigh said mineral, or concealed or secretly carried away any mineral taken from said lands, the court shall render judgment for double the amount proved to be due from such defendant.

SEC. 1232. The person or corporation entitled to said drainage compensation, may, at any time, leave with any smelter of lead mineral in this state, a written notice stating that said person, or corporation, claim of the persons named in said notice, the amount to which said person or corporation may be entitled, which notice shall have the effect of notices in garnishment, and also authorize the said smelter to retain, for the use of the persons entitled thereto, the one-tenth part of the mineral taken from said land and received from the person named in said notice; the payment or delivery of the one-tenth part of the mineral taken from any of said lands by any one of the persons whose duty it is made hereby to pay or deliver the same, shall discharge the parties liable jointly with him except their liability to contribute among themselves.

SEC. 1233. Any person, or corporation, engaged as aforesaid, in draining such mines and lead bearing mineral lands, whenever he or they shall deem it necessary for the prosecution of their work, shall have the right-of-way upon, over, or under the surface of such mineral lands and the contiguous and neighboring lands, for the purpose of conveying the water from said mineral lands by troughs, pipes, ditches, water races, or tunnels, and the right to construct and use shafts and air holes in and upon the same, doing as little injury as possible in making said improvements.

SEC. 1234. If the said person, or corporation, engaged in draining as aforesaid, and the owner of any land upon which said right-of-way may be deemed necessary cannot agree as to the amount of damages which will be sustained by the owner by reason thereof, the parties may proceed to have the same assessed under the provisions of chapter four of this title.

SEC. 1235. The foregoing provisions shall not be construed to require the owners of the mineral interest in any of said lands to take mineral therefrom, or to authorize any other person to take the mineral from said lands without the consent of the said owners.

(Chapter 121, Laws of 1878.)

Construction of drains through two or more counties.

An Act to provide for opening drains to be constructed through two or more adjoining counties, amendatory, of chapter 2, title X, of the code.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That chapter 2, of title 10, of the code, be amended as follows: In all cases when it becomes necessary to construct a drain through two or more contiguous counties or parts of counties, and a petition for such drain has been presented to the board of supervisors of the counties through which such drain is to be constructed, it shall be the duty of the board of supervisors of each of such counties to appoint a commissioner to act with the commissioner or commissioners of such other counties in locating such drain.
Duty of commissioners.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the commissioners appointed under section 1 of this act, to meet within twenty days after the appointment of the last commissioner by such board of supervisors, and at once locate such drain through their respective counties.

Approved, March 25, 1878.

(Chapter 85, Laws of 1880.)

CONSTRUCTION OF DRAINS THROUGH TWO OR MORE COUNTIES.

AN ACT to amend chapter 121, acts of seventeenth general assembly, section 1212, code in 1873, relating to drains of two or more counties.

Amendment to Ch. 121, 17 G. A.

Engineers appointed.

Duration of commission.

Party aggrieved may appeal to circuit court.

Ditches and drains in two or more counties.

Transfer of funds.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That chapter 121 of the acts of the seventeenth general assembly be amended by adding thereto the following sections:

SEC. 2. That said commissioners shall appoint a competent engineer, who shall have charge of the construction of said ditch, drain, or change in said water-course.

SEC. 3. That said commission shall continue until the drain or ditch are fully completed. They shall, in connection with the engineer in charge, proceed to make a survey of the proposed ditch, drain, or change of water-course, and return a plat and profile of the same to the county auditor of each county through which the same may pass. Such return shall set forth a full and detailed description of the proposed improvement, its availability, necessity, and probable cost, with a description of each tract of land owned by different persons through which the proposed improvement is to be located, or which may be benefited by reason of its construction, how it will be affected thereby, and its situation and level as compared with that of adjoining lands, together with such facts as they may deem material. The county auditor and the board of supervisors of each county shall then proceed in the same manner as though the ditch or drain was all located in one county, as provided by sections 1208, 1209, code of 1873.

SEC. 4. That any person aggrieved by the action of the board of supervisors of any county in locating said ditch or drain, or in fixing the number of acres of land benefited by reason of the construction of such ditch or drain, shall have the right of appeal to the circuit court of the county in which such person's land may be situated, by serving notice thereof to the first four petitioners within twenty days after such action of the board of supervisors.

SEC. 5. That when a ditch or drain has been located in two or more counties the land benefited by the ditch or drain shall be proportionally taxed, as provided in section 1214, code of 1873, the same as though the drain and land were all in one county.

SEC. 6. That when a greater amount of money is collected by the county treasurer of a county through which such ditch or drain may pass than is needed to pay for the work actually done in that county, and if in any county there should be more work done than the equitable tax in that county will pay for, then the boards of supervisors of the several counties shall confer together and ascertain where the excess and deficiency exists, and the county where the excess exists shall transfer the excess to the county or counties where the deficit exists.
SEC. 7. That if the levy first made by the several boards of supervisors should be insufficient to pay for the construction of the ditch or drain, then the several boards may make an additional levy in the same ratio as the first was made.

SEC. 8. That section 1212, code of 1873, be amended by striking out the following words, commencing after the word “letting” in seventh line: “shall on completion thereof to the satisfaction of the county supervisors, be paid for such work out of the county treasury, upon the order of the county auditor,” and that the following be inserted in lieu thereof: “shall be paid in the following manner: That the engineer in charge of the construction of the ditch or drain shall furnish the contractors monthly estimates of the amount of work done on each section; that upon the filing of such estimates with the county auditor, the auditor shall draw a warrant in favor of the contractor for eighty per cent of the value of the work done, according to the estimate; and when said ditch or drain is completed to the satisfaction of the engineer in charge, and when he so certifies the same to the county auditor, then the auditor shall draw a warrant in favor of said contractor upon the ‘drainage fund’ for the balance due to the contractor.”

Approved March 22, 1876.

(Took effect by publication in newspapers, March 26, 1880.)

CHAPTER 3.

OF WATER-POWER IMPROVEMENTS.

SECTION 1236. There is granted to any corporation hereafter organized in accordance with law, for the purpose of utilizing and improving any water-power within this state, or in the streams lying upon the borders thereof, the right to take and hold so much real estate as may be necessary for the location, construction, and convenient use of its canals, conduits, mains, and water-ways, or other means employed in the utilization of such water-power, and for the construction of such buildings and their appurtenances as may be required for the purpose aforesaid. Such corporation may also take, remove, and use for the construction and repair of its said canals, water-ways, buildings, and appurtenances, any earth, gravel, stone, timber, or other materials, on or from the land so taken. Compensation shall be made for the lands and materials so taken and used by such corporation, to the owner, in compliance with and in the manner provided in chapter four of this title.

SEC. 1237. Such corporations may use, raise, or lower, any highway for the purpose of having their said canals, water-ways, mains, and pipes, pass over, along, or under the same; and in such case shall put such highway, as soon as may be, in good repair and condition, for the safe and convenient use of the public. And such corporation may construct and carry their canals, conduits, water-ways, mains, or water-pipes, across, over, or under any railway, canal, stream, or water-course, when it shall be necessary for the construction or operation of the same, but shall do so in such manner as not to impede the travel, transportation, or navigation upon, or other proper use of, such railway, canal, or stream. But the powers conferred in this section, can only
be exercised in cities and towns with the consent and under the control of the city council or trustees of said municipal corporations.

Sec. 1238. Such corporations are authorized to pass over, occupy, and enjoy, any of the school, university, and saline, or other lands of this state, whereof the fee, or any use, easement, or servitude therein is in the public, making compensation therefor. But no more of such land shall be taken than is required for the necessary use and convenience of such corporations.

Sec. 1239. Such corporations, in addition to other powers, shall have the following: To borrow money for the purpose of constructing, renewing, or repairing their works, and to make, execute, and deliver contracts, bonds, notes, bills, mortgages, deeds of trust, and other conveyance, charging, or incurring their property, including all and singular their franchises, or any part or parcel thereof; to erect, maintain, and operate canals, conduits, mains, water-ways, mills, factories, and other buildings and machinery, including water-ways, sluices, and conduits, for the purpose of carrying waste water off from said premises to the stream from which the same was taken, or other convenient place; to let, lease, or sell, and convey any portion of their water supply, and any of the buildings, mills, or factories, or machinery aforesaid, for such sums, rents, tolls and rates, as shall be agreed upon between the parties; and to lay down, maintain, and operate, such water mains, conduits, leads and service pipes as shall be necessary to supply any building, village, town, or city, with water; and the grantee of any such corporations, or purchaser of the said property, franchise, rights, and privileges, under and by virtue of any judicial sale, shall take and hold the same as fully and effectually, to all intents and purposes, as the same were held and enjoyed by such corporations.

Sec. 1240. Such corporation shall take, hold, and enjoy the privilege of utilizing and improving the water-power, and the rights, powers, and privileges aforesaid, which shall be specifically mentioned and described in its articles of incorporation; provided, it shall proceed in good faith to make the improvements and employ the powers in its said articles of incorporation mentioned, and shall, within two years from the date of its organization, provide the necessary capital, complete the preliminary surveys, and actually commence the work of improving and utilizing the water-power and furnishing the supply of water so mentioned in its articles of incorporation; and said works and canals shall be completed within five years from the time when said corporation has been organized; and, provided further, that the rights, powers, and privileges conferred by this chapter shall be at all times subject to legislative control.

CHAP. 4.

TAKING PRIVATE PROPERTY FOR WORKS OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

Section 1241. Any railway corporation organized in this state [or chartered by or organized under the laws of the United States or any state or territory,] may take and hold, under the provisions of this chapter, so much real estate as may be necessary for the location, construction, and convenient use of its railway, and may also take, re-
move, and use for the construction and repair of said railway and its
appurtenances, any earth, gravel, stone, timber, or other materials, on
or from the land so taken; the land so taken otherwise than by the
consent of the owners, shall not exceed one hundred feet in width,
except for wood and water stations, unless where greater width is ne-
cessary for excavation, embankment, or depositing waste earth.

SEC. 1242. It may, also, take and hold additional real estate at its
water stations, for the purpose of constructing dams and forming
reservoirs of water to supply its engines. Such real estate shall, if
the owner requests it, be set apart in a square or rectangular shape,
including all the overflowed land, by the commissioners as hereafter
provided; but the owner of the land shall not be deprived of access to
the water or the use thereof in common with the company on his own
land. And the dwelling-house, outhouse, orchards, and gardens of
any person shall not be overflowed or otherwise injuriously affected by
any proceeding under this section.

SEC. 1243. Any such railway corporation may lay down pipes
through any land adjoining the track of the railway, not to a greater
distance than three-fourths of a mile therefrom, unless by consent of
the owners of the land through which the pipes may pass beyond that
distance, and maintain and repair such pipes, and thereby conduct
water for the supply of its engines from any running stream; and shall,
without unnecessary delay, after laying down or repairing such
appliances, any earth, gravel, stone, timber, or other materials, on
or from the land so taken; the land so taken otherwise than by the
consent of the owners, shall not exceed one hundred feet in width,
except for wood and water stations, unless where greater width is ne-
cessary for excavation, embankment, or depositing waste earth.

Under the statute a railroad company may
take and hold so much land for their right of
way, not exceeding one hundred feet in width,
as shall be necessary for the location, construc-
tion and convenient use of its road, irrespective
of whether such location be near a public high-
dway or not, by paying the damages when private
property is taken. Per MILLER, Ch. J., in The
C. R. & St. P. R. Co. v. Spafford, 41 Iowa, 299,
296.

A foreign corporation has no power to acquire
or possess land for a railroad right of way in
this state, and cannot therefore be made a party
to a proceeding for the assessment of damages for land appropriated for that purpose. Holbert

Where a foreign corporation is using, by suf-
fERENCE, the line of a domestic corporation, a
land owner is entitled to an injunction restrain-
ing it from the use of that portion of the line
running through his land until he shall have
been compensated for the appropriation of the
same for right of way. Id.

In procuring the right of way railroad com-
panies do not thereby acquire the right to divert
a stream of water from its natural channel to
the injury of the land owner. Stedghill v. The

While a railroad company cannot condemn
more than one hundred feet in width for right of
way, it is not necessary that it should locate
its track in the middle of the land condemned.

The fact that the company owns land adjacent
to that which it seeks to condemn will not re-
strict its right of condemnation. Id.

Where lands belonging to one party were in-
closed in common with those of another at the
time the railroad was constructed through it,
and subsequently a division fence was con-
structed and the company notified to construct a
cattle-guard thereat, which it failed to do; held,
1. That the company was liable for injury done
to the crops upon the land of the plaintiff by
cattle entering from the railway; and, 2. That
the measure of damages was the actual value
of the crops destroyed. Donald v. The St. L.,
K. C. & N. R'y Co., 44 Id., 158.

In an action against a railway company for
damages for killing stock, wherein it is alleged
that a gate was not provided with proper fasten-
ings, it was held that the jury should have been
allowed to consider whether or not the company
was negligent in the construction of the gate.
Hammond v. The C. & N. W. R'y Co., 43 Id.,
168.

The company would not be released from liabil-
ity by ignorance of the defect in the gate,
if in the exercise of reasonable care it would
have acquired knowledge of it. Id.

A defect in the original construction of the
gate would be presumed to be known by the de-
fendant, and plaintiff would not be required to
give notice to the defendant of its existence nor
to repair it even though it could be done at
small expense. Id.

Where a lane leading from the highway to
plaintiff's residence crossed the track of the
railroad, and at each end of the lane were gates,
which, with the inclosing fences, were main-
tained by him, his cow having been killed by
the cars on the private crossing, it was held that
the company was justified in assuming that he
preferred the open crossing, and that he could
not recover for the killing of the cow. Tyson v.
The K. & D. M. R. Co., 43 Id., 207.
pipes, cover the same so as to restore the surface of the land through which they may pass to its natural grade; and shall, as soon as practicable, replace any fence that it may be necessary to open in laying down or repairing such pipes; and the owner of the land through which the same may be laid, shall have a right to use the land through which such pipes pass in any manner so as not to interfere therewith; said pipes shall not be laid to any spring, nor be used so as to injuriously withdraw the water from any farm; provided, that such corporation shall be liable to the owner of any such lands for any damages occasioned by laying down, regulating, keeping open, or repairing such pipes, such damages to be recoverable from time to time as they may accrue in any ordinary action in any court of competent jurisdiction.

MANNER OF CONDEMNATION.

SEC. 1244. If the owner of any real estate, necessary to be taken for either of the purposes mentioned in the three preceding sections, refuse to grant the right of way, or other necessary interest in said real estate required for such purposes, or, if the owner and the corporation cannot agree upon the compensation to be paid for the same, the sheriff of the county in which said real estate may be situated, shall, upon the application of either party, appoint six disinterested freeholders of said county, not interested in a like question, who shall inspect said real estate and assess the damages which said owner will sustain by the appropriation of his land for the use of said corporation, and make report in writing to the sheriff of said county, and if said corporation shall, at any time before it enters upon said real estate for the purpose of constructing said railway, pay to said sheriff for the use of said owner, the sum so assessed and returned to him as aforesaid, it may construct and maintain its railway over and across such premises.

The proceedings under the statute for the condemnation of lands to the use of railroads, simply fix the price at which, upon actual payment, the company may take the right of way. A judgment assessing the amount of damages passes no title to the company before payment, and does not bind it to accept the lands and pay the amount assessed. Gear v. The Dubuque & S. C. R. R. Co., 20 Iowa, 523.

And where, in such a proceeding, a judgment is entered in the usual form of a judgment in an action for debt, it will be construed to have no greater force or effect than it would have if entered conformably to the statute authorizing the proceeding. Id.

In a proceeding to appropriate land for the right of way of a railroad already constructed, evidence of damages resulting from defective construction, or the like, is not admissible. While such damages may furnish a cause of action to recover the same in a suit therefor, they are not to be considered in assessing the compensation to be allowed the owner for the right of way. King v. The Iowea Midland R. R. Co., 94 Iowa, 408.

Nor, for the same reason, could the failure of the company for a time to erect cattle guards be considered in estimating damages in such a proceeding. Id.

In such a proceeding, evidence of the price at which the right of way was purchased through adjoining lands is not admissible, unless it be first shown that there is a uniformity of character of the lands thus brought in question. Id.

While the remedy provided by the statute for the assessment of damages sustained by a land owner in the taking of land for railroad right of way is exclusive of all other remedies for that purpose, it is not exclusive of an action of ejectment if his property has been taken by the railroad company without payment or tender of compensation. Daniels v. The C. & X. W. R. R. Co., 35 Id., 129.

A dedication of land for a railroad right of way cannot be established by mere occupancy alone. It must be shown that the occupancy or use was with the knowledge and acquiescence of the land owner for the full period fixed by
CHAP. 4.] TAKING PRIVATE PROPERTY.

SEC. 1245. The application to the sheriff shall be in writing, and the freeholders appointed shall be the commissioners to assess all damages to the owners of real estate in said county, and said corporation, or the owner of any land therein, may, at any time after their appointment, have the damages assessed in the manner herein prescribed by giving the other party five days notice thereof in writing, specifying therein the day and hour when such commissioners will meet.

...the statute for the limitation of real actions. Id; see also, Onstott v. Murray, 22 Id., 457; Manderschid v. The City of Dubuque, 29 Id., 79.

Knowledge of such use by an agent of the land owner, having merely a general oversight of the premises, would not be sufficient. Id.

A railroad company may abandon land condemned as a right of way under the statute, and such abandonment causes the land to revert to the original owner, but gives the company no claim to the damages that may have been awarded and paid into the hands of the sheriff. Hastings v. The B. & M. R. R. Co., 88 Id., 316.

When a railroad company abandons land condemned to its use for a right of way, all of its interest in the land disappears; and the abandonment is a good defense to any claim for additional damages upon appeal from the award of the sheriff's jury. Id.

An agreement in writing, executed by a land owner, to give a right of way to a railroad company upon its compliance with a certain condition, the agreement being placed in the hands of a third party, not an agent of the company, who returned it to the land owner after the company had failed of compliance, did not entitle it to the right of way without compensation. Hibbs v. The C. & S. W. R. R. Co., 39 Id., 340; see also, Conger v. The B. & S. W. R. R. Co., 41 Id., 419.

A railroad company which enters upon land and appropriates a right of way without proceedings to condemn, or contract with the owner, or tendering him compensation therefor, is a mere trespasser, and acquires no right to hold the land. Id.

An injunction will be granted to restrain the company and its lessees from operating the road, after an award of damages under the statute, until they are paid. Id.

Where a railroad company entered upon and appropriated land for right of way, without proceedings to condemn, and assess damages or grant from the owner, it was held in a proceeding subsequently instituted under the statute by the company to assess the damages, that the measure thereof was the value of the land at the time of its appropriation, with interest from that time. Daniels v. The C. I. & N. R. R. Co., 41 Id., 52.

A railway company appropriated a right of way without compensating the owner therefor, although damages were assessed: held, that ejectment would lie, but that execution for possession should not issue until the company had been granted a reasonable time, fixed by the court, in which to pay the assessed damages and interest thereon from the date of assessment, at the rate of six per cent. Conger v. The B. & S. W. R. R. Co., 41 Id., 419.

Where certain lots in a town, owned and used with other lots for purposes connected with the same business, and under which the property is taken, irrespective of the benefit which may result from the improvement, and the difference would be the measure of damages. Fleming v. The C. D. & M. R. R. Co., 34 Id., 353.

In ascertaining the depreciation in value of the premises, the immediate, and not the remote or contingent, consequences of the appropriation must alone be considered. Id. So, also, injuries that may result from unauthorized or unlawful acts, for which the company is liable in an action, are not to be considered. Id.

By the term "just compensation," in the eighteenth section of the first article of the constitution of 1846, are meant that the persons whose property is taken shall receive a fair equivalent, and be made whole. Suter v. The B. & M. P. Plank Road Co., 1 Id., 394; Henry v. The Dubuque & P. R. R. Co., 2 Id., 288.

In ascertaining what that compensation shall be, the fair market value of the premises over which the proposed improvement is to pass, and the land for the improvement, shall be first ascertained, and then the difference between the value of the premises in the condition in which they will be after the land for the improvement has been taken, irrespective of the benefit which may result from the improvement, and the difference will be the measure of compensation. Henry v. The D. & P. R. R. Co., 2 Id., 288.

Where the land was fenced, and by taking the right of way it is thrown open, and left in a manner unfenced, this fact should be taken into consideration in arriving at the depreciated value of the remaining premises. Id.

The term "damages," in the statute, has relation to the provisions of the constitution under which the property is taken, and is precisely synonymous with the phrase "just compensation" there used. Fleming v. The C. D. & M. R. R. Co., 34 Id., 353.

The right of way conferred by the statute upon a railroad company is the right of way peculiar to a railroad, and contemplates all that is necessary for the construction and maintenance of a railroad over the premises. Id.

The title to the timber standing on land taken...
Minor or insane owner. R. § 1246. Notice to non-resident owner. Ch. 62, §§ 2, 3 13 G. A.

Notice published. Same, § 3.


view the premises, which shall be served in the same manner as original notices.  

SEC. 1246. If the owner of any lands is a minor, insane or other person under guardianship, the guardian of such minor, insane or other person, may, under the direction of the circuit judge, agree and settle with said corporation for all damages by reason of the taking of such lands for any of the purposes aforesaid, and may give valid conveyances of such land.

SEC. 1247. If the owner of such lands is a non-resident of the county in which the same are situate, no demand of the right of way, or other purpose for which such lands are desired, shall be necessary, except the publication of a notice which may be in the following form:

NOTICE.—For the appropriation of lands for railway purposes. To (here name each person whose land is to be taken or affected) and all other persons having any interest in, or owning any of the following real estate (here describe the land by its congressional numbers in tracts not exceeding one-sixteenth of a section, or, if the land consists of lots in a town or city, by the numbers of the lot and block). You are hereby notified that the has located its railway over the above described real estate, and desires the right of way over the same, to consist of a strip or belt of land .... feet in width, through the center of which the center line of said railway will run, together with such other land as may be necessary for berms, waste banks and borrowing pits, and for wood and water stations (or desires the same for the purposes mentioned in sections twelve hundred and forty-two, and twelve hundred and forty-three of this chapter, as the case may be), and unless you proceed to have the damages to the same appraised on or before ....... day of ......., A. D., 18... (which time must be at least four weeks after the first publication of the notice), said company will proceed to have the same appraised on the .... day of .......(which must be at least eight weeks after the first publication of the notice), at which time you can appear before the appraisers that may be selected.

By ......... attorney, or ......... agent.

SEC. 1248. Said notice shall be published in some newspaper in the county, if there be one, if there is none, then in a newspaper published in the nearest county through which the proposed railway is to run, for at least eight successive weeks prior to the day fixed for the appraisement at the instance of the corporation.

SEC. 1249. At the time fixed in either aforesaid notices, the appraisement may be made and returned in tracts larger than forty acres, and all the lands appearing of record to belong to one person and lying in one tract, may be included in one appraisement and return, unless the agent or attorney of the corporation, or the commissioners, has actual...
knowledge that the tract does not belong wholly to the person in
whose name it appears of record; and in case of such knowledge, the
appraisement shall be made of the different parcels, as they are known
to be owned.

SEC. 1250. If it appears from the finding of the commissioners
that the dwelling-house, outhouse, orchard or garden, of the owner
of any land taken will be overflowed or otherwise injuriously affected
by any dam or reservoir to be constructed under section twelve hun-
dred and forty-two of this chapter, such dam shall not be erected until
the question of such overflowing or other injury has been determined
upon appeal in favor of the corporation.

SEC. 1251. In case of the death, absence, neglect or refusal, of any
of said freeholders to act as commissioners as aforesaid, the sheriff
shall summon other freeholders to complete the panel.

SEC. 1252. The corporation shall pay all the costs of the assess-
ment made by the commissioners and those occasioned by the appeal,
unless on the trial thereof a less amount of damages is awarded than
was allowed by the commissioners.1

SEC. 1253. The report of the commissioners, where the same has
not been appealed from, and the amount of damages assessed and costs
have been deposited with the sheriff, or, if an appeal is taken and the
amount of damages assessed on the trial thereof has been paid to the
sheriff, may be recorded in the record of deeds in the county where
the land is situate, and such record shall be presumptive evidence of
title in the corporation to the property so taken, and shall constitute
constructive notice of the rights of such corporation therein.

APPEALS.

SEC. 1254. Either party may appeal from such assessment of
damages to the circuit court within thirty days after the assessment
is made, by giving the adverse party, or, if such party is the corpora-
tion, its agent or attorney, and the sheriff, notice in writing that such
appeal has been taken; the sheriff shall thereupon file a certified copy
of so much of the appraisement as applies to the part appealed from,
and said court shall thereupon take jurisdiction thereof
and try and
dispose of the same as in actions by ordinary proceedings. The land
owner shall be plaintiff and the corporation defendant.2

SEC. 1255. An appeal shall not delay the prosecution of the work
upon said railway, if said corporation pays or deposits with the sheriff
the amount assessed by the commissioners; said sheriff shall not pay
such deposit over to the person entitled thereto after the service of
notice of an appeal, but shall retain the same until the determination
thereof.3

1 Where the corporation seeking to condemn
land, under chapter 4 of title X of the code,
appeals from the assessment of the commissioners
and the amount allowed to the land owners, on
appeal, is less than that awarded by the com-
missons, the court may, under the general
rules of law, direct a part of the costs to be
taxed to the corporation, notwithstanding the
provisions of this section. Jones et al. v. The
M. County Coal Co., 47 Iowa, 35.

2 An injunction will be granted to restrain a
railroad company from operating its road, after
an award of damages under the statute until
the damages are paid. Henry v. The D. & P.
R. Co., 10 Iowa, 540; Richards v. The D. M.
V. R. Co., 18 Id., 295; Hibbs v. The C. & S.
W. R. Co., 39 Id., 340; Conger v. The B. & S.
W. R. Co., 41 Id., 419; Holbert v. St. L., K.

Where the damages for a railroad right of
way are assessed jointly to two persons as owners
of the land, an appeal cannot be taken and

Where dwelling
house, garden,
or orchard is
affected.
Ch. 117, § 3, 12
G. A.

Takeman.
R. § 1319.

Costs: how
paid.
R. § 1317.
Ch. 219, § 13
G. A.

Commissioners
report may be
recorded.
Ch. 126, § 1, 13
G. A.

1 See Hibbs v. The C. & S. W. R. Co. 39
Iowa, 340.
When barred.

SEC. 1256. An acceptance by the land owner of the damages awarded by the commissioners shall bar his right to appeal.

SEC. 1257. On the trial of the appeal, no judgment shall be rendered except for costs; the amount of damages shall be ascertained and entered of record, and, if no money has been paid or deposited with the sheriff, the corporation shall pay the amount so ascertained, or deposit the same with the sheriff before entering upon the premises.

SEC. 1258. If, on the trial of the appeal, the damages awarded by the commissioners are increased, the corporation shall pay or deposit with the sheriff the whole amount of damages awarded before entering on, or, in any manner whatever, using or controlling the premises. And said sheriff, upon being furnished with a certified copy of such assessment, may remove said corporation, its agents, servants or contractors, from said premises unless the amount of the assessment is forthwith paid or deposited with him.

SEC. 1259. If the amount of the damages awarded by the commissioners is decreased on the trial of the appeal, the amount assessed on the trial of such appeal only shall be paid the land owners.

NON-USER.

By railway corporations of right of way.

SEC. 1260. [In any case where a railway, constructed in whole or in part, has ceased to be operated or used for more than five years, or in any case where the construction of a railway has been commenced by any corporation or person, and work on the same has ceased, and has not been in good faith resumed, for more than five years, and the same remains unfinished, or where any portion of such railway has not been operated for four years last past, and the rails and rolling stock have been wholly removed therefrom, it shall be deemed and taken that the corporation or person thus in default has abandoned all right and privilege over so much as remains unfinished, or from which the rails and rolling stock have been wholly removed, as aforesaid, in favor of any other corporation or person which may enter on such abandoned work, as provided in section 1261 of the code: provided, however, that if said road-bed or right of way, or any part thereof, shall not be used or operated for a period of eight years, or in any case where the construction of a railway has been commenced by any corporation or person, and work on the same has ceased and has not been in good faith resumed by any corporation or person for a period of eight years, the land and the title thereto shall revert to the owner of the section, subdivision, tract, or lot from which it was taken: and provided further, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to any railroad having a portion of its track laid with a wooden rail.]

SEC. 1261. In every such case of abandonment, any other corporation may enter upon such abandoned work, or any part thereof, and acquire the right of way over the same and the right to any unfinished work or grading found thereon and the title thereto, by proceeding in the manner provided, and conforming in all particulars as near as may be to the provisions of this chapter; but parties who have previously received compensation in any form for the right of way on

prosecuted by one of them without uniting the other therein, or making him a party thereto, by notice or otherwise. The C., R. I. & P. R. Co. v. Hurst, 30 Id., 73.

Upon appeal from assessment of damages by the sheriff's jury, the cause is to be heard upon its merits and not upon exceptions taken to the sheriff's jury as to their competency. The M. & M. R. Co. v. Roseau, 8 Id., 374; The B. & M. R. R. Co. v. Sinnamon, 9 Id., 293.
the line of such abandoned railway, which has not been refunded by them, shall not be permitted to recover the second time, but the value of such road-bed and right of way, excluding the work done thereon, when taken for a new company, shall be assessed to the former company or its legal representative.

CROSSING HIGHWAYS.

SEC. 1263. Any such corporation may raise or lower any turnpike, plank road, or other highway, for the purpose of having its railway [cross] over or under the same; and in such cases said corporation shall put such highway, as soon as may be, in as good repair and condition as before such alteration, [at such place of crossing].

SEC. 1264. If the supervisor, trustees, city council, or other person having jurisdiction over such highway require further or different repairs or alterations made thereon, or, if the same, in their opinion, is unsafe, they shall give notice thereof in writing to any agent or

By railways: rights and duty of.
R § 1291.
Amended by
Co. 47, 16 G. A.

Further repairs required by super­visors or council of cities: proceedings in
R. §§ 1322, 1323.

1 Under the right of way act of 1858 it was held that the legislature had conferred upon railroad companies the right to construct their roads over and upon the common highways and upon the streets of cities and towns, the consent of the council of the city or town through which the road passes being obtained, and that railroads constructed upon streets under such authority cannot be considered public nuisances. Milburn v. The City of Cedar Rapids et al., 12 Iowa, 346.

In The City of Clinton v. The C. R. & M. R. Co., 24 Iowa, 455, it was held that where the fee of the streets in a city is vested in the corporation in trust for the public, the legislature may authorize them to be used by a railroad company without the consent of the city.

It was fully settled prior to the code of 1873 that a railroad company had a right under section 1321 of the revision, subject to equitable and police regulations, to pass over a street in a city without consent of the owner, and without previous payment to the city of damages occasioned by such occupation. The Chicago N. & S. W. R. Co. v. The Mayor and Trustees, etc., of Necton, 36 Id., 299; Hine v. The K. & D. M. R. Co., 42 Id., 636; City of Clinton v. The C. R. & M. R. R. Co., 24 Id., 455; The City of Council Bluffs v. The Kansas C., St. J. & C. B. R. Co., 45 Id., 388; Ingraham, Kennedy & Day v. The C. D. & M. R. Co., 38 Id., 669; Milburn v. The City of Cedar Rapids et al., 12 Id., 246; The City of Clinton v. The C. & L. H. Ry Co., 37 Id., 61.

Where it was provided in an ordinance of the city of Des Moines "that the right to build and operate a railroad bridge on Market street over and across the Des Moines river in the city of Des Moines, is hereby granted to the D. V. R. R. Co., provided said company build or cause to be built a railroad bridge across said river within five years," it was held, that the right to build and operate the bridge being certain, it carried with it all the incidental rights and powers necessary to the efficacious enjoyment thereof, including the right to construct necessary and suitable approaches to the bridge, and that the construction of the bridge and approaches being thus authorized, the railroad company was not liable for consequential damages resulting there-from to the lot owner, in front of whose property an embankment had been thrown up in the proper construction of the bridge and approaches. Slatten v. The D. V. R. R. Co., 29 Id., 148.

In a case arising in Muscatine, where the city had granted the right of way for the construction of a railroad upon one of its streets, it was held that the owner of adjacent property has an interest in the street, entitling him to maintain an action against a railroad company for such a careless or unlawful appropriation thereof, or the location of its track thereon, as shall be injurious to his property. Codle v. The M. W. R. Co., 44 Id., 11; see, also, The State v. The D. & St. P. R. Co., 47 Id., 507.

The same doctrine is held in Park v. The C. & S. W. R. Co. et al., 48 Id., 636; and is followed in Frith v. The City of Dubuque and The C. D. & M. R. Co., 45 Id., 406. The last case, however, holds that the city which granted the railway company the right to use its streets does not thereby become liable for its obstruction to an adjacent owner.

An incorporated street railway has the same rights in respect to right of way as steam railways. Ingram, Kennedy & Day v. The C. D. & M. R. Co., 38 Id., 669; The City of Clinton v. The Clinton & Lyons Horse R'y Co., 37 Id., 61.

A railroad has the right under section 1262 of the code, subject to proper equitable control and police regulation, to pass over a street of a city without the consent of the city authorities. The State v. The D. & St. Paul R'y Co., 47 Id., 507. (Is this decision not inconsistent with section 464 of the code, which authorizes cities "to authorize or forbid the location and laying down of tracks for railway street railways on all streets, alleys and public places.")

The word "over" as used in the statute, is synonymous with the word "upon," and has the same meaning and effect. Id.
officer of the corporation, and if the parties are unable to agree respecting the same, either may apply by petition, setting out the facts, to the circuit court, or judge thereof, and such court or judge shall cause reasonable notice to be given the adverse party of the application; the petition shall be filed in the clerk's office, and may be answered as in other cases. The court shall determine the matter in a summary way and make the necessary orders in relation thereto, giving such corporation a reasonable time to comply therewith, and upon failure to do so, said court may enjoin the corporation from using so much of its road as interferes with any such highways, and the court may award costs in favor of the prevailing party.

Sec. 1264. Every such corporation, when employed in raising or lowering any highway, or in making any other alteration by means of which the same may be obstructed, shall provide and keep in good order suitable temporary ways to enable travelers to avoid or pass such obstructions.

Sec. 1265. Any such corporation may construct and carry its railway across, over, or under any railway, canal, or water-course, when it may be necessary in the construction of the same; and in such cases said corporation shall so construct its crossings as not unnecessarily to impede the travel, transportation, or navigation upon the railway, canal, or stream so crossed; said corporation shall be liable for the damages occasioned by any corporation or party injured by reason of said crossing.  

Sec. 1266. Every such corporation shall maintain and keep in good repair all bridges, with their abutments, which it may construct for the purpose of enabling its railway to pass over or under any turnpike, highway, canal, water-course, or other way.

Sec. 1267. Every such corporation shall be liable for all damages sustained by any person in consequence of any neglect of the provisions of this chapter.

Sec. 1268. When any person owns land on both sides of any railway, the corporation owning the same, shall, when requested so to do, make and keep in good repair one cattle guard and one causeway or other adequate means of crossing the same, at such reasonable place as may be designated by the owner.

Although a railroad company is authorized by law to construct its road over and across a public highway, yet it is not authorized to obstruct the same, but must, where the railroad crosses the highway, put it in good condition, and the company is liable in damages for neglecting to do so. Fleming v. The C. D. & M. R. Co., 34 Iowa, 353, 359.

The provisions of this section do not extend the liability of railroad companies to acts of those not their servants or agents. Callahan v. The B. & M. R. R. Co., 23 Iowa, 562.

Where a railroad company has provided a private crossing, and supplied the necessary gates and bars, it is held only to the reasonable exercise of reasonable diligence and care to keep them closed; and it is not responsible for any injury sustained by a third party, which is caused by the negligence of the person for whose benefit the crossing is made. Henderson v. The C., R. I. & P. R. Co., 30 Iowa, 329.

Where a railroad intervenes between one's residence and the highway, he is entitled to an adequate means of crossing the same. Gray v. The B. & M. R. R. Co., 37 Id., 119.

As to what constitutes an adequate crossing within the meaning of this section is a question of fact, largely depending on the nature and position of the crossing and other circumstances of the case. Id.

The conduct of a land owner, through whose land a railway passes, in forcibly opening the gates at a crossing which have been closed by the company, sufficiently indicates to the company his requirement that it should comply with the provisions of this section. Henderson v. The C., R. I. & P. R. R. Co., 43 Id., 620.

When the company has provided a private crossing and supplied the necessary gates, it is held only to the exercise of reasonable care to keep them closed, and it is not responsible for any injury to a third party, caused by the neg-
Sec. 1269. When any corporation or person desires to construct a canal, turnpike, graded, macadamized, or plank road, or a bridge, as a work of public utility, although for private profit, such corporation or person may take such private property as may be deemed necessary for right of way, not exceeding one hundred feet in width, by pursuing the course prescribed in this chapter, all the provisions of which are made applicable in similar cases.

Sec. 1270. Cities and incorporated towns may exercise the powers herein conferred for the purpose of taking private property for streets, alleys, and market house sites.

STATE MAY CONDEMN.

Sec. 1271. [Whenever, in the opinion of the governor, the public interest requires the taking of any real estate for the making or construction of any drains, sewers, yards, walls, buildings, or other improvements or conveniences for the use or benefit of the penitentiary, hospitals for the insane, or any other institutions of the state, upon or across lands being private property, the same proceedings may be had in the name of the state as provided in this chapter, and for that purpose the state shall be considered a person, and the proceedings shall be conducted by the district attorney of the district in which the land is situated whenever directed by the governor, or, the governor may appoint some other person for that purpose.]

Sec. 1272. Whenever the amount of the damages contemplated in the preceding section is finally determined, the sheriff or clerk, as the case may be, shall certify the amount thereof to the governor, who shall, by an order indorsed thereon, direct the payment of the same, and the auditor of state shall issue a warrant on the treasury for the amount, which shall be paid with any money not otherwise appropriated. When the money is paid to the sheriff or person entitled thereto, the state, through its proper agent or officer, may enter on the premises and construct the desired work.

(Chapter 34, Laws of 1874.)

ESTABLISHMENT OF PUBLIC WAYS TO MINES AND STONE QUARIES.

An Act authorizing the establishment of public ways to lands having stone and mineral thereon. [Additional to Code, title IX, chapter, 4, relating to “Taking private property for works of internal improvement.”]

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That any person, copartnership, joint stock association, or corporation, owning, leasing, or possessing any lands having thereon or thereunder any coal, stone, lead, or other mineral, may have established over the land of another a public way from any stone quarry, coal, lead, or other mine, to any railway or highway, not exceeding (except by the consent of the owner of the land to be taken) fifty feet

licensure of the person for whose benefit the crossing is provided. Id.

A railroad company whose road runs through the land of a person owning land on both sides of the road is only required to provide a crossing for such owner when he shall require it for his accommodation. Henderson v. The C., R. I. & P. R. R. Co., 43 Id., 216, 220.
in width. When said road shall be constructed, it shall, when passing through inclosed lands, be fenced on both sides by the person or corporation causing said road to be established.

Sec. 2. If the owner of any real estate, necessary to be taken for the purposes mentioned in this act, refuse to grant the right of way, or if such owner and the person, partnership, joint stock association, or corporation seeking to have such way established, cannot agree upon the compensation to be paid for the same, the sheriff of the county in which said real estate may be situated shall, upon the application of either party, appoint six disinterested freeholders of the county, not interested in a like question, who shall inspect said real estate, and assess the damage which said owner will sustain by the appropriation of said land for such public way, and make and report in writing to the sheriff of said county, and if the applicant for such public way shall at any time before entering upon said real estate, for the purpose of constructing such way, pay to said sheriff, for the use of said owner, the sum so assessed and returned to him, as aforesaid, said highway may be at once constructed and maintained over and across said premises.

Sec. 3. In proceeding under this act, the application to the sheriff, the duty of commissioners, the time and manner of assessing the damages, the giving of notice thereof to residents and non-residents, the power of guardians to settle and convey, the making and returning of appraisement, the selection of talesmen, the payment of the costs of assessment, the report of the commissioners, the recording thereof, the right of appeal, the proceedings relating thereto, the result of non-user, the rights and duties as to other highways, are and shall be the same as provided in the sections of the code numbered twelve hundred and forty-five to and including twelve hundred and sixty-eight, and the provisions of all of said sections, so far as applicable, are declared to be a part of this act, except that the report of the commissioners, and record thereof, shall confer no title to the applicant for the land taken for the highway, but shall be presumptive evidence of the establishment of such way.

Sec. 4. Any owner, lessee, or possessor of lands having coal, stone, lead, or other mineral thereon, who has paid the damages assessed for highways established under this act, may construct, use, and maintain a railway on such way, for the purpose of reaching and operating any quarry or mine on such land and of transporting the products thereof to market. In the giving of the notices required by this act, the applicant shall state whether a railway is to be constructed and maintained on the way sought to be established; and if it be so stated the jury shall consider that fact in the assessment of damages.\(^p\)

(Took effect by publication in newspapers, March 29, 1874.)

\(^p\) While any individual or corporation owning coal lands or stone quarries, may condemn a right of way thereto over the lands of another under this chapter of the statute, yet the way so condemned must be a public one, and if a road be constructed thereon its use must be open to the owners of other mines and quarries upon the payment of proper compensation therefor.

*Jones et al. v. The Mahaska County Coal Co., 47 Iowa, 35.*
(Chapter 35, Laws of 1874.)

AN ACT in relation to riparian owners on the Mississippi and Missouri rivers.

**SECTION 1.** Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That all owners and lessees of lands, or lots, situate upon the Iowa banks of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, upon which property there is now, or may hereafter be carried on any business which is in any way connected with the navigation of said rivers, or to which the said navigation is a proper or convenient adjunct, are hereby authorized to construct and maintain, in front of their said property, piers, cribs, booms, and other proper and convenient erections and devices for the use of their respective pursuits and the protection and harbor of rafts, logs, floats, and other water craft: provided, that the same present no material or unreasonable obstruction to the navigation of the stream, or to a similar use of adjoining property.

**SEC. 2.** It shall not be lawful for any person or corporation to construct or operate any railroad or other obstruction between such lots or lands and either of said rivers, or upon the shore or margin thereof, unless the injury and damage to such owners occasioned thereby shall be first ascertained and compensated in the manner provided by chapter 4, title X, of the code.

Approved March 18, 1874.

(Chapter 181, Laws of 1880.)

AN ACT defining the rights and liabilities of hotel, inn and eating-house keepers.

**SECTION 1.** Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That all keepers of hotels, inns and eating-houses who shall keep therein a good and sufficient vault or iron safe for the deposit of moneys, jewels and other valuables, and also provide a safe and commodious place therein for the baggage, clothing and other property belonging to their guests and patrons, and shall keep posted up in a conspicuous place in the office or other public room, and in the guests apartments therein, printed notices stating that such places for safe deposit are so provided for the use and accommodation of the inmates thereof, shall not be held liable for the loss of any money, jewels, valuables, baggage or other property not deposited with them for safekeeping, unless such loss shall occur through the fault or negligence of the keepers keeping such safes.

The fact that the railroad company appropriated a right of way over an embankment, between the mainland and a crib which the plaintiff had no right to erect, would not deprive him of the right to damages for the right of way appropriated. *Id.*

The grant of authority to the railroad corporation, by the city of Davenport, to construct its road over the premises in question, held, not to impair the right of the riparian owner to damages. *Id.*
of such landlord, keeper, or their agents, servants or employes. *Provided*, that nothing herein contained shall apply to such reasonable amount of money nor to such jewels, baggage, valuables or other property as is usual, fit and proper for any such guests to have and retain in their apartments or about their persons.

SEC. 2. That all hotel, inn or eating-house keepers shall have a lien upon, and may take and retain possession of, all baggage and other property belonging to or under control of their guests which may be in such hotel, inn or eating-house, for the value of their accomodations and keep, and for all money paid for or advanced to, and for such extras and other things as shall be furnished such guest, and such property so retained shall not be exempt from attachment or execution to the amount of the proper and reasonable charges of such hotel, inn or eating-house keeper against such guest and the costs of enforcing the lien thereon.

Approved, March 26, 1880.

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CHAPTER 5.

OF RAILROADS.

ORGANIZATION.

SECTION 1273. Any corporation organized under the laws of this state for the purpose of constructing and operating a railway, may, with the assent of two-thirds of all the stockholders in interest, change the corporate name thereof. But no change in the name of any such corporation shall be deemed complete until the president and secretary thereof shall file in the office of the secretary of state, a statement, under oath, showing the assent of the stockholders to such change, and the new name adopted, and a certified copy of the proceedings had by the corporation and stockholders in relation thereto as the same appears in the records thereof; from the time of such filing, the corporation by its new name shall be entitled to all the rights, powers, and franchises that it possessed under the old name, and by the new name shall be liable upon all contracts and obligations of every kind and description entered into by or binding upon such corporation by or under its old name to the same extent and manner as if no change in the name of such corporation had been made.

SEC. 1274. The secretary of state shall immediately record in the proper book in his office the matters filed under the preceding section, and make intelligible references to the record of the articles of incorporation as originally recorded.

SEC. 1275. Any such corporation may join, intersect, and unite its railway with the railway of any other corporation at such point on the boundary line of this state as may be agreed upon by such corporations. And with the assent of three-fourths in interest of all the stockholders, may, by purchase or sale, or otherwise, merge and consolidate the stock, property, franchises, and liabilities of such corporations, making the same one joint stock corporation upon such terms as may be agreed upon not in conflict with the laws of this state.
Section 1276. Any such corporation which has or may construct its railway so as to meet or connect with any other railway in an adjoining state at the boundary line of this state, shall have power to make such contracts and agreements with the corporations controlling such railways in an adjoining state, for the transportation of freight and passengers, or for the use of its railway by such foreign corporation, as the board of directors may see proper.

Section 1277. Any such corporation organized for the purpose of constructing a railway from a point within the state may construct or extend the same into or through any other state under such regulations as may be prescribed by the laws of such state; and the rights and privileges of such corporation over said extension in the construction and use thereof, and in controlling and applying the assets, shall be the same as if its railway was constructed wholly within this state.

Section 1278. All the duties and liabilities imposed upon corporations owning or operating railways by this chapter, shall apply to all lessees or other persons owning or operating such railways as fully as if they were expressly named herein, and any action which might be brought, or penalty enforced, against any such corporation by virtue of any provision of this chapter, may be brought or enforced against such lessees or other persons.

Section 1279. The offices of secretary and treasurer, or assistant treasurer and general superintendent, of every railway corporation organized under the laws of this state, shall be kept where the principal place of business of such corporation is to be, in which offices the original record, stock, and transfer books, and all the original papers and vouchers of such corporation shall be kept; and such treasurer or assistant treasurer shall keep a record of the financial condition of the corporation which may be inspected at all reasonable hours by any stockholder, or any committee appointed by the general assembly. Such corporation may keep in any other state a transfer office, in which may be kept a duplicate transfer book; but no transfer of shares of stock shall be legal or binding until the same is entered in the transfer book kept in this state. The secretary and treasurer, or assistant treasurer and general superintendent aforesaid, shall reside in this state.

Section 1280. Every such corporation shall, annually, under the oath of the president, in the month of January, make a full report of the condition of its affairs to the secretary of state, and shall have the same published in some newspaper printed in the place of its general business office, showing the amount of the capital stock of such corporation, and the amount paid thereon, the amount of bonds issued, and how secured, and all other indebtedness; the length of such railway when completed, and how much is built and in use; the number of acres of land donated or granted to them; by whom, and what disposition has been made of said grants or donations; the gross amount of receipts and how disbursed; the net amount of profit and the dividends made, with such other facts as may be necessary to a full state


The requirement of the statute that every railroad shall construct cattle guards wherever its track enters or leaves any improved land applies equally to the lessee of the corporation owning the road. Downing v. The C., R. I. & P. R. Co., 43 Id., 96.
RAILROADS. [Title X.

District or circuit court may by order compel report to be filed. Same, § 4.

Same; examination ordered. Same, §§ 5, 9.

Section 1281. In case any such corporation shall neglect to make such report as required in the preceding section, any stockholder may file his petition in the district or circuit court in the county where the principal business office is kept, stating that said report has not been made, and praying that an order may issue against the corporation commanding it to make said report; said petition shall be under oath and filed at least ten days before the next term of the district or circuit court in said county, and notice thereof shall be given such corporation for the same length of time, and in the same manner as is now required to be given in other suits in the district or circuit court, and upon the filing of such petition, the clerk shall issue such order and make the same returnable at the next term of the district or circuit court in said county, and costs shall be recoverable by either party as in ordinary actions.

Section 1282. If it appears such report has not been filed, the court shall, during the term, appoint three disinterested and competent persons near the place of the general business office of the corporation as an investigating committee, who shall examine into its affairs and report at as early a day as practicable its condition, in manner and form as prescribed in section twelve hundred and eighty of this chapter; one copy of said report to be filed in the office of the clerk of the district court of the county where the proceedings are had, and one copy to be filed in the office of the secretary of state. The compensation for the services of such committee shall be paid by the corporation thus investigated, but it shall not exceed three dollars per day and mileage at the rate of ten cents per mile, counting one way.

Section 1283. Any such corporation shall have power to issue its bonds for the construction and equipment of its railway, in sums not less than fifty dollars, payable to bearer or otherwise, and bearing interest at a rate not exceeding ten per cent per annum, and make the same convertible into stock, and may sell the same at such rates or prices as is deemed proper; if such bonds are sold below the par value thereof, they shall, nevertheless, be valid and binding, and no plea of usury shall be allowed such corporation in any action or proceeding brought to enforce the collection of said bonds; such corporation may also secure the payment of said bonds by executing mortgages or deeds of trust of the whole or any part of its property and franchises.

Section 1284. Said mortgages or deeds of trust, may, by their terms, include and cover, not only the property of the corporation making them at the time of their date, but property both real and personal which may thereafter be acquired, and shall be as valid and effectual for that purpose as if the property were in possession at the time of the execution thereof.

Section 1285. Said mortgages or deeds of trust shall be executed in such manner as the articles of incorporation or by-laws of the corporation may provide, and shall be recorded in the office of the recorder of each county through which the railway of the corporation may run, or in which any property mortgaged or conveyed by such deeds of trust may be situated, and shall be notice to all the world of the rights of all parties under the same, and for this purpose, and to
secure the rights of mortgagees or parties interested under deeds of trust so executed and recorded, the rolling stock and personal property of the company properly belonging to the road and appertaining thereto, shall be deemed a part of the road, and said mortgages and deeds so recorded, shall have the same effect both as to notice and otherwise, as to the personal, as to the real estate covered by them.

Sec. 1286. Any such corporation, with the assent of two-thirds of all the stockholders in interest, may issue in payment of debts, preferred stock, not exceeding ten thousand dollars for each mile of railway constructed, which stock shall be entitled to such dividends as the directors of the corporation may determine, not exceeding eight per cent per annum, if the same is earned in any one year after payment of all interest on the bonds of the corporation before any dividend is made to the common stock.

Sec. 1287. Such preferred stock, and any income or mortgage bond of the corporation, shall, at the option of the holder, be convertible into common stock in such manner and on such terms as the board of directors thereof may prescribe; but the aggregate amount of the common and preferred stock shall not exceed the total amount of stock which the corporation may be by law, or the articles of incorporation thereof, authorized to issue.

(Chapter 20, Laws of 1874.)

Preferred Stock in Railways.

An Act authorizing railway corporations to issue preferred stock for its bonded indebtedness. [Amendatory of Code, title X, chapter 5, "Of railways."]

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That any railway corporation which has no surplus, after paying its running expenses, with which to pay the interest on its bonded indebtedness, with the assent of its bondholders, in addition to the right conferred by section 1286 of the code, may, with the assent of two-thirds of its stockholders, issue its preferred [stock], at par, to an amount equal to and not exceeding its bonded indebtedness, in exchange for its said bonded indebtedness. The said stock shall be entitled to such dividends from its net profits as the directors of the corporation may determine, not exceeding eight per cent per annum, if the same is earned in any one year, after payment of all interest on the indebtedness of the corporation, before any dividend is made to the common stock.

Approved March 14, 1874.
(Took effect by publication in newspapers, March 22, 1874.)

Of the Track.

Sec. 1288. Every corporation constructing or operating a railway, shall make proper cattle guards where the same enters or leaves any improved or fenced land, and construct at all points where such railway crosses any public highway, good, sufficient, and safe crossings and cattle guards, and erect at such points at a sufficient elevation from such highway to admit of free passage of vehicles of every kind,
railroads. [title x.]

a sign, with large and distinct letters placed thereon, to give notice of the proximity of the railway and warn persons of the necessity of looking out for the cars; and any railway company neglecting or refusing to comply with the provisions of this section, shall be liable for all damages sustained by reason of such neglect and refusal, and in order for the injured party to recover it shall only be necessary for him to prove such neglect or refusal.*

sec. 1289. Any corporation operating a railway, that fails to fence the same against live stock running at large at all points where such right to fence exists, shall be liable to the owner of any such stock injured or killed by reason of the want of such fence for the value of the property or damage caused, unless the same was occasioned by the willful act of the owner or his agent. And, in order to recover, it shall only be necessary for the owner to prove the injury or destruction of his property; and if such corporation neglects to pay the value of or damage done to any such stock within thirty days after notice in writing, accompanied by an affidavit of such injury of destruction, has been served on any officer, station or ticket-agent employed in the management of the business of the corporation in the county where the injury complained of was committed, such owner shall be entitled to recover double the value of the stock killed or damages caused thereto; provided, that no law of this state, nor any local or police re-

* Under the revision the omission of a railroad company to erect a sign-board at a highway crossing to warn persons approaching, as required in this section, does not render the company absolutely liable for injuries to persons or property while attempting to cross the track at such point. Evidence of omission merely establishes the negligence of the company, and, if it appears that the plaintiff's negligence contributed to the injury, he cannot recover. Dodge v. C. R. & M. R. Co., 34 Iowa, 376. But under this section of the code it has been held that the failure or refusal of the company to erect the required sign-board renders it absolutely liable for an injury occurring at a highway crossing. Payne v. The C. R. I. & P. R. Co., 44 Id., 236.

It has since been held that the failure to erect a sign at a crossing renders a railroad company liable only for damages sustained by the neglect or refusal to erect the sign, and does not release a party seeking to recover from the necessity of due care on his part. Lang v. The Holiday Creek R. and Coal Mining Co., 49 Id., 468. Every corporation, owning or operating a railway is required to construct crossings at all points where its road intersects a public highway, and it is liable for all injuries resulting from a neglect of this duty. Party v. The C. R. I. & P. R. Co., 42 Id., 234.

So, also, railways are required to repair and keep in safe condition for travel, the crossings which the statute requires them to construct, although this requirement does not relieve the road districts of the duty of maintaining the highway in good condition. Id.

The embankment which is constructed as a necessary approach to the railway track is, in legal contemplation, a part of the crossing. Id. Any railway company claiming to be exempt from the provisions of the statute imposing this duty, has the burden to establish by affirmative proof the facts upon which such exemption is based. Id.

In an action against a railroad company for injuries resulting from a defective cattle-guard, evidence that another cattle-guard, constructed like the one in controversy, had proved sufficient was properly rejected. Downing v. The C. R. I. & P. R. Co., 43 Id., 96.

While it is the duty of the injured party to use all reasonable care to protect his property, he would not be allowed to go upon the railway to repair the cattle-guard, or be required to fence the road. Id.

The statute requires railroad companies to construct cattle-guards wherever their tracks enter or leave any improved land, and they are liable for injuries resulting from a failure to do so. Id.

And this is so where the railroad passes through fences dividing the lands of the same owner, as well as those constituting the boundaries between different owners. Smith v. The C. C. & D. R. Co., 38 Id., 518.

The rights of a party injured at a railway crossing of a public highway were determined by the statute in force at the time of the injury, and he can derive no advantage from a subsequent statute enlarging the liability of a railroad company, though enacted prior to the commencement of his action. Payne v. The C. R. I. & P. R. Co., 44 Id., 236.

The rights of a traveler upon the highway and a railroad company are equal at a crossing, but a traveler approaching a crossing must yield the right of way to the train drawing near. Black v. The B. C. R. & Min. R. Co. 38 Id., 515.
regulations of any county, township, city, or town, regulating the restraint of domestic animals, or, in relation to the fences of farmers or land owners, shall be applicable to railway tracks, unless so specifically stated in the law or regulation. The operating of trains upon depot grounds necessarily used by the company and public, where no such fence is built, at a greater rate of speed than eight miles per hour, shall be deemed negligence and render the company liable under this section.

And provided further, that any corporation operating a railway shall be liable for all damages by fire that is set out or caused by operating of any such railway, and such damage may be recovered by the party damaged in the same manner as set forth in this section in regard to stock, except to double damages. ¹

¹ This section is not inconsistent with section 6, article 1, of the state constitution. The legislature has the power to fix the consequences attending the failure of a railroad company to pay the simple or actual value of property destroyed or injured as contemplated in the statute.

Jones v. The G. & C. U. R. Co., 16 Iowa, 6. Under this section of the statute if a railroad company fails to fence its road, where it has the right to fence, it is liable for stock injured or killed by reason of the want of such fence, unless the injury is occasioned by the willful act of the owner. Russell v. Hanley, 20 Id., 219; Jeuta v. The G. & C. U. R. Co., 16 Id., 6; McCool v. The Same, 17 Id., 461; Koons v. The C. & N. W. R'y Co., 23 Id., 493; Spence v. The Same, 25 Id., 139; Stewart v. The Same, 27 Id., 282; Helphrey v. The C. & R. I. R. Co., 29 Id., 450; Andre v. The C. & N. W. R'y Co., 30 Id., 107; Soward v. The Same, Id., 551; Stewart v. The B. & M. R. R. Co., 32 Id., 561; Davis v. The C., R. I. & P. R. Co., 40 Id., 292; McCormick v. The Same, 41 Id., 193; Davis v. The B. & M. R. R. Co., 26 Id., 549; Brandt v. The C., R. I. & P. R. R. Co., Id., 114; Treadway v. The S. C. & St. P. R. Co., 43 Id., 527.

As to third persons, it is the duty of railroad companies not only to fence their roads but to keep gates at private crossings in repair and closed; but where a road is properly fenced and the company uses the necessary care and caution in keeping it up or in good condition, and it is thrown and left down or open by the act of a third person, without the fault of the company, the liability for the injury is upon the party thus throwing down or leaving open the fence, and not upon the railroad company. Russell v. Hanley, 20 Id., 219.

The company will be liable for stock killed or injured on its track on account of its failure to keep the fences in repair which it has erected along the line of its road, but, before such liability will attach, the company must have knowledge, either actual or implied, that the fence was out of repair, and a reasonable time thereafter to put it in proper condition. This rule applies where gates or bars have been left open by third persons. Aglenworth v. The C., R. I. & P. R. Co., 30 Id., 459; Davis v. Same, 40 Id., 292; Perry v. The D. S. W. R. Co., 36 Id., 102; McCormick v. The C., R. I. & P. R. Co., 41 Id., 193; Lemon v. The C. & N. W. R'y Co., 32 Id., 151; Bartlett v. The D. & S. C. R. Co., 20 Id., 185; Hammond v. The C. & N. W. R'y Co., 43 Id., 168.

This section is not a penal statute, nor is the double damages therein provided for a statute penalty within the meaning of the statute of limitations (code, sec. 2526, sub. 1) and the action is, therefore, not barred in two years, but may be brought at any time within five years from the time of the injury. Koons v. The C., & N. W. R'y Co., 25 Id., 493.

Under this section, a railroad company is liable for swine killed upon its track, while running at large, at a point where it has the right to fence its road and neglects to do so, although swine may be prohibited from running at large by vote of the electors of the county where the injury occurs, unless the injury was caused by the willful act of the owner or his agent. Spence v. The C. & N. W. R'y Co., 25 Id., 139; Stewart v. Same, 27 Id., 282.

So, also, the company will be liable under similar circumstances for the killing of a bull while running at large. The permitting a bull to run at large by the owner does not constitute a willful act within the meaning of the statute, relieving the company from liability. Stewart v. The B. & M. R. R. Co., 32 Id., 561. But, see, Pearson v. The M. & St. P. R. Co., 45 Id., 497.

This section in so far as it provides that if a railroad company fails to fence its road again, it will be liable for stock killed or injured, does not extend or apply to depot grounds; and, in the absence of negligence, the company will not be liable for injuries to stock thereon. Davis v. The B. & M. R. R. Co., 39 Id., 549.

The absolute liability of the company does not attach at all places where it has the abstract right to fence, but only where, in the particular case, it is fit, proper and suitable that a fence should be built. Id. To the same effect are Packard v. The Ill., Central R. Co., 30 Id., 474; Durand v. The C. & N. W. R'y Co., 26 Id., 599; Comstock v. The D. V. R. Co., 32 Id., 375; Smith v. The C., R. I. & P. R. Co., 34 Id., 22.
Railway crossings near shore of Mississippi river.

Sec. 1290. Whenever it becomes necessary in the construction of any railway to cross any other railway near the shore of the Mississippi river, each shall be so constructed and maintained at the point of crossing so that the respective road-beds thereof shall be above high water in such river. But where such crossings occur within the limits of cities containing six thousand inhabitants as shown by the last preceding census, the city council of such cities may establish the grade at such crossings.

506; Latta v. The B. C. R. & M. R. Co., 38 Id., 250.

The company is not absolutely liable for stock injured or killed upon street or highway crossings, but only where it fails to exercise ordinary and reasonable care. Davis v. The B. & M. R. R. Co., 26 Id., 549; Rogers v. The C. & N. W. R'y Co., id., 558.

In order for a railroad company to protect itself from absolute liability for injuries to stock on highway crossings, its fences should be built to, and its cattle guards erected at, the crossing. Andre v. The C. & N. W. R'y Co., 30 Id., 107.

Where the outer line of a railroad and that of a highway running parallel with each other, intersected several hundred feet before the highway crossed the track of the railroad, the company were held liable for stock killed on the track between cattle guards which were erected at the points where the right of way of the railroad and the highway intersected and where the highway crossed the track and to which the company had erected fences. Id.

A railroad company is not absolutely liable under this section for stock killed at the crossing of a road, used and traveled by the public as a highway, though the route thus traveled was in fact outside of the survey or line of the highway as legally established. Soward v. The C. & N. W. R'y Co., 33 Id., 386.

Where stock has been injured through the negligence of a railroad company, it is the duty of the company to take proper care of the injured animals, and, failing to do so, the owner is justified in taking proper care of them, for which he may recover a reasonable compensation from the company. Pinch v. The Central R. Co., 42 Id., 303.

That the owner of stock permits it to run at large in the vicinity of a railway crossing which he knows to be dangerous, does not constitute negligence which will defeat his recovery for injuries to his stock caused by the negligence of the railway company. Kuhn v. The C. R. I. & P. R. Co., 42 Id., 430.

The owner of stock has the right to expect that the railway company will exercise ordinary care to prevent injury to his property, both in the construction of its crossings and in the operation of its trains; and it is proper for the jury to be instructed that if a crossing is more than ordinarily dangerous they should consider that circumstance in determining whether the company used reasonable care in the operation of its train when the injury occurred. Id.

But a railroad company is not authorized to diminish the speed of a train for the sake of avoiding injury to stock, if by so doing it augments the danger to passengers. There is no such thing as a "reasonable" increase of danger to passengers. Sandham v. The C. R. I. & P. R. Co., 38 Id., 88.

The owner of land adjacent to a railroad, who has agreed with the railroad company to erect and maintain fences between his property and the railroad, cannot recover for injuries to stock caused by the want of fence or defects therein. Semble, that his tenants would likewise be stopped to claim indemnity for losses thus resulting. Warren v. The R. & D. M. R. Co., 41 Id., 484.

Such a contract between the land owner and the company does not release the latter from its liability to other persons than such owner, although it may look to him for indemnity for losses caused by his failure to construct or repair the fence. Id.

In an action to recover damages for killing stock the objection that the petition fails to set out the notice served upon the railroad company should be raised by demurrer, and if not so raised, will be regarded as waived. McKinley v. The C. R. I. & P. R. Co., 47 Id., 76.

Under section 1289 above, railway companies are liable for all stock killed or injured on depot grounds by trains running at a greater rate of speed than eight miles an hour. Monahan v. The Krolloch & Des M. R'y Co., 45 Id., 323.

This provision, however, imposes no restriction upon the rate of speed of trains outside of the limits of depot grounds, and the liability of a railway company for stock killed just beyond such limits is not affected by the fact that the train was running faster than eight miles an hour. Id.

In the absence of statutory limitation upon the rate or speed of railway trains, no conceivable rate is evidence of negligence per se. Monkery v. The C. B. & Q. R. Co., 49 Id., 355.

The provision of this section limiting the speed of trains on depot grounds is a new provision in the law, enacted as part of the code, and has no application to cases arising prior to the taking effect of the code. Id.

A railroad company is not liable under this section for cattle killed on its track unless they are running at large at the time of the injury. Smith v. The C. R. I. & P. R. Co., 34 Id., 96.

They are "running at large" within the meaning of the statute when they have escaped from the inclosure of their owner, through which
SEC. 1291. In all cases where taxes have been voted under chapter forty-eight, of twelfth general assembly, or chapter one hundred and two of thirteenth general assembly, to aid in the construction of any railway, or where said tax has been transferred under chapter eighty-one of the fourteenth general assembly, and said tax has been voted or transferred under any condition or contract with the railway company which the township may desire to have changed or modified, said township is hereby authorized upon agreement of its trustees with the railway company constructing said proposed railway, to submit to a vote of the electors of the township, the question whether the conditions or contract under which said tax was voted or transferred, shall be changed or modified, and said trustees, upon petition of one-third of the legal voters of the township, as shown by the vote cast at the last general election, asking such change or modification, shall order an election, submitting the agreement to the electors, at a special election called therefor; said election to be conducted in all respects as to notice

the road runs, by reason of the company failing to maintain a sufficient fence along its road at that point. Hinman v. The C. R. I. & P. R. Co., 38 Iowa, 491; Ferron v. Dubuque & S. W. Ry Co., 22 Id., 528; Swift v. The N. Mo. R. Co., 29 Id., 243; Hammond v. The C. & N. W. Ry Co., 43 Id., 183.

But if cattle, while being driven, in charge of the owner or his servant, escape or run on the track and are injured the company is not liable. They are not "running at large" within the meaning of this provision of the statute. Smith v. The C. R. I. & P. R. Co., 34 Id., 96.

In an action for damages against a railway company for injuries to growing crops in consequence of a failure to construct cattle guards, the measure of recovery is the market value of the crops when matured, less the expense of fitting them for the market, and diminished by whatever the value of the portion saved, if any, may be. Smith v. The C. & D. R. Co., 38 Id., 518.

And in such case the owner will be entitled to recover a reasonable compensation for time and labor necessarily expended in efforts to save his crops from destruction; and he is not bound to exercise extraordinary diligence to save his crops, even though that might be successful; whether he is negligent or not in this respect is a question of fact for the jury. Id.

To render a railroad company liable for double the value of stock killed on its track under this section, it must be served with a written notice of the killing or injury, accompanied by the original affidavit therein provided for. The leaving of a copy of the affidavit with the notice is not a compliance with the statute. McNaught v. The C. & N. W. Ry Co., 30 Id., 336; Cole v. The Same, 36 Id., 311; Campbell v. The C. R. I. & P. R. Co., 39 Id., 324.

It is not essential to the recovery of double damages that the affidavit be made by the owner of the stock injured. It may be made by any one cognizant of the fact. Henderson v. The St. L. R. & N. R. Co., 35 Id., 381.

Prior to the Code of 1873, to render a railroad company liable for damages on account of fire resulting from sparks emitted from one of its engines, the negligence of the company in the premises must be shown either directly or by circumstances tending to establish, such as the absence of a spark arrester, the use of an excessive amount of steam, an unlawful rate of speed, or the like. The mere fact that the fire was caused by the sparks does not make a prima facie case against the company. Gandy v. The C. & N. W. R. Co., 30 Id., 420; Garrett v. The Same, 36 Id., 121.

But, as in the nature of the case, the plaintiff must labor under difficulties in making proof of negligence it may be established by circumstances bearing more or less directly on the case, which might not be satisfactory in other cases free from difficulty and open to clearer proofs. Id.

The decision in Kessee v. The C. & N. W. R. Co., 30 Iowa, is not applicable to the subject, since the enactment of the code.

The proviso of section 1289, rendering railway companies absolutely liable for all damages by fire, caused by the operation of their roads, is not in conflict with the state constitution. Boschmacker v. The Mil. & St. Paul Ry Co., 41 Id., 297.

It will not, in an action for such damages, be presumed that injuries by fire to fences and timber a mile from the railway were considered in estimating the damages for the right of way. Id.

The service of a written notice is not necessary to the validity of a claim for damages for losses by fire; such notice is only necessary when double damages are sought to be recovered. Id.

This section providing that railway companies “shall be liable for all damage by fire that is set out or caused by the operation” of their roads, does not create any absolute liability, but makes the fact of an injury so occurring only prima facie evidence of negligence, which may be rebutted by proof of freedom from negligence. Small v. The C. R. I. & P. R. Co., 50 Iowa, 383. Beck, Cr. J. and D. X. J., dissenting. Approved and followed in Slosson v. The C. R. I. & P. R. Co., 51 Id., 294.
and manner of holding, as the election at which the tax was originally voted.

OF THE OPERATION.

SEC. 1292. [Any railway corporation operating a railway in this state, intersecting or crossing any other line of railway, of the same gauge, operated by any other company, shall, by means of a Y, or other suitable or proper means, be made to connect with such other railway so intersected or crossed, and railway companies where railroads shall be so connected shall draw over their respective roads the cars of such connecting railway; and also those of any other railway or railways connected with said roads made to connect as aforesaid, and also the cars of all transportation companies or persons, at reasonable terms, and for a compensation not exceeding their ordinary rates.]

SEC. 1293. [When such corporations are unable to agree upon terms of connection and rates of transportation, either or any person interested in having such construction made, may make application to the district or circuit court in any county in which said connection may be desired or located, or to the judge of said courts, if in vacation, after ten days' notice in writing to the companies. After hearing the parties, or on default, the said judge shall appoint three disinterested persons, being presidents or superintendents of railways, or experts in railway business, without regard to their place of residence, as commissioners, to determine the terms of connection, and rules and regulations necessary thereto. Provided, that the rates so fixed by the said commission for freights offered or transported in the cars of the company offering the same, shall in no case exceed the local rates per mile fixed by law or set forth in the carrying company's freight tariff, prepared and made public in accordance with the laws of the state.]

SEC. 1294. Said commissioners shall meet at such time and place as may be ordered by said court or judge, and shall hear the parties and any testimony brought before them, and make and sign their report, prescribing the things to be done. Such report made by them, or a majority of them, shall, within such time as ordered by said court or judge, be returned to and filed in said court, to be confirmed thereby; and, when so confirmed, it shall be binding upon the parties until another report shall be made upon a new application, which cannot be made within two years after such confirmation.

SEC. 1295. Said commissioners shall have such compensation as shall be deemed reasonable by the court, and shall be governed by the same rules and have the same power in compelling the attendance of witnesses, and shall themselves be sworn, as is now provided in cases of referees in civil actions at law in the district court, and exceptions may be taken to their report in the same manner; and such exceptions shall have the same effect, and the proceedings upon their report shall be the same as on reports of referees in cases referred from said court, and the costs shall be paid by the parties in such proportion as to the court may seem equitable and just.

SEC. 1296. If the officers of, or any person in the employ of said corporation, refuse to comply with the terms of such confirmed report, they may be punished as for a contempt of said court.

* See chapter 77, laws of 1878, post, "Establishing a Board of Railroad Commissioners."
SEC. 1297. It shall be unlawful for any railway company to make any contract, or enter into any stipulation with any other railway company running in the same general direction, by which either company shall, directly or indirectly, agree to divide in any manner or proportion the joint earnings upon the whole or any part of the freight transported over such roads, and any violation of this provision shall render the railway company violating the same, liable to a penalty of five thousand dollars for each month for which such earnings are divided, to be recovered for the use of the permanent school fund in the name of the state.

SEC. 1298. Contracts between any such corporations operating a railway, allowing a drawback of not exceeding fifteen per cent on the gross earnings of the railway on business coming from or going to any other railway, shall be legal and binding.

SEC. 1299. Any such corporation owning and operating a railway partially constructed, may, for the purpose of inducing the investment of capital in the extension or completion of its railway, contract with the party furnishing such means, or the trustees who may represent them, allowing a drawback not exceeding twenty per cent of the gross earnings of all business coming from and going to any part of the extension or portion to be aided or completed with the money or means thus obtained; or such railway company may lease of the trustees or said parties, the portion to be built with means thus furnished, subject to the same rights and liabilities as are provided in the next section.

SEC. 1300. Any such corporation may sell or lease its railway property and franchises to, or may make joint running arrangements with, any corporation owning or operating any connecting railway, and the corporation operating the railway of another, shall, in all respects, be liable in the same manner and extent as though such railway belonged to it, subject to the laws of this state.

SEC. 1301. Any contract, lease or benefit derived therefrom, contemplated in either of the three preceding sections, may be mortgaged for the purpose of securing construction bonds in the same manner as other property of the corporation.

SEC. 1302. Where any railway company shall be organized under a corporate name, and shall have made contracts for payments to it upon delivery of stock in such company, and shall, subsequent to such contracts, have changed their corporate name, or when the real ownership in the property, rights, powers and franchises have passed legally or equitably into any other company, no such contracts shall be enforced in law or equity until tender or delivery of stock in such last named corporation or company.

A railroad company which, as the lessee of another company owning the road, has the exclusive right to run, operate and control the road as its own during a term of fifty years, and exercises the right of maintaining a fence along the line, was held liable under section 6, of chapter 169, of the laws of 1862, for stock killed by reason of its failure to fence the road operated by it. *Stewart v. The C. & N. W. Ry. Co., 27 Iowa, 292.

So where two railroad companies operate trains on the same track, one being the owner and the other a lessee, each is liable for stock killed or injured by its own trains. Clary v. The Iowa M. R. Co., 37 Id., 344; Stevens v. The D. & St. P. R'y Co., 36 Id., 327. That by the terms of the lease the lessor had the right to fix the time table, and that the trains of the lessee were operated in subordination thereto, and the lessor was obliged to keep up repairs and fences would not change the rule. Id.

But a railroad company cannot escape liability for injuries occurring while its road is being operated in the corporate name, even though in fact it may have been leased, and was at the time of the injury controlled by the lessee. Bower v. The B. & S. W. R. Co., 42 Id., 546.
SEC. 1303. When any railway has been completed and opened for use, the corporation constructing the same shall report to the next general assembly, under oath, the total cost thereof, specifying the amount expended for construction, engines, cars, depots and other buildings, and the amount of all other expenses, together with the length of the railway, the number of planes, with their inclination to the mile, the greatest curvature, the average width of grade, and the number of ties per mile.

SEC. 1304. In the month of June in each year, every corporation operating a railway in this state shall fix its maximum rates of fare for passengers and freight, for transportation of timber, wood and coal, per ton, cord or thousand feet per mile; also its fare and freight per mile for transporting merchandise and articles of the first, second, third and fourth classes of freight; and, on the first day of July following, shall put up at all the stations and depots on its railway, a printed copy of such fare and freight, and cause a copy to remain posted during the year. For willfully neglecting so to do, or for willfully receiving higher rates of fare or freight than those posted, the company shall forfeit and pay to the state of Iowa, for the use of the school fund, not less than one hundred dollars nor more than two hundred dollars, to be recovered in any civil action in the name of the state; and it is hereby made the duty of the several district-attorneys within their respective districts to sue for and recover all sums forfeited as aforesaid; and such corporation shall also forfeit and pay to the person injured, double the amount of compensation or charge illegally taken, to be recovered by such person in a civil action.

SEC. 1305. For the transportation of passengers, no railway company shall charge to exceed three and one-half cents per mile per passenger.

SEC. 1306. All contracts, stipulations and conditions regarding the right of controlling and regulating the charges for freight and passengers upon railways, heretofore made in granting land or other property or voting taxes to aid in the construction of, or franchises to, railway corporations, are expressly reserved, continued and perpetuated in full force and effect, to be exercised by the general assembly, whenever the public good and the public necessity requires such exercise thereof.

SEC. 1307. Every corporation operating a railway shall be liable for all damages sustained by any person, including employees of such corporation, in consequence of the neglect of agents, or by any mismanagement of the engineers or other employees of the corporation, and in consequence of the willful wrongs, whether of commission or omission of such agents, engineers or other employees, when such wrongs are in any manner connected with the use and operation of any railway, on or about which they shall be employed, and no contract which restricts such liability shall be legal or binding.

Under the statute prior to the passage of chapter 169, laws of 1862, it was held, in harmony with the current of common law authority, that the principal is not liable for damages sustained by an employee from the negligence of a co-employee in the same general service; and that the 14th section of the act entitled "an act to grant to railroad companies the right of way, approved January 18, 1853, did not change the general rule on the subject. Sullivan v. The M. & M. R. Co., 11 Iowa, 421.

After the act of 1862 took effect it was held, that while the seventh section thereof gave an employee of a railroad company a right to recover for injuries caused by the negligence of a co-employee, the liability was nevertheless measured by a different standard and rule as to negligence from what it is in case of injuries to passengers. While extraordinary care and caution are required with respect to passengers, ordinary care only is due to the employee. Hunt v The C. & N. W. R'y Co., 26 Id, 363, Wright J., dis-
No contract, receipt, rule or regulation, shall exempt any corporation engaged in transporting persons or property by rail from liability for injuries received in such case, since he was employed and paid for assuming such position of danger, yet if the danger was created by reason of the prior negligence of co-employees, or if, by reason of their negligence, the injury was caused to him, he may recover. 

It is the duty of railroad companies to provide their cars with such appliances as are calculated and reasonably necessary to insure the safety of their employees. Greenley v. The Ill. Cent. R. Co., 20 Id., 14; Cooper v. The Cent. R. Co., 44 Id., 134.

If the car in question was wanting in the appliances reasonably necessary for the safety of employees at the time of its construction, and so continued when put and used on the road, it would not be necessary to show any further knowledge thereof on the part of defendant in order to fix its liability. 

The doctrine of contributory, and not that of comparative negligence prevails in this state. Hunt v. The C. R. & N. W. R'y Co., 19 Id., 547. The rule is now recognized in this state, that if the employee knew of the defects in the appliances of a car, his right to recover for injuries resulting therefrom would not be defeated if he was at the time acting under the immediate order of a superior. 

The rule is now recognized in this state, that if the employee knows that another employee is habitually negligent, or that the materials with which he works are defective, and he continues his work without objection and without being induced by his employer to believe that a change will be made, he will be deemed to have assumed the risk and cannot recover for an injury resulting therefrom. Kroy v. The C., R. & P. R. Co., 32 Id., 357.

The doctrine of contributory, and not that of comparative negligence prevails in this state, and it has been uniformly held that the plaintiff cannot recover if his own negligence contributed to the injury, although the railroad company was also guilty of negligence. Haley v. The C. & N. W. R'y Co., 22 Id., 15; Donaldson v. The M. & M. R. Co., 15 Id., 280; Hunt v. The C. & N. W. R. Co., 26 Id., 363; Hoben v. The B. & M. R. Co., 50 Id., 562; O'Kerfe v. The C. R. & P. R. Co., 32 Id., 487; Sherman v. The Western Stage Co., 24 Id., 516; Haley v. The C. & N. W. R'y Co., 21 Id., 15; McAunich v.,

The plaintiff's negligence will not enable the defendant to escape liability if the act which caused the injury was done by defendant after it discovered the plaintiff's negligence, and if the defendant could have avoided the injury by the exercise of reasonable care. Morris v. The C., B. & O. R. Co., 45 Id., 29.

The giving of signals of an approaching train at a crossing, by blowing the whistle or ringing the bell is not required under the statute or any rule of law. Spencer v. The Ill. Cent. R. Co., 29 Id., 55; Arzt v. The C., R. I. & P. R. Co., 34 Id., 153.

And where such signals are required by statute, the omission to give them will not render the company absolutely liable, unless injury results from such omission alone, without the negligence of the party injured. Id.

Nor on the other hand will the absence of such statutory requirement excuse the company from giving such signals under all circumstances. Id.

While it is the duty of a person in crossing the track of a railway to use all reasonable precaution to avoid danger, it was held, it was not the duty of the railway company to use the great and wise precaution of warning the plaintiff of the inevitable consequence of his act if he did not hear the signal and if he did hear it, it was not the duty or concern of the railway company to warn him as to the impossibility of avoiding the injury. Kuhn v. The Same, 42 Id., 420; Steel v. The Central R. Co., 43 Id., 109; Belair v. The C. & N. W. R. Co., id., 662; Williams v. The Central R. Co., Id., 391; Cooper v. The Same, 44 Id., 134; O'Neil v. The K. & D. M. R. Co., 45 Id., 546; Murphy v. The C., R. I. & P. R. Co., Id., 661.

A person going upon the track of a railroad for the purpose of watching thereon, is bound to exercise ordinary precaution in looking out for the approach of the cars, and to use his senses to that end. His failure to do so constitutes negligence on his part as matter of law. Carlin v. The C., R. I. & P. R. Co., 37 Id., 316.

When a person knowingly about to cross a railroad track approaches it from a point where he may have an unobstructed view of the railroad, and know of the approach of a train a sufficient time to clearly avoid any injury from it, he cannot, as a matter of law, recover, although the railroad may also have been negligent in omitting to perform a statutory requirement or otherwise. Arzt v. The C., R. I. & P. Co., 34 Id., 153.

If, however, the view of the railroad as the crossing is approached, is by any means so obstructed at the time as to render it impossible or difficult to learn of the approach of the train; or there are circumstances connected with the incident calculated to deceive or throw a person off his guard, then whether it was negligence on the part of the person injured in undertaking to cross, is a question of fact for the jury. Id.

In an action for damages against a railroad company for injuries received at a crossing, the following instruction was given: "If you believe from the evidence that the plaintiff neither stopped his team, nor made any effort to see or hear the train before he drove on the railroad track; and you further believe that if he had stopped and looked he could have seen the train, or if he had listened he could have heard it, then he cannot recover." Held, to embody the correct rule of law. Benton v. The C. & R. of Iowa, 42 Id., 192.

To entitle the plaintiff to recover in such an action, he must affirmatively establish reasonable care on his own part without proving negligence on the part of the company. Id.

See, also, to the same effect, O'Keefe v. The C., R. I. & P. R. Co., 32 Id., 467; Carlin v. Same, 37 Id., 316; Donaldson v. The M. & M. R. Co., 18 Id., 280; Balcom v. The D. & S. R. Co., 21 Id., 102; Greenlief v. The Ill. C. R. Co., 29 Id., 14; Spencer v. Same, Id., 55; Rees v. The C. & N. W. R. Co., 30 Id., 73; Dewey v. The Same, 31 Id., 373; Reynolds v. Hindman, 32 Id., 146.

Where a railroad company undertook to transport a lot of cattle for the owner, who was to take care of them, in a car which proved to be defective, by reason of which the cattle had to be changed to another car, which the owner of the cattle had no opportunity to provide with bedding, whereby some of the cattle got down on the track, and were injured, it was held, that the company was liable for the loss thus sustained. McDaniel v. The C. & N. W. R. Co., 24 Id., 412.

If the employees of a railway company, engaged in the operation of the road or in the running of trains, commit an assault upon a citizen who is not a passenger upon the train or in any manner connected with the company, it is not liable for such assault. Porter v. The C., R. I. & P. R. Co., 41 Id., 338.

Prior to the act of April 18, 1872, being chapter 65 of the laws of that year, which is embodied in section 1307 of the code, it was held, that a railroad company was not liable for stock killed or injured on its track in consequence of the willful act of the engineer. DeCamp v. The M. & M. R. Co., 12 Id., 348. Followed in Cooke v. The Ill. Cent. R. Co., 30 Id., 292.

It is now, however, held, that a railway company is liable for the malicious and criminal acts of its agents toward passengers while they are executing what they suppose to be the orders of the company, even though the orders do not in
would exist had no contract, receipt, rule or regulation, been made or entered into.\(^\text{6}\)

**Sec. 1309.** A judgment against any railway corporation for any injury to any person or property, shall be a lien within the county where recovered on the property of such corporation, and such lien shall be prior and superior to the lien of any mortgage or trust-deed executed since the fourth day of July, A. D. 1862.\(^\text{6}\)

**Sec. 1310.** All railway corporations that have been, or may hereafter be organized, under the laws of this state, that operate or may hereafter operate, a line of railway in this state terminating at or near the city of Council Bluffs, is in conflict with the acts of Congress making any transfer of freights, passengers, or express matters to or with any other railway corporation at or near such terminus—either by delivering or receiving the same—at any other place than in this state, at or near the said point at which the said railway extending to the boundary of this state terminates.\(^\text{8}\)

The measure of damages, in an action against the company, where the injury has resulted in the death of the passenger through the negligence of the company, is the sum which will compensate the estate for the pecuniary loss sustained by the death. \(^\text{Id.}\)

Where it appeared that the deceased was twenty-four years of age, without family, of temperate and industrious habits, and whose annual net earnings were found to be \$263, a verdict of ten thousand dollars was sustained by the death. \(^\text{Id.}\)

The payment of fare is not necessary to create the relation of common carrier and passenger. \(^\text{Id.}\)

Where a contract for transportation of freight limited the carrier's liability at common law, in consideration of which the shipper received special rates and a pass over the road, it was held that the contract was void within this section of the code. \(^\text{Brush v. The S. A. \& D. R. Co., 43 Id., 554.}\)

Where a contract underlook to transport cattle from Clinton, Iowa, to Chicago, Illinois, under a contract containing a stipulation restricting the common law liability of the company as a common carrier, this stipulation was held void under chapter 113, laws of the tenth general assembly, and that the company was liable as a common carrier, the same as if no such stipulation had been inserted in the contract. \(^\text{McDaniel v. The C. \& N. W. R'y Co., 24 Iowa, 412.}\)

\(^\text{6}\) Where a railroad company undertook to transport cattle from Clinton, Iowa, to Chicago, Illinois, under a contract containing a stipulation restricting the common law liability of the company as a common carrier, this stipulation was held void under chapter 113, laws of the tenth general assembly, and that the company was liable as a common carrier, the same as if no such stipulation had been inserted in the contract. \(^\text{McDaniel v. The C. \& N. W. R'y Co., 24 Iowa, 412.}\)

\(^\text{8}\) Under sections 1307 and 1308 of the code, railroad companies are liable for all damages caused by the negligence of their agents or employees, and no special contract will exempt them from such liability. The provisions of the statute are general, applying equally to passengers and servants of the company. \(^\text{Rose v. The D. V. R. Co., 39 Id., 246.}\)

The rule is the same where the passenger is riding on a free pass as upon a purchased ticket. The payment of fare is not necessary to create the relation of common carrier and passenger. \(^\text{Id.}\)

The decision in the above case does not seem to be based upon the provisions of section 1307 of the code, as no reference is made thereto in the opinion, but it clearly overrules the prior cases on the same question.

A railroad company is chargeable with negligence if any of its employees whose duty it was to observe the condition of a bridge, or keep it in repair, had actual or implied notice of the defects therein, or in the exercise of reasonable diligence would have known them, and failed to make the necessary repairs. \(^\text{Loecke v. The S. C. \& P. R. Co., 46 Id., 109.}\)

A railroad company is held only to the exercise of ordinary diligence to prevent injury to its employees. \(^\text{Id.}\)

In an action against a railroad company for negligence, in killing plaintiff's intestate, when the evidence shows contributory negligence on the part of the deceased, the court may direct a verdict for defendant. \(^\text{Starr v. The D. S. W. R. Co., 51 Id., 419.}\)

A railroad company is held only to the exercise of ordinary diligence to prevent injury to its employees. \(^\text{Id.}\)

Where a contract for transportation of freight limited the carrier's liability at common law, in consideration of which the shipper received special rates and a pass over the road, it was held that the contract was void within this section of the code. \(^\text{Brush v. The S. A. \& D. R. Co., 43 Id., 554.}\)

To the same effect is \(^\text{McCoy v. The K. \& D. M. R. Co., 44 Id., 424.}\)

* Under the provisions of this section a judgment for a personal injury sustained after the recording of a mortgage upon a railroad will be a lien prior and superior to the lien of the mortgage, and of this the purchaser of railroad bonds must take notice, but this section cannot be extended to embrace claims for personal injuries, not reduced to judgment, though actions therefor be pending on such claims, and the purchaser of a railroad takes the same free from such claims. \(^\text{The B. C. R. \& N. R. Co. v. Verry, 48, Iowa, 438.}\)

**Provisions in relation to railways terminating at or near Council Bluffs.** \(^\text{Sec. 3, 14 G. A.}\)

**Judgment against when a lien.** \(^\text{Ch. 169, § 9, 9 G. A.}\)
SEC. 1311. Every railway corporation, which, by its charter or otherwise, has its terminus at any point on the boundary or within the limits of this state, or which has authority to bridge or ferry the Missouri river for the purpose of having a continuous line of its railway and for connecting with other railways in this state, is hereby prohibited from making any transfer of freights, passengers, or express matters to or with any other railway corporation, either by delivering or receiving the same at any other place than in this state, at or near its legal terminus; and every such corporation extending to the boundary or within this state, or having authority to bridge or ferry said Missouri river, shall erect and maintain at or near its legal terminus within the limits of this state, all its depots, stations, and other buildings necessary for such transfer.

SEC. 1312. Every railway corporation which has heretofore made, or which shall hereafter make, any contract with any municipal corporation in this state, is hereby prohibited from, in any manner, violating any of the provisions of such contract; and every railway corporation which has heretofore made, or which shall hereafter make, any contract with any municipal corporation in this state, is hereby required to perform each and all of the provisions of any and every such contract, specifically as agreed therein. In every case in which any such municipal corporation has complied with its obligations relating to such contract at any stage of the progress of its fulfillment, so far as it has agreed to do, such municipal corporation shall not be required to furnish any further tender or guarantee of compliance on its part in order to secure its rights in the courts; but in case anything remains to be done by such municipal corporation under such contract, after the completion of the same on the part of the railway corporation contracting therewith, then it shall, after the enforced compliance on the part of such corporation as herein after provided, be required to fully comply on its part.

SEC. 1313. In case of a refusal of any railway corporation to comply with the provisions of section thirteen hundred and ten of this chapter, or its failure to perform the duties required in the preceding section, or their doing or having done any act at variance with such performance or duties, then the municipal corporation affected thereby, or with which the contract in that particular case was made, may, in an action provided by mandamus, in any court of record in the county in which such municipal corporation is situate, proceed against such corporation so failing or refusing, and such corporation shall, on proper proof, be required by such court to perform all the duties required by this and the three preceding sections, and said law pertaining to mandamus shall apply in such a case with the same force that it does in all other cases, except as it is herein enlarged.

The term "transfer" as employed in section 1310, refers to the act of removing freight, passengers and express matter, and is intended to cover the removal of cars, with their burdens from one railroad to another, as well as the change of their burdens from the cars of one company into those of another. Id.

Any regulation of the transportation of goods in transit from one state to another, upon railroads, operates as a regulation of commerce, and a state statute prescribing such regulation is unconstitutional and void. Id. While the legislature of the state may regulate the time and manner of making transfers of the subjects of commerce transported by railway carriage, between points within its own limits, it cannot impose any burden upon transportation between points lying in different states. Id. Beck, J., dissenting.
SEC. 1314. In case any municipal corporation affected as before Proceedings to
stated, or with which any such contract has been made, should not desire to seek the remedy given in the last preceding section, it may proceed in equity by the action of specific performance, in any court in the county in which such municipal corporation is situate, and in case such court should find that a contract had been made, it shall, by decree, require such company so violating or offering to violate its contract, or failing or refusing to perform the provisions thereof, to specifically perform the same.

SEC. 1315. Any court or judge in this state to whom application shall be made, shall, at the suit of any municipal corporation as aforesaid, restrain by injunction the violation of any provisions of the five preceding sections of this chapter, or of the provisions of any contract as aforesaid; and in such proceeding, it shall not be necessary for such municipal corporation to give bond.

SEC. 1316. The remedies provided for in the two preceding sections shall not be construed to be exclusive, and any order, judgment, or decree made by any court in pursuance of any provisions of the six preceding sections, shall be enforced in the usual manner.

(Chapter 68, Laws of 1874.)

RATES OF FARE AND FREIGHT. 4

An Act to establish reasonable maximum rates of charges for the transportation of freight and passengers on the different railroads of this state. [Amendatory of Code, title X, chapter 5: "Of railroads."

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That all railroad corporations organized or doing business in this state, their trustees, receivers, or lessees, under the laws or authority thereof, shall be limited in their maximum charges to the rates of compensation for the transportation of passengers and freight, which are herein prescribed. All railroads in this state shall be classified according to the gross amount of their respective annual earnings within the state, per mile, for the preceding year, as follows: Class "A" shall include all railroads whose gross annual earnings, per mile, shall be four thousand ($4,000) or more. Class "B" shall include all railroads whose gross annual earnings, per mile, shall be three thousand dollars ($3,000) or any sum in excess thereof less than four thousand ($4,000). Class "C" shall include all railroads whose gross annual earnings, per mile, shall be less than three thousand dollars ($3,000).

SEC. 2. All railroad corporations, according to their classifications as herein prescribed, shall be limited to compensation per mile for the transportation of any person, with ordinary baggage, not exceeding one hundred pounds in weight as follows: Class "A" three cents; class "B" three and one-half cents; class "C" four cents: Provided, That no such corporation shall charge, demand, or receive any greater compensation per mile for the transportation of children twelve years of age or under, than half the rates above prescribed: And provided, also, a charge of ten cents may be added to the fare of any passenger, when

* See note (b) to section 1310, ante.
4 Except sections one, two and seven, this chapter is repealed by chapter 77, laws of 1878. See post.
the same is paid upon the cars, if a ticket might have been procured within a reasonable time before the departure of the train. (Sections three (3), four (4), five (5) and six (6) repealed by chapter 77, laws of 1878.)

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of each railroad corporation operating a railroad in this state during the month of January, 1875, and each and every year thereafter, to make and return to the governor a statement of its gross receipts on its entire road within this state for the year preceding and ending with the 31st day of December. Said statement shall be sworn to by the president and superintendent of the road in this state, and shall contain a detailed statement of the entire receipts for transporting freight and passengers, and all other sources of income of the road. A failure to comply with the provisions of this section shall subject the corporation so failing, to a penalty of one hundred dollars per day, for each and every day after such report is due until it is made; to be recovered in an action in the name of the state of Iowa, for the benefit of the school-fund. If the executive council shall, on examination, be satisfied of the correctness of said return, it shall be their duty to classify the different railroads in this state as hereinbefore provided, and the governor, when there shall be any change in classification, shall issue a certificate to any corporation or corporations affected by such change, certifying to them the class to which they are respectively assigned. And any change of rates made by any railroad corporation pursuant to any change of classification, shall take effect and be in force from and after the 4th day of July following such changes. The reports from the railroad corporations of this state for the year 1873, made pursuant to the provisions of section 1280 of the code, shall determine the classification of each road for the year ending July 3d, 1875. (Sections 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 repealed by chapter 77, laws of 1875.)

(Chapter 77, Laws of 1878.)

Establishing a Board of Railroad Commissioners.

An Act to repeal chapter 68, acts of the fifteenth general assembly, and provide for the establishment of a board of railroad commis­sioners, and defining their duties and term of office.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That chapter 68, of the acts of the fifteenth general assembly, excepting sections one, two, and seven thereof, be and the same is hereby repealed, and the following be enacted:

SEC. 2. The governor, with the advice and consent of the executive council shall, before the first day of April next, appoint three competent persons (one of whom shall be a civil engineer), who shall constitute a board of railroad commissioners, and who shall hold their offices from the date of their respective appointments, for the terms of one, two and three years, respectively, from the first day of April next. The governor shall, in like manner, before the first day in April of each year thereafter, appoint a commissioner, to continue in office for the term of three years from said day; and in case any vacancy occurs in the said board by resignation or otherwise, shall, in the same man­ner, appoint a commissioner for the residue of the term, and may re-
move such commissioners, and appoint others to fill their vacancy at any time, in the discretion of the governor and executive council. No person owning any bonds, stock or property in any railroad company, or who is in the employment of, or who is in any way or manner pecuniarily interested in any railroad corporation, shall be eligible to the office of railroad commissioner. Said commissioners shall be qualified electors of the state.

The commissioners shall, as nearly as practicable, be selected one from the eastern, one from the central and one from the western portions of the state.

SEC. 3. Said commissioners shall have the general supervision of all railroads in the state operated by steam, and shall inquire into any neglect or violation of the laws of this state by any railroad corporation doing business therein, or by the officers, agents or employes, thereof, and shall also from time to time carefully examine and inspect the condition of each railroad in the state, and of its equipment, and the manner of its conduct and management, with reference to the public safety and convenience, and for the purpose of keeping the several railroad companies advised as to the safety of their bridges, shall make a semi-annual examination of the same, and report their condition to the said companies.

And if any bridge shall be deemed unsafe by the commissioners, they shall notify the railroad company immediately, and it shall be the duty of said railroad company to repair and put in good order within ten days after receiving said notice, said bridge, and in default thereof, said commissioners are hereby authorized and empowered to stop and prevent said railroad company from running or passing its trains over said bridge, while in its unsafe condition.

Whenever, in the judgment of the railroad commissioners, it shall appear that any railroad corporation fails, in any respect or particular, to comply with the terms of its charter or the laws of the state, or whenever in their judgment any repairs are necessary upon its road, or any addition to its rolling stock, or any addition to or change of its stations or station houses, or any change in its rates of fare for transporting freight or passengers, or any change in the mode of operating its road and conducting its business is reasonable and expedient in order to promote the security, convenience and accommodation of the public, said railroad commissioners shall inform such railroad corporation of the improvements and changes which they adjudge to be proper, by a notice thereof in writing to be served by leaving a copy thereof, certified by the commissioners’ clerk, with any station agent, clerk, treasurer or any director of said corporation, and a report of the proceedings shall be included in the annual report of the commissioners to the legislature.

Nothing in this section shall be construed as relieving any railroad company from their present responsibility or liability for damage to person or property.

SEC. 4. The said railroad commissioners shall, on or before the first Monday in December in each year, make a report to the governor of their doings for the preceding year, containing such facts, statements and explanations as will disclose the working of the system of railroad transportation in this state, and its relation to the general business and prosperity of the citizens of the state, and such suggestions and recommendations in respect thereto as may to them seem appropriate.
Said report shall also contain as to every railroad corporation doing business in this state:

First. The amount of its capital stock.
Second. The amount of its preferred stock, if any, and the condition of its preferment.
Third. The amount of its funded debt and the rate of interest.
Fourth. The amount of its floating debt.
Fifth. The cost and actual present cash value of its road and equipment, including permanent way, buildings and rolling stock, all real estate used exclusively in operating the road, and all fixtures and conveniences for transacting its business.
Sixth. The estimated value of all other property owned by such corporation, with a schedule of the same, not including lands granted in aid of its construction.
Seventh. The number of acres originally granted in aid of construction of its road by the United States or by this state.
Eighth. Number of acres of such land remaining unsold.
Ninth. A list of its officers and directors, with their respective places of residence.
Tenth. Such statistics of the road and of its transportation business for the year as may, in the judgment of the commissioners, be necessary and proper for the information of the general assembly, or as may be required by the governor. Such report shall exhibit and refer to the condition of such corporation on the first day of July of each year, and the details of its transportation business transacted during the year ending June 30th.
Eleventh. The average amount of tonnage that can be carried over each road in the state with an engine of given power.

Sec. 5. To enable said commissioners to make such a report, the president or managing officer of each railroad corporation doing business in this state, shall annually make to the said commissioners, on the 15th day of the month of September, such returns, in the form which they may prescribe, as will afford the information required for their said official report; such returns shall be verified by the oath of the officer making them; and any railroad corporation whose return shall not be made as herein prescribed by the 15th day of September, shall be liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars for each and every day after the 16th day of September that such return shall be willfully delayed or refused.

Sec. 6. The said commissioners shall hold their office in the capitol, or at some other suitable place in the city of Des Moines. They shall each receive a salary of three thousand dollars per annum, to be paid as the salaries of other state officers are paid, and shall be provided at the expense of the state with necessary office furniture and stationery, and they shall have authority to appoint a secretary, who shall receive a salary of fifteen hundred dollars per annum.

Sec. 7. Said commissioners and secretary shall be sworn to the due and faithful performance of the duties of their respective offices before entering upon the discharge of the same, as prescribed in section 676 of the code, and no person in the employ of any railroad corporation, or holding stock in any railroad corporation, shall be employed as secretary.

Each of said commissioners shall enter into bonds with security to be approved by the executive council, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties.
SEC. 8. To provide a fund for the payment of the salaries and current expenses of the board of commissioners, they shall certify to the executive council on or before the first day of January in each year, the amount necessary to defray the same, which amount shall be divided pro rata among the several railway corporations according to the assessed valuation of their property in the state. The executive council shall thereupon certify to the board of supervisors of each county, the amount due from the several railway corporations located and operated in said county and the board of supervisors shall cause the same to be levied and collected as other taxes upon railway corporations, and the county treasurer shall account to the state for the same as provided by law for other state funds.

SEC. 9. The said commissioners shall have power, in the discharge of the duties of their office, to examine any of the books, papers, or documents of any such corporation, or to examine under oath or otherwise any officer, director, agent, or employee of any such corporation; they are empowered to issue subpoenas and administer oaths in the same manner and with the same power to enforce obedience thereto in the performance of their said duties, as belong and pertain to courts of law in this state; and any person who may willfully obstruct said commissioners in the performance of their duties, or who may refuse to give any information within his possession that may be required by said commissioners within the line of their duty shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable, on conviction thereof, to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, in the discretion of the court, the cost of such subpoenas and investigation to be first paid by the state on the certificate of said commissioners.

SEC. 10. It shall be the duty of any railroad corporation, when within their power to do so, and upon reasonable notice, to furnish suitable cars to any and all persons who may apply therefor, for the transportation of any and all kinds of freight, and to receive and transport such freight with all reasonable dispatch, and to provide and keep suitable facilities for the receiving and handling the same at any depot on the line of its road; and also to receive and transport in like manner, the empty or loaded cars, furnished by any connecting road, to be delivered at any station or stations on the line of its road, to be loaded or discharged, or re-loaded and returned to the road so connecting; and for compensation, it shall not demand or receive any greater sum than is accepted by it from any other connecting railroad, for a similar service.

SEC. 11. No railroad corporation shall charge, demand, or receive from any person, company, or corporation, for the transportation of persons or property, or for any other service a greater sum than it shall at the same time charge, demand, or receive from any other person, company, or corporation for a like service from the same place, or upon like condition and under similar circumstances, and all concessions of rates, drawbacks, and contracts for special rates shall be open to and allowed all persons, companies, and corporations alike, at the same rate per ton per mile by car load upon like condition and under similar circumstances, unless by reason of the extra cost of transportation per car load from a different point the same would be unreasonable and inequitable, and shall charge no more for transporting freight from any point on its line than a fair and just proportion of the price it charges for the same kind of freight transported from any other point.
SEC. 12. No railroad company shall charge, demand, or receive from any person, company, or corporation an unreasonable price for the transportation of persons or property, or for the handling or storing of freight, or for the use of its cars, or for any privilege or service afforded by it in the transaction of its business as a railroad corporation.

SEC. 13. Any railroad corporation which shall violate any of the provisions of this act, as to the extortion or unjust discrimination, shall forfeit for every such offense to the person, company or corporation aggrieved thereby, three times the actual damages sustained or overcharges paid by the said party aggrieved, together with the cost of suit, and a reasonable attorney's fee to be fixed by the court, and if an appeal be taken from the judgment or any part thereof, it shall be the duty of the appellate court to include in the judgment an additional reasonable attorney's fee for services in the appellate court or courts, to be recovered in a civil action therefor. And in all cases where complaint shall be made, in accordance with the provisions of section 15, hereinafter provided, that an unreasonable charge is made, the commissioners shall require a modified charge for the service rendered, such as they shall deem to be reasonable, and all cases of a failure to comply with the recommendation of the commissioners shall be embodied in the report of the commissioners to the legislature; and the same shall apply to any unjust discrimination, extortion, or overcharge by said company, or other violation of law.

SEC. 14. Upon the occurrence of any serious accident upon a railroad which shall result in personal injury, or loss of life, the corporation operating the road upon which the accident occurred shall give immediate notice thereof to the commissioners whose duty it shall be, if they deem it necessary, to investigate the same, and promptly report to the governor the extent of the personal injuries, or loss of life, and whether the same was the result of the mismanagement or neglect of the corporation on whose line the injury or loss of life occurred.

Provided, That such report shall not be evidence or referred to in any case in any court.

SEC. 15. It shall be the duty of said commissioners upon the complaint and application of the mayor and aldermen of any city or the mayor and council of any incorporated town, or the trustees of any township, to make an examination of the rate of passenger fare or freight tariff charged by any railroad company, and of the condition or operation of any railroad, any part of whose location lies within the limits of such city, town or township, and if twenty-five or more legal voters in any city or township shall, by petition in writing, request the mayor and aldermen of such city or the trustees of such township, to make the said complaint and application, and the mayor and aldermen, or the trustees, refuse of decline to comply with the prayer of the petition, they shall state the reason for such non-compliance in writing upon the petition, and return the same to the petitioners; and the petitioners may thereupon, within ten days from the date of such refusal and return, present such petition to said commissioners, and said commissioners, shall if upon due inquiry and hearing of the petitioners they think the public good demands the examination, proceed to make it in the same manner as if called upon by the mayor and alderman of any city, or the trustees of any township. Before proceeding to make such examination, in accordance with such application or petition, said commissioners shall give to the petitioners
and the corporation reasonable notice, in writing, of the time and place of entering upon the same. If, upon such an examination, it shall appear to said commissioners that the complaint alleged by the applicants or petitioners is well founded, they shall so adjudge, and shall inform the corporation operating such railroad of their adjudication within ten days, and shall also report their doings to the governor, as provided in the fourth section of this act.

Sec. 16. In the construction of this act, the phrase railroad shall be construed to include all railroads and railways operated by steam, and whether operated by the corporation owning them or by other corporations or otherwise. The phrase railroad corporation shall be construed to mean the corporation which constructs, maintains or operates a railroad operated by steam power.

Sec. 17. Nothing in this act shall be construed to estop or hinder any persons or corporations from bringing suit against any railroad company for any violation of any of the laws of this state for the government of railroads.

Sec. 18. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

(Took effect by publication in newspapers March 26, 1878.)

OF ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.

Sec. 1317. On the first Monday of March in each year, the executive council shall assess all the property of each railway corporation in this state, excepting the lands, lots and other real estate belonging thereto not used in the operation of any railway. 6

Sec. 1318. The president, vice-president, or general superintendent, and such other officers as such council may designate of any corporation operating any railway in this state, shall furnish said council on or before the fifteenth day of February in each year, a statement, signed and sworn to by one of such officers, showing in detail for the year ending on January the first preceding:

1. The whole number of miles owned, operated or leased in the state by such corporation making the return, and the value thereof per mile, with a detailed statement of all property of every kind, and the value, located in each county in the state;

2. Also a detailed statement of the number and the value thereof of engines, passenger, mail, express, baggage, freight and other cars, or property used in operating or repairing such railway in this state; and on railways which are part of lines extending beyond the limits of this state, the return shall show the actual amount of rolling stock in use on the corporation's line in the state during the year for which return is made.

The return shall show the amount of rolling stock, the gross earnings of the entire railway, and the gross earnings of the same in this state, and all property designated in the next section, and such other facts as such council may, in writing, require. If such officers fail to make such statement, said council shall proceed to assess the property.

* The bridge across the Mississippi river at Davenport being owned exclusively by the United States, and although used by the C., R. I. & P. R. Co., which company paid half the cost thereof, is not taxable either wholly or in part to the company, and the city of Davenport has no power to levy any tax thereon. The C., R. I. & P. R. Co. v. The City of Davenport, 51 Iowa, 451.
AN ACT to tax sleeping and dining cars, amending section 1318, chapter five, title ten of the code.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That in addition to the matters required to be contained in the statement provided for in section 1318 of the code, such statement shall show the number of sleeping and dining cars not owned by such corporation, but used by it in operating its railway in this state during each month of the year for which the return is made, and also the number of miles each month that said cars have been run or operated on such railway within the state, and the total number of miles that said cars have been run or operated each month within and without the state.

SEC. 2. The executive council shall, at the time of the assessment of other railway property for taxation, assess for taxation the average number of cars so used by such corporation each month, and the assessed value of said cars shall bear the same proportion to the entire value thereof, that the monthly average number of miles that such cars have been run or operated within the state shall bear to the monthly average number of miles that such cars have been used or operated within and without the state; such valuation shall be in the same ratio as that of the property of individuals.

SEC. 3. The executive council shall, as provided by sections 1318 and 1319 of the code, first assess the value of the property of the corporation using sleeping and dining cars not owned by such corporation, and shall then add to such valuation, the amount of the assessed valuation of said sleeping and dining cars, made as hereinbefore provided, and such aggregate amount shall constitute and be considered the assessed value of the property of such corporation for the purposes of taxation.

Approved March 25, 1878.

SEC. 1319. The said property shall be valued at its true cash value, and such assessment shall be made upon the entire railway within the state, and shall include the right of way, road-bed, bridges, culverts, rolling-stock, depots, station-grounds, shops, buildings, gravel beds, and all other property, real and personal, exclusively used in the operation of such railway. In assessing said railway and its equipments, said council shall take into consideration the gross earnings per mile for the year ending January the first, preceding, and any and all other matters necessary to enable said council to make a just and equitable assessment of said railway property. If a part of any railway is without this state, then, in estimating the value of its rolling-stock and movable property, they shall take into consideration the proportion which the business of that part of the railway lying within the state bears to the business of the railway without the state; such valuation shall be in the same ratio as that of the property of individuals.
SEC. 1320. On or before the twenty-fifth day of March in each year, said council shall transmit to the county auditor of each county through which any railway may run, a statement showing the length of the main track of such railway within the county, and the assessed value per mile of the same as fixed by a pro rata distribution per mile of the assessed value of the whole property named in the preceding section. Said statement shall be entered on the proper record of the county.

SEC. 1321. At the first meeting of the board of supervisors held after said statement is received by the county auditor, they shall make, and cause the same to be entered in the proper record, an order, stating and declaring the length of the main track, and the assessed value of such railway lying in each city, town, township or lesser taxing district in their county through which said railway runs, as fixed by the executive council, which shall constitute the taxable value of said property for taxable purposes, and the taxes on said property when collected by the county treasurer shall be paid over to the persons or corporations entitled thereto as other taxes, and the county auditor shall transmit a copy of said order to the city council or trustees of such city, incorporated town or township.

SEC. 1322. All such railway property shall be taxable upon said assessment at the same rates, by the same officers, and for the same purposes as the property of individuals within such counties, cities, towns, townships and lesser taxing districts.

SEC. 1323. The provisions of this chapter in relation to transporting of passengers, shall not apply to any railway in this state until the gross earnings of the preceding year, reckoning from the first day of January of each year, shall equal or exceed the sum of four thousand dollars per mile average for all the miles of road operated during the whole of that preceding year.

(Chapter 68, Laws of 1876.)

RAILROADS, EXPRESS AND TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

AN ACT to facilitate business with railroads, express and telegraph companies. [Additional to Code, chapter five, title X: "Of railways."]

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That all railroads terminating in Iowa, shall establish and maintain at such terminus, general freight and passenger offices (and express and telegraph offices, when operating an independent express or telegraph company), at localities accessible and convenient to the public, and there keep for sale tickets over their respective roads, and in advertising, correctly set forth their true connections, starting or terminal points, time tables and freight tariffs, affording correct information to the business and traveling public.

SEC. 2. If any officer, agent, employee or lessee engaged in operating any railroad, express company or telegraph line, terminating in or operated within the state of Iowa, shall refuse or neglect to comply with any of the provisions or requirements of section one (1) of this act, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and may be imprisoned not more than six months.

(Took effect by publication in newspapers March 15, 1876).
AN ACT to authorize the re-location of railroads.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, Any railroad company desiring to change or remove the line of its road, after the same has been permanently located and constructed, may for that purpose file a petition in the district or circuit court in any one of the counties wherein the change or removal is proposed to be made, describing with convenient accuracy that portion of its line of road which said company seeks to have changed or removed, and asking the court to grant the right or authority to make such change or removal. To this suit, all trustees, mortgagees, or other lien holders, and all townships, cities, and counties which have aided by taxation to build the road, must be made defendants by service of original notice, in the time and manner as provided by law for service of original notices.

SEC. 2. In addition to the foregoing notice, a public notice to all whom it may concern, of the time of filing such petition, and of the object thereof and of the term of court at which the application for authority to make the change will be made, and requiring all persons desiring the repayment of money or the return of property, as in this act contemplated, to appear at such court and make good their claim therefor, must be published in a newspaper printed in each county, wherein the change is to be made, for a period of ten successive weeks before the term of court at which the application is to be made. The court may order any additional notice or publication that it may deem proper.

SEC. 3. But no railroad company shall be allowed to change or remove the line of its road after its permanent location and construction, without repaying to the proper parties all moneys, and restoring all property, or its value, which were given or donated to the company building the same, exclusively in consideration of the said railroads being located and constructed on such line, nor without first procuring the proper consent of all parties having liens upon said railroad; and also of any township, city, or county that has by taxation or by the issuing of bonds contributed money to aid in the construction thereof: provided, that the consent of such township, city, or county shall be necessary with reference only to the change to be made within its own territorial limits.

SEC. 4. If the court is satisfied that due and proper notice has been given, and that the consent of the proper parties, as herein contemplated, has been duly obtained, it shall order and adjudge in favor of all persons who have appeared and established their claims thereto, the repayment of all moneys, and the return of all property, or its value, which were given or donated to the company exclusively in consideration of the roads being located on the line from which it is proposed to make the removal, and shall declare and adjudge all persons not so appearing and establishing their claims as aforesaid, forever thereafter debarred and estopped from setting up or asserting the same. The court may, if the public interest demand it, make an order authorizing the railroad company to change or remove the loca-
tion of its road, as asked for in the petition, but such order must be
on the condition that all claims for the repayment of money, or the
return of property, which may be allowed by the court, as herein
provided, shall be first paid or satisfied.

SEC. 5. All mortgage liens or other incumbrances on the line of
road which the company is authorized by the court to change, shall
be and remain valid liens and incumbrances on the line of road to
which the change is made, and shall take priority of all other liens
and incumbrances upon such new line of road.

SEC. 6. For the purpose of this act, the trustees of each township
shall be served with notice, and shall be authorized to represent an
d for their respective townships: provided, that no vested right of
any person or persons, living on and along the line of any railroad
removed under the provisions of this act, shall be defeated or affected
by this act; and provided further, that the provisions of this act shall
apply only to such railroads as were constructed prior to the year one
thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

SEC. 7. That when any railroad company shall take up their track
and re-locate the same under the provisions of this act, shall fill up
the cuts and level down the banks, or cause the same to be done,
within two years from the time of taking up such track.

Approved March 15, 1876.

(CHAPTER 152, LAWS OF 1878.)

RE-LOCATION OF RAILROADS.

AN ACT to exempt certain railroads from the operation of section 7,
of chapter 118, of the laws of the sixteenth general assembly.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of
Iowa, That the provisions of section seven (7), of chapter 118, of the
laws of the sixteenth general assembly, shall not apply to any rail-
road which has its initial point at any town upon the Mississippi
river, and which had in the year 1859, sixty-three miles and no more
of completed track from such initial point, and provided that the
exemption from the provisions of said section shall only apply a dis-
tance of sixty-three miles from the initial point of any such railroad.

Approved March 25, 1878.

(Took effect by publication in newspapers, April 5, 1878.)

(CHAPTER 191, LAWS OF 1880.)

RELATIVE TO CONDEMNATION OF REAL ESTATE.

AN ACT to provide for the condemnation of real estate for channels
and ditches, for the drainage and better protection of the right of
way and road bed of railroads.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of
Iowa, That in all cases where any railroad corporation, organized
under the laws of this state or any other state, owning or operating a
line of railroad within this state would have the right at this time, by
procuring the right of way from the land owner to dig a channel or
cut a ditch in such manner as to change and straighten the course of
How compensation ascertained.

Either party may appeal.

Intent of act.

Proviso.

a stream too frequently crossed by its road, or to protect the right of way and road bed, or promote the safety and convenience of the operation of the road, such railroad company may condemn the right of way as provided in the next section.

Sec. 2. Any such railroad corporation desiring the right of way for any of the purposes contemplated in the preceding section, where its officers and the land owner cannot agree upon the compensation to be paid him, or when he refuses to grant the right of way, may cause to be condemned of land belonging to such person a strip or belt of such reasonable width as may be necessary for the channel or ditch so desired, by pursuing in all respects, as near as may be, and so far as applicable, the provisions of law for the condemnation of real estate for right of way for said railroads, as provided in sections 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1246, 1247, 1248, 1249, 1250, 1251, 1252 and 1253, of the code of 1873.

Sec. 3. Either party may appeal from such assessment in the manner provided for appeals from the assessment of the sheriff's jury in the condemnation of real estate for right of way for railroads, and sections 1254, 1255, 1256, 1257, 1258 and 1259 of the code shall be applicable to such appeals.

Sec. 4. The true intent of this act is, not to create in favor of a railroad corporation any additional right to divert a water course from its natural channel, but simply to give the right to condemn the land necessary for the right of way in all cases where by conveyance to the railroad corporation it would have the right to dig such channels or ditches:

Provided, That nothing herein shall permit any railroad company to turn the channel of any stream off of any cultivated, or pasture or meadow lands, where said stream only touches said lands at one point, unless it be by the consent of the owner of said land.

(Took effect by publication in newspapers, April 6, 1880.)

(Chapter 123, Laws of 1876.)

RELATING TO TAXES IN AID OF RAILROADS.

AN ACT to enable township[s] and incorporated towns and cities to aid in the construction of railroads.

Who may aid in construction.

Duty of trustees, or council on presentation of petition by a majority of tax payers.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That it shall be lawful for any township, incorporated town or city to aid in the construction of any projected railroad in this state, as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. Whenever a petition shall be presented to the council or trustees of any incorporated town or city, or trustees of any township, signed by a majority of the resident freehold tax payers of such township, incorporated city or town, asking that the question of aiding in the construction of any railroad be submitted to the voters thereof, it shall be the duty of the trustees or council of such incorporated town

\[\text{Chapter 102 of the laws of 1870, providing, substantially as this act does, for the taxation of townships, incorporated towns and cities, to aid in the construction of railroads was held to be not in conflict with any clause of the state constitution. Overruling } \text{Hanson v. Vernon, 27}\]
or city, or trustees of such township, to immediately give notice of a special election, by publication in some newspaper published in the county, if any be published therein, and also by posting said notice in five public places in such township, incorporated city or town, at least ten days before said election, which notice shall specify the time and place of holding said election, the line of railroad proposed to be aided, the rate per centum of tax to be levied, and whether the entire per centum voted is to be collected in one year, or one-half collected the first year and one-half the following year; and the amount of work upon said proposed railroad line required to be completed before said tax shall be paid to the railroad company, and where the same shall be performed, and to what point said road shall be fully completed and any other conditions which shall be performed before such tax shall become due, collectible and payable; and in no case shall such tax become due, collectible or payable until the road is fully completed to such point as mentioned in the notice. At such election the question of taxation shall be submitted, and if a majority of the votes polled be "for taxation," then the recorder of the incorporated town, the city clerk, township clerk, or clerk of said election, shall forthwith certify to the county auditor the rate per centum of tax thus voted by such township, incorporated town or city, the year or years during which the same is to be collected and the time and terms upon which the same, when collected, is to be paid to the railroad company, under the conditions and stipulations in the said notice, together with an exact copy of the notice, under which such election was held; which said county auditor shall at once cause to be recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds of the county.

When such certificate shall have been made and recorded, the board of supervisors of the county shall at the time of levying the ordinary taxes next following, levy such taxes as are voted under the provisions of this act as shown by said certificate, and cause the same to be placed on the tax lists of the proper township, incorporated city or town, indicating in their order thereupon when and in what proportion the same are to be collected, and upon what conditions the same are to be paid to the railroad company, a certified copy of which said order shall accompany the tax lists.

Said taxes shall be collected at the time or times specified in said order in the same manner, and be subject to the same penalties for non-payment after they are collectible as other taxes, or as may be stated in the petition asking said election.

Sec. 3. The stipulations and conditions contained in the said notices must conform to those set forth in the petition, as the same is presented to the trustees of the township, or trustees or council of the incorporated city or town where the said taxes are proposed to be voted, and the aggregate amount of tax to be voted or levied under the provisions of this act in any township, incorporated town or city, shall not exceed five per centum of the assessed value of the property therein respectively.

Sec. 4. The moneys collected under the provisions of this act shall be paid out by the county treasurer to the treasurer of the railroad company, for whom the same was voted, upon the orders of the president or managing director thereof, at any time after the trustees of such township, or trustees or council of such incorporated town or city voting such tax, or a majority of them shall have certified to the county treasurer that the conditions required of the railroad company and set
Duty of townships.

County treasurers, duty of.

Certificate to tax payers:

Assignables:

And railroad company shall issue shares of stock for same.

If road is encumbered to a certain amount, directors are held liable.

Taxes voted to company may be forfeited.

Tax payer may contract to pay his tax in labor or material.

Substituted by ch. 26, 18 G. A.

forth in the notice for the special election at which the tax was voted have been complied with. And it is hereby made the duty of said township trustees, or trustees or council of such incorporated town or city, when the said conditions have been complied with sufficiently to entitle the said railroad company to the amount of such orders, or when the said conditions are fully complied with and performed on the part of the railroad company, to make such certificate.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the county treasurer when required, in addition to a tax receipt, to issue to each tax payer, on his payment of taxes voted in aid of a railroad company under the provisions of this act, a certificate showing the amount of tax by him paid in aid of said railroad company, and when the same was paid, and he shall be entitled to charge and receive as compensation therefor, the sum of twenty-five cents for each certificate so by him issued.

Said certificates are hereby made assignable, and when presented by any person holding the legal title thereto to the president, managing director, treasurer, or secretary of the railroad company receiving the taxes paid as shown by said certificate, in amount showing the sum of one hundred dollars or more of taxes to have been paid for said railroad company, it shall be and is hereby made the duty of said railroad company to issue or cause to be issued to said person the amount of stock covered by said certificate or certificates, and if the taxes paid as shown by said certificate or certificates amount in the aggregate to more or less than any certain number of shares of said stock, then the holder aforesaid of such certificate or certificates shall be entitled to receive of said stock the number of shares next greater than the amount covered by said certificates, upon making up the deficiency in money or tendering the same with the said certificates the said stock to be estimated for the purposes hereof at its par value.

SEC. 6. The board of directors of any railroad company receiving taxes voted in aid thereof under the provisions of this act or those members thereof or either of them, who shall vote to bond, mortgage, or in any manner encumber said road to an amount, if the same be a railroad of three feet gauge, to exceed the sum of eight thousand dollars per mile, and if of the ordinary four feet eight and one-half inch gauge, to exceed the sum of sixteen thousand dollars per mile, not including in either case any debt for ordinary operating expenses, shall be liable to the stockholders or either of them, for double the amount, estimated at its par value of the stock by him or her held, if the same should be rendered of less value or lost thereby.

SEC. 7. Should the taxes voted in aid of any railroad under the provisions of this act remain in the treasury more than two years after the same have been collected, the right to them by the railroad company shall be considered forfeited; and the persons paying the said taxes shall be entitled to receive from the county treasurer the amount by them paid to the said railroad company, in which case the persons paying the said taxes shall be entitled to receive back only their proper pro rata share thereof remaining.

SEC. 8. [Nothing contained in this act shall preclude any taxpayer who may contract with a railroad company for which taxes shall have been, or may thereafter be, voted under the provisions of this act, to pay his tax thus voted, or any part thereof, in labor upon the line of its road, or in material for its construction, or supplies furnished, or money paid for the construction of the road, in pursuance of the terms and conditions stipulated in the notices of election, in lieu of a.
payment to the county treasurer, from presenting to the county treasurer a receipt from said railroad company, duly signed by the president or managing director, specifying the amount of such payment, and having the same credited by the county treasurer on his tax in aid of said railroad, with the effect in all respects as though the same was paid in money to the said county treasurer; and when such receipts have been presented and thus credited by the county treasurer, they shall have the same force and validity in his settlement with the board of supervisors as the orders from the railroad company provided for in section four (4) hereof."

(CHAPTER 173, LAWS OF 1878.)

VOTING AID IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF RAILROADS.

AN ACT to amend chapter 123 of the laws of the sixteenth general assembly relating to taxes in aid of railroads, which is entitled, "An act to enable townships and incorporated towns and cities to aid in the construction of railroads."

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That it shall be lawful for any township, incorporated town or city to aid in the construction of any projected railroad in this state as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. Whenever it shall be proposed in the petition and notice, which are provided in section 2 of chapter 123 of the laws of sixteenth general assembly, to issue 1st mortgage bonds not exceeding in amount the limit established in section 6 of said act, in lieu of stock as provided in section 5 of said act, it shall be lawful to issue said bonds of the denomination of one hundred dollars in the same manner as is provided for the issue of stock in said act.

SEC. 3. Whenever it is proposed to issue bonds in lieu of stock as aforesaid, the petition and notice shall state the amount of bonds per mile of road to be issued, the per centum of interest, and time of the payment of the interest and principal of the bonds.

(Took effect by publication in newspapers, April 4, 1878.)

(CHAPTER 87, LAWS OF 1878.)

CANCELLATION OF TAXES VOTED IN AID OF RAILROADS.

AN ACT requiring the boards of supervisors to cancel the unpaid taxes voted in aid of railroads, between the first day of January, 1868, and the first day of January, 1875.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That wherever any taxes have been voted or levied upon the real or personal property in any township, city, or town in any county in this state to aid in the construction of any railroad since the first day of January, 1868, and prior to the first day of January, 1875, under and by the authority of any law enacted by the general assembly of the state of Iowa, and where the railroad in aid of which said taxes were voted or levied has not been built or completed or operated into or through such township, city, or town, and any of said taxes so levied have not been paid, it shall be the duty of the board of supervisors of the county where such taxes have been voted and levied.

*See Merrill v. Webster et al., 50 Iowa, 61.
AN ACT to facilitate business with railroad and sleeping car companies running or operating sleeping cars on lines terminating in this state.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That all railroad and sleeping car companies, running or operating sleepers or sleeping cars within this state, upon railroads terminating therein, shall establish, maintain, and keep open to the public at such termini, ticket offices, at accessible and convenient places, in which they shall keep a diagram of the berths and state-rooms in such sleepers or sleeping cars, and shall at all times, during the daytime, keep such offices open for the sale of tickets for such berths and state-rooms.

SEC. 2. If any officer, agent, employe, or lessee, engaged in operating any sleeper or sleeping car line, terminating or operated within the state of Iowa, shall refuse or neglect to comply with any of the provisions or requirements of this act, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and may be imprisoned not more than six months.

(Took effect by publication in newspapers, April 3, 1880.)

(Chapter 192, Laws of 1880.)

TAXES VOTED IN AID OF RAILROADS.

AN ACT relating to taxes voted in aid of the construction of railways under chapter 123 of the acts of the sixteenth general assembly, and chapter 157 of the acts of the seventeenth general assembly of the state of Iowa, and supplemental thereto.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That whenever any taxes have been voted and levied upon the property of any township, city or town in any county in this state under the provisions of chapter 123 of the acts of the sixteenth general assembly, and chapter 157 of the acts of the seventeenth general assembly, to aid in the construction of any railway within this state, and the work of construction of the said railway shall not have been in good faith commenced in said township, or in the adjoining township, when the line of said railway does not pass through such township, within two years from the date of the time when such taxes were voted, the right of such company to any such taxes shall be declared to be forfeited, and the board of supervisors of such county shall abate and cancel such tax on the tax books of the county, and
refund any taxes in the treasury of the county that have been paid into such treasury to the person paying the same. The provisions of this section are intended to cover all cases where taxes have been voted and no time was stated in the notice of such election when the work was to be commenced.

SEC. 2. When taxes have been voted and levied to aid in the construction of any railway within this state by any township, town or city, under and by virtue of the provisions of the acts of the general assembly referred to in section 1 of this act, and such railway company shall have neglected for the space of six months to comply with the terms of the notice and petition under which such taxes have been voted, and such fact shall be certified to the board of supervisors of the county wherein such taxes were voted, by the trustees of the township or town, or city council, it is hereby made the duty of the board of supervisors of such county to abate and cancel all such taxes on the tax books of the county, and refund any money in the county treasury to the persons who may have paid the same.

(Took effect by publication in newspapers, April 3, 1880.)

(CHAPTER 186, LAWS OF 1880.)

RAILROAD COMPANIES TO RECORD EVIDENCE OF TITLE TO LANDS.

AN ACT to require railroad companies holding lands by grant, to place evidence of their title to such lands on record.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That each and every railroad company which owns or claims to own lands in the state of Iowa granted by the government of the United States or the State of Iowa, to aid it in the construction of its railroad where it has not already done so, shall place on file and cause the same to be recorded within three months after the taking effect of this act, in each county wherein the lands so granted are situated, evidence of its title or claim of title, whether the same shall consist of patents from the United States or certificates from the secretary of the interior or governor of the state of Iowa, or the proper land office of the United States or state of Iowa. Where no patent was issued, reference shall be made in said certificate to the act or acts of congress, and the acts of the legislature of the state of Iowa, granting such lands, giving the date of said acts, and date of their approval under which claim of title is made: provided, that where the certificate of the secretary of the interior or the patents, as the case may be, contain lands situated in more than one county, that the register of the state land office shall, upon the application of any railroad company or grantee prepare and furnish to be recorded, as aforesaid, a list of all the lands situated in any one county, so granted, patented, or certified; and when so recorded, said records, or a duly authenticated copy thereof, may be introduced in any court as evidence, as provided in section 3702 of the code.

SEC. 2. Such evidence of title shall be filed with the recorder of deeds of the county in which the lands are situated, and it shall be the duty of the recorder to record the same, and shall place an abstract thereof upon the index of deeds, so as to show the evidence of title, and the evidence thereof shall be constructive notice to all persons, as provided in other cases of entries upon said index, and the recorder shall receive the same fees as for recording other instruments.

Approved, March 27, 1880.
RAILROADS.

[Title X]

CHAPTER 128, LAWS OF 1880.

RELATIVE TO FOREIGN RAILROAD COMPANIES.

An Act to authorize railroad companies organized in other states to extend their railroads into this state.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That any railroad company organized or created by or under the laws of any other state, and owning or operating a line or lines of railroad in such state, is hereby authorized to extend and build its road, or any branches thereof, into the state of Iowa; and such railroad company shall have and possess all the powers, franchises, rights and privileges, and be subject to the same liabilities, of railroad companies organized and incorporated under the laws of this state, including the right to sue, and the liability to be sued, the same as railroads organized under the laws of this state; provided, such railroad corporation shall file with the secretary of the state of Iowa a copy of its articles of incorporation, if incorporated under a general law of such state, or a certified copy of statute laws of such state incorporating such company, where the charter of such railroad corporation was granted by statute of such state.

Approved, March 25, 1880.

CHAPTER 32, LAWS OF 1880.

GRANTING RIGHT OF WAY TO STREET RAILROAD COMPANIES.

An Act granting to street railway companies, organized under the laws of this state, the right of way over certain public highways.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That any street railway company now or hereafter organized under the laws of this state to operate a street railway in any city or incorporated town in this state, for the purpose of extending its railway beyond the limits of such city or town, may locate, build and operate either by animal or motor power, its road over and along any portion of a highway which is of a width of one hundred feet or more. In such cases said company as soon as practicable shall put said highway in as good repair and condition as the same was before its use for the purpose herein contemplated; and boards of supervisors are hereby authorized to accept for highway purposes under this act conveyances of land adjoining any highway or part thereof sufficient to increase said highway to the width of one hundred feet.

Section 2. Unless the owners of the land abutting each site [side] of said highway shall consent to its use as contemplated in section one (1), said railway company shall pay all damages sustained by such land owners by reason of building said road, which damages shall be ascertained and paid in the same manner as provided for taking private property for works of internal improvement. Said company shall also be liable for all damages sustained by any one resulting from the carelessness of its officers, agents, or servants, in the construction or operation of its railway.

(Took effect by publication in newspapers, March 16, 1880.)
CHAPTER 6.

OF TELEGRAPHS.

SECTION 1324. Any person or company may construct a telegraph line along the public highways of this state, or across the rivers or over any lands belonging to the state or to any private individual, and may erect the necessary fixtures therefor: provided, that when any highway along which said line has been constructed shall be changed, said person or company shall, upon ninety days notice in writing, remove said line to said highway as established. Said notice contemplated herein may be served on any agent or operator in the employ of said person or company.

SEC. 1325. Such fixtures must not be so constructed as to incommode the public in the use of any highway, or the navigation of any stream; nor shall they be set up on the private grounds of any individual without paying him a just equivalent for the damages he thereby sustains.

SEC. 1326. If the person over whose lands such telegraph line passes claims more damage therefor than the proprietor of the telegraph is willing to pay, the amount of damages may be determined in the same manner as is provided in chapter four of this title.

SEC. 1327. If the proprietor of any telegraph within this state, or the person having the control and management thereof, refuses to receive dispatches from any other telegraph line, or to transmit the same with fidelity and without unreasonable delay, all the laws of the state in relation to limited partnerships, to corporations, and to obtaining private property for the use of such telegraph shall cease to operate in favor of the proprietor thereof; and, if private property has been taken for the use of such telegraph without the consent of the owner, he may reclaim and recover the same.

SEC. 1328. Any person employed in transmitting messages by telegraph, must do so without unreasonable delay, and any one who willfully fails thus to transmit them, or who intentionally transmits a message erroneously, or makes known the contents of any message sent or received to any person except him to whom it is addressed, or to his agent or attorney, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 1329. The proprietor of a telegraph is liable for all mistakes in transmitting messages made by any person in his employment, and for all damages resulting from a failure to perform any other duties required by law.²

(CHAPTER 59, LAWS OF 1878.)

TAXATION OF TELEGRAPHS.

AN ACT to provide for the assessment and taxation of telegraph lines within the state of Iowa. [Additional to Code, title X, chapter six: "Of Telegraphs."]

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That all telegraph lines built and operated within the state of Iowa shall be subject to taxation, as hereinafter required.

²It seems to be competent for a telegraph company, notwithstanding this section, to adopt reasonable rules, conditions and regulations governing the transmission of messages, re-
Every telegraph company shall report annually to auditor of state.

Upon which report the state board of equalization shall assess.

And shall determine the rate of tax to be levied.

When tax shall become due.

Proviso: Telegraph line used by, and taxed as property of railroad exempt from provisions of this act.

Penalty for not filing report as per § 2.

Repealing clause.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the president, vice president, general manager or superintendent of every telegraph company operating a line in this state, to furnish the auditor of state, on or before the first Monday of May in each year, a statement under oath, and in such form as the auditor may prescribe, showing the following facts: First—The total number of miles owned, operated or leased, within the state, with a separate showing of the number leased. Second—The total number of miles in each separate line or division thereof, together with the number of separate wires thereon, and stating the counties through which the same is carried. Third—The total number of telegraph stations on each separate line, and the total number of telegraphic instruments in use therein, together with the total number of stations, other than railroad stations, maintained. Fourth—The average number of telegraph poles, per mile, used in the construction and maintenance of said lines.

SEC. 3. Upon the receipt of the said statement from the several companies, the auditor of state shall lay the same before the state board of equalization at its meeting on the second Monday in July in each year, which shall proceed to assess said telegraph lines at the true cash value thereof.

SEC. 4. The said state board shall also, at said meeting, determine the rate of tax to be levied and collected upon said assessment, which shall not exceed the average rate of taxes, general, municipal and local, levied throughout the state during the previous year, which rate shall be ascertained from the records and files in the auditor's office, which tax shall be in lieu of all other taxes, state and local, and shall be payable into the state treasury.

SEC. 5. The taxes levied as provided by this chapter, shall become due and payable at the state treasury on the first day of February following the levy thereof, and if said taxes are not paid as herein provided, it shall be the duty of the treasurer of state to collect the same by distress and sale of any property belonging to such company in the state, in the same manner as required of county treasurers, in like cases, by section 858 of the code; and the record of the state board in such case shall be sufficient warrant therefor.

SEC. 6. Provided, however, that any telegraph line which may be owned and operated by any railroad company exclusively for the transaction of the business of such company, and which has been duly reported as such in the annual report of such company, and been duly taxed as part of the property thereof under the laws providing for the taxation of railway property, shall be exempt from the provisions of this act.

SEC. 7. If the officers of any company fail to make and file the report required by section two (2) of this act, such neglect shall not release its lines from taxation, but the state board shall proceed to assess the line notwithstanding, adding thereto thirty per centum on the assessable value thereof.

SEC. 8. All acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

(Took effect by publication in newspapers March 21, 1878.)

Striking its liability in cases where the message is not repeated. *Sweatland v. The Miss. Tel. Co.*, 27 Iowa, 433.

Where it is competent for a telegraph company to restrict by printed stipulations and conditions annexed to the message sent, its liability in cases where the message is not repeated, it will, notwithstanding, be liable for mistakes in transmission resulting from its own fault or negligence. *Id.; Manville v. The W. U. Tel. Co.*, 37 Id., 314.

A telegraph company is also liable for injuries resulting from negligence in the delivery of a message. *Id.*
TITLE XI.

OF THE POLICE OF THE STATE.

CHAPTER 1.

OF THE SETTLEMENT AND SUPPORT OF THE POOR.

SEC. 1330. The father, mother, and children of any poor person who is unable to maintain himself by work, shall, jointly or severally, relieve or maintain such poor person in such manner as may be approved by the trustees of the township where such poor person may be; but these officers shall have no control unless the poor person has applied for aid.

SEC. 1331. In the absence or inability of nearer relatives, the same liability shall extend to the grand-parents, if of ability without personal labor, and to the male grand children who are of ability by personal labor or otherwise.

SEC. 1332. The word “father,” in this chapter includes the putative father of an illegitimate child, and the question of his being the father may be tried in any action or proceeding to recover for, or to compel the support of an illegitimate child. But there shall be no obligation to proceed against the putative father before proceedings against the mother.

SEC. 1333. Upon the failure of such relatives so to relieve or maintain a poor person who has made application for relief, the township trustees may apply to the circuit court of the county where such poor person resides, for an order to compel the same, and all provisions of this chapter relating to trustees shall apply to any other officers of a county, township, or incorporated town or city, charged with the oversight of the poor.

SEC. 1334. At least ten days' notice of the application shall be given in writing, which shall be served as original notice in an action. In such proceedings the county is plaintiff, and the person to be charged is defendant.

SEC. 1335. The court shall make no order affecting a person not served, but may notify him at any stage of the proceedings.

SEC. 1336. The court may proceed in a summary manner to hear the allegations and proofs of the parties, and order any one or more of the relatives of such poor person who appear to be able, to relieve and maintain him, charging them, as far as practicable, in the order above named, and for that purpose making new parties to the proceedings when necessary.

SEC. 1337. Such order may be for the entire or partial support of the poor person, and it may be for the support either by money or by taking the poor person to a relative's house, or the order may assign
the poor person for a certain time to one, and for another period to another relative, as may be adjudged just and convenient, taking into view the means of the several relatives; but no person shall be sent to the house of any relative who shall be willing to pay the amount necessary for his support.

SEC. 1338. If the court order the relief in any other manner than in money, it shall fix a just weekly value upon it.

SEC. 1339. The order may be specific in point of time, or it may be indefinite until the further order of the court, and may be varied from time to time when the circumstances require it, on the application of the trustees of the poor person, or of any relative affected by it, upon ten days' notice being given.

SEC. 1340. When money is ordered to be paid, it shall be paid, to such officer as the court may direct.

SEC. 1341. If any person fails to render the support ordered, on the affidavit of one of the proper trustees showing the fact, the court may order execution for the amount due, rating any support ordered in kind as before assessed.

SEC. 1342. Any appeal may be taken from such judgment as from other judgments of the circuit court.

SEC. 1343. Whenever a father, or mother, abandon children, or husband abandons his wife, or wife her husband, leaving them chargeable, or likely to become chargeable, upon the public for their support, the trustees of the township where such abandoned person may be, upon application being made to them, may apply to the clerk of the circuit court or judge of any county in which the parties reside, or in which any estate of such absconding father, mother, husband or wife, may be, for an order to seize the same, and upon due proof of the above facts, the clerk of the court or judge may issue an order authorizing the trustees or the sheriff of the county to take into their possession the goods, chattels, things in action, and lands of the person absconding.

SEC. 1344. By virtue of such order, the trustees or sheriff may take the property wherever the same may be found, and shall be vested with all the right and title to the personal property, and to the rents of the real property, which the person absconding had at the time of his departure.

SEC. 1345. Such order, when affecting any real estate, may be entered in the encumbrance book, and all sales, leases and transfers of any such property, real and personal, made by the person after the issuing and entry of the order shall be void.

SEC. 1346. The trustees or sheriff shall immediately make an inventory of the property so seized by them, and return the same, together with the proceedings, to the court, there to be filed.

SEC. 1347. The court upon inquiry into the facts and circumstances of the case, may discharge the order of seizure; but if it be not discharged, the court shall have power to direct from time to time what part of the personal property shall be sold and how, and how much of the proceeds of such sale, and of the rents and profits of the real estate shall be applied to the maintenance of the children, wife, or husband, of the person so absconding.

SEC. 1348. If the party against whom such order is issued, return and support the person so abandoned, or give security to the county, satisfactory to the clerk of the circuit court, that such person shall not become chargeable to the county, the order shall be discharged by
another order from such clerk, and the property taken and remaining restored.

Sec. 1349. The defendant may demand a jury in the trial contemplated, on the question of his ability and of his obligation to support a poor relative; and also on the question of abandonment and liability to become a public charge as provided above, which demand may be made upon the inquiry contemplated above, and such inquiry shall take place on the request of the defendant unless it be ordered on the motion of the court itself with notice to the defendant.

Sec. 1350. Any county having expended any money for the relief of a poor person under the provisions of this chapter, may recover the same from any of his kindred mentioned in sections one thousand three hundred and thirty and one thousand three hundred and thirty-one of this chapter, by an action brought in any court having jurisdiction within two years from the payment of such expenses.

Sec. 1351. A more distant relative who may have been compelled to aid a poor person, may recover from any one or more of the nearer relatives, and one so compelled to aid may recover contribution from others of the same degree.

Sec. 1352. Legal settlements may be acquired in the counties as follows:

1. Any person having attained majority, and residing in this state one year without being warned as hereinafter provided, gains a settlement in the county of his residence;

2. A married woman follows and has the settlement of her husband, if he have any within the state, and if she had a settlement at the time of marriage it is not lost by the marriage;

3. A married woman abandoned by her husband, may acquire a settlement as if she were unmarried;

4. Legitimate minor children follow and have the settlement of their father if he have one, but if he has none, then that of their mother;

5. Illegitimate minor children follow and have the settlement of their mother, or if she have none then that of the putative father;

6. A minor whose parent has no settlement in this state, and a married woman living apart from her husband and having no settlement, and whose husband has no settlement in this state, residing one year in any county gains a settlement in such county;

7. A minor bound as an apprentice or servant, immediately upon such binding, if done in good faith, gains a settlement where his master has one.

Sec. 1353. A settlement once acquired continues until it is lost by acquiring a new one.

Sec. 1354. A person coming from another state, and not having become a citizen of, nor having a settlement in this state, falling into want and applying for relief, may be sent to the state whence he came, at the expense of the county, under an order of the circuit court, or judge, otherwise he is to be relieved in the county where he applies.

Sec. 1355. Persons coming from other states or counties who are, or of whom it is apprehended that they will become county charges, and his insanity and removal to the insane hospital will not prevent his acquiring a legal settlement, becomes insane, Washington County v. Mahaska County, 47 Iowa, 57.
How given and served.
R. § 1381.

Removal when settlement is in another county.
R. § 1382.

County of settlement liable.
R. § 1383.

Order binding unless notice of contest given.
R. § 1384.

Sec. 1356. Such warning shall be in writing, and may be served upon the order of the trustees of the township, or of the board of supervisors, by any person; and such person shall make a return of his doings thereon to the board of supervisors; and, if not made by a sworn officer, it must be verified by affidavit.

Sec. 1357. When a poor person applying for relief in one county has a settlement in another, he may be removed to the county of his settlement, if he be able to be removed, upon the order of the trustees of the township or board of supervisors of the county where he applied for relief, and delivered to any officer charged with the oversight of the poor in the county where his settlement is, giving written notice of the fact to the county auditor; or the trustees of the township or board of supervisors of the county where he applied for relief, may, in their discretion, cause the auditor of the county where he has a settlement to be notified of his being a county charge, and, thereupon, it will become the duty of the latter board to order the removal of the poor person, if he is able to be removed, and, if not able, then to provide for his relief and for all expenses incurred in his behalf.

Sec. 1358. The county where the settlement is, shall be liable to the county rendering relief for all reasonable charges and expenses incurred in the relief and care of a poor person, if notice of relief being rendered is given to the county of the settlement within a reasonable time after the county of the settlement is ascertained, and for the charges of removal and expenses and support incurred after notice given, in all cases.

Sec. 1359. Such order of removal shall be binding on the county to which the removal is to be made, unless, within thirty days after receipt of the notice provided by section thirteen hundred and fifty-seven, it gives notice to the auditor of the county making such order of its intention to contest the same. In such case, the proper settlement of the pauper in such county may be tested and determined in an action brought to recover the amount already expended in his behalf. A notice of such action, signed by the county auditor, shall be served on the auditor of the other county, specifying the amount claimed and the facts out of which the claim arises, and no other proceeding shall be necessary to commence the action. The notice hereinafter provided for, and a transcript of whatever other proceedings or papers there may be relative to the matter, shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the circuit court, and the cause may be entitled as of the county issuing the order as plaintiff against the county contesting the same as defendant.

Sec. 1360. The cause may be tried as other actions at law, but no pleadings are necessary, the only issues being whether the pauper had a settlement in the county to which he was ordered to be removed at the time of such order, and whether the amount claimed, or any part thereof, was actually and properly expended by the plaintiff county in his behalf; and the burden of proof shall be on the county making the order of removal.

Sec. 1361. The trustees of each township shall provide for the relief of such poor persons in their respective townships as should not in their judgment be sent to the county poor-house. But where a city...
of the first or second class or acting under special charter is embraced within the limits of any township, the board of supervisors may appoint an overseer of the poor, who shall have within said city all the powers and duties conferred by this chapter on the township trustee. The relief thus furnished may be in the form of food, clothing, fuel, lights, rent, medical attendance or money; but exclusive of medical attendance the relief thus furnished shall not exceed the sum of two dollars per week for each person. And when in the opinion of the trustees or overseer the person asking aid, or any member of his family, is able to work, and such a condition would not be oppressive, they may require the person or any member of his family who is able, as a condition on which relief shall be granted to earn the relief by labor on the public highway at the rate of not to exceed sixty-five cents per day. The trustees of townships or overseers of the poor are also authorized to grant relief by furnishing food to transient persons who appear needy, and who are able to work; but such relief shall not exceed the sum of forty cents per day; and they may require such able-bodied persons to labor faithfully on the streets or highway at the rate of five cents an hour in payment for and as a condition of granting the relief. Said labor shall be performed under the direction of the officer having charge of working streets or highways.

Sec. 1362. [In no case shall a soldier or the widows or families of soldiers, requiring public relief, be sent to the county poor-house, when they can and prefer to be relieved out of the poor-house. All other persons in families requiring such aid, may, at the discretion of the board of supervisors, or the overseer of the poor under the supervision of the board of supervisors of such county, be sent to the county poor-house, or receive aid out of poor-house, as the board may deem necessary, not to exceed the extent as above provided.]

Sec. 1363. All moneys expended as contemplated in the two preceding sections, shall be paid out of the county treasury, after the county improper account rendered thereof shall have been approved by the board of supervisors of the respective counties, and in all cases the necessary appropriations therefor shall be made by the respective counties. But the board of supervisors may limit the amount of relief thus to be furnished.

WHERE THERE IS NO POOR-HOUSE.

Sec. 1364. The trustees in each township, in counties where there is no poor-house, have the oversight and care of all poor persons in their township, and shall see that they receive proper care, until provided for by the board of supervisors.

Sec. 1365. The poor must make application for relief to the trustees of the township where they may be, and, if the trustees are satisfied that the applicant is in such a state of want as requires relief at the public expense, they may afford such relief as the necessities of the person require, and shall report the case forthwith to the board of supervisors, who may continue or deny relief as they find cause.

The board of supervisors has no right to prescribe the rule that a bill for medical services rendered a pauper shall only be allowed at a regular meeting of the township trustees. Hunter v. Jasper County, 40 Iowa, 568.

When no limit has been fixed for such services, the trustees must allow a reasonable compensation. Id.
SEC. 1366. All claims and bills for the care and support of the poor shall be certified to be correct by the proper trustees and presented to the board of supervisors, and, if they are satisfied that they are reasonable and proper, they are to be paid out of the county treasury. In no case shall a trustee, or either of the trustees, nor overseer of the poor, draw an order upon himself, or upon either of the board, for supplies for the poor, except such trustees or overseer has a contract to furnish such supplies.\(^d\)

SEC. 1367. The board may, in its discretion, allow and pay to poor persons who may become chargeable as paupers and who are of mature years and sound mind, and who will probably be benefitted thereby, such sums or such annual allowance as will not exceed the charge of their maintenance in the ordinary mode.

SEC. 1368. If any poor person, on application to the trustees, is refused the required relief, he may apply to the board of supervisors, who, on examination into the matter, may direct the trustees to afford relief, or they may direct specific relief.

SEC. 1369. The board of supervisors may enter into contract with the lowest bidder, through proposals opened and examined at a regular session of the board, for the support of all the poor of the county for one year at a time, and may make all requisite orders to that effect; and shall require such contractor to give bonds in such sum as they deem sufficient to secure the faithful performance of the same.

SEC. 1370. When such a contract is made, the board shall, from time to time, appoint some person to examine and report upon the manner the poor are kept and treated, which shall be done without notice to the person contracting for their support; and, if upon due notice and inquiry, the board find that the poor are not reasonably and properly supported or cared for, they may, at a regular session, set aside the contract, making proper allowances for the time it has been in force.

SEC. 1371. Any such contractor may employ a poor person in any work for which his age, health, and strength is competent, subject to the control of the trustees, and in the last resort of the board of supervisors.

SEC. 1372. The board of supervisors of each county may order the establishment of a poor-house in such county whenever it is deemed advisable, and also the purchase of such land as may be deemed necessary for the use of the same, and may make the requisite contracts and carry such order into effect, provided the cost of said poor-house and land shall be first estimated by said board and approved by a vote of the people.

\(^d\) Under sections 1364 and 1365, the township trustees may bind the county for medical services rendered at their instance, during the vacation of the board of supervisors, to poor sick persons in the township. *Coolidge v. Mahaska County*, 24 Iowa, 211.

Whether a failure of the trustees to report to the board of supervisors as required in section 1365, where medical services have been thus rendered, at their instance, will deprive the physician of the right to compensation for services rendered after the time when the trustees ought to have reported, although not notified of the omission, nor to discontinue his services, *quere. Id.*
SEC. 1373. The board of supervisors, or any committee appointed by them for that purpose, may make all contracts and purchases requisite for the poor-house, and may prescribe rules or regulations for the management and government of the same, and for the sobriety, morality, and industry of its occupants.

SEC. 1374. The board may appoint a steward of the poor-house, who shall be governed in all respects by the rules and regulations of the board and its committees, and may be removed by the board at pleasure, and who shall receive such compensation, perform such duties, and give such security for his faithful performance as the board may appoint.

SEC. 1375. The steward shall receive into the poor-house any person producing an order as hereafter provided, and enter in a book to be kept for that purpose the name and age, and the date of the reception of such person.

SEC. 1376. He may require of persons so admitted, such reasonable and moderate labor as may be suited to their ages and bodily strength, the proceeds of which, together with the receipts of the poor farm, if there be one, shall be appropriated to the use of the poor-house in such manner as the board may determine.

SEC. 1377. No person shall be admitted to the poor-house, unless upon the written order of a township trustee or member of the board of supervisors, and relief is to be furnished in the poor-house only, when the person is able to be taken there, unless in the cases hereinbefore provided.

SEC. 1378. The board may bind out such poor children of the poor-house as they believe are likely to remain a permanent charge on the public, males until eighteen and females until the age of sixteen, unless sooner married, on such terms and conditions as prescribed in the chapter concerning master and apprentices. And they may bind for shorter periods on such conditions as they may adopt.

SEC. 1379. When any inmate of the poor-house becomes able to support himself, the board may order his discharge.

SEC. 1380. The board shall cause the poor-house to be visited at least once a month by one of their body, who shall carefully examine the condition of the inmates and the manner in which they are fed and clothed and otherwise provided for and treated, ascertain what labor they are required to perform, inspect the books and accounts of the steward, and look into all matters pertaining to the poor-house and its inmates and report to the board.

SEC. 1381. The expense of supporting the poor-house shall be paid out of the county treasury in the same manner with other disbursements for county purposes; and in case the ordinary revenue of the county prove insufficient for the support of the poor, the board may levy a poor tax not exceeding one [and one-half] mills on the dollar to be entered on the county list and collected as the ordinary county tax: [provided, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to counties in which the population is less than thirty-three thousand (33,000) inhabitants.]

[The expense of the poor-house shall include such an amount of tuition for the instruction of pauper children as the whole number of

* The poor-farm is appurtenant to the poor-house, and whoever is appointed steward of the poor-house becomes ipso facto, steward of the poor-farm. The State v. Plainer, 43 Iowa, 140. The board of supervisors may remove the steward of the poor-house at their pleasure, and they cannot contract with one for a specified time in such a way as to deprive themselves or their successors of the power of removal. Id."

Amendment by Ch. 169, 26 G. A.

Amendment by Ch. 166, 17 G. A.
CARE OF THE INSANE. [Title XI.

Supervisors: power: B. § 1416.

SEC. 1382. The board is invested with authority to let out the support of the poor, with the use and occupancy of the poor-house and farm for a period not exceeding three years.

CHAPTER 2.

OF THE CARE OF THE INSANE.

Section 1383. The hospital for the insane, located at Mount Pleasant, in Henry county, shall be known by the name of the Iowa hospital for the insane at Mount Pleasant; and the hospital for the insane, located at Independence, in Buchanan county, shall be known by the name of the Iowa hospital for the insane at Independence. Each of said hospitals shall be under the charge of five trustees, two of whom may be women, three of whom shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business; and in future no member of the general assembly shall be eligible to that office. When the term of a trustee expires, his successor shall be appointed by the general assembly for four years; but no vacancy shall be filled until the number of trustees is reduced to the number provided in this section. No trustee shall receive pay for more than thirty days in any year.

Sec. 1384. The trustees shall be paid five cents per mile for each mile traveled, and five dollars per day during the time they are actually engaged in the discharge of their official duties, from the state treasury, out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated, by an order drawn by the secretary of the board and approved by the board. Each board of trustees shall hold an annual meeting upon the first Wednesday of [October] at the hospital, when they shall choose one of their number president and another secretary, and shall also choose a treasurer for the year then ensuing and until their successors are elected and qualified. They shall also hold quarterly meetings on the first Wednesdays in [January, April and July.]

Sec. 1385. The board of trustees or a majority thereof, shall inspect the hospital under their charge at each quarterly meeting; and a committee may visit the hospital monthly. The trustees shall make a record of their proceedings in books kept for the purpose; and at the annual meetings preceding the regular sessions of the general assembly, they shall make a report to the governor of the condition and wants of the hospital, which shall be accompanied by full and accurate reports of its superintendent and treasurer, and an account of all moneys received and disbursed.

Sec. 1386. The trustees shall have the general control and management of the hospital under their charge; shall make all by-laws necessary for the government of the same, not inconsistent with the laws and constitution of the state, and conduct the affairs of the institution in accordance with the laws and by-laws regulating the same. They shall appoint a medical superintendent, [and upon the nomina-
tion of the superintendent shall appoint an assistant physician or physicians, a steward, and a matron, who shall reside in the hospital and be styled resident officers of the same, and be governed and subject to all the laws and by-laws for the government of the said institution. But the same person shall not hold the office of superintendent and steward. They may, also, in their discretion, and upon the nomination of the superintendent, appoint a chaplain and prescribe his duties. The board of trustees shall, from time to time, fix the salaries and wages of the officers and other employes of the hospital, and certify the same to the auditor of state; and they may remove any officer or other employe of such institution.

SEC. 1387. The board of trustees may take, in the name of the state, and hold in trust for the hospital, any land conveyed or devised, and any money or other personal property given or bequeathed, to be applied for any purpose connected with the institution.

SEC. 1388. No trustee, or officer of the hospital, shall be, either directly or indirectly, interested in the purchase of building material, or any article for the use of the institution.

SEC. 1389. No trustee shall be eligible to the office of steward or superintendent of the hospital during the term for which he was appointed, nor within one year after his term shall have expired.

SEC. 1390. The treasurer shall execute a bond to the state of Iowa for the use of the hospital (naming which) in double the highest amount of money likely to come into his hands, and with such securities as the executive council shall require, conditioned that he will faithfully perform the duties of his office, and pay over and account for all money that shall come into his hands, and shall be filed with the secretary of state. He shall receive such compensation as the board shall fix, not exceeding one-half of one per cent on all moneys paid out by him. Upon authority granted by the board, he may draw from the state treasury, out of money not otherwise appropriated, upon his order, approved by the superintendent and not less than two of the trustees, and under seal of the hospital, a sufficient amount [quarterly] for the purpose of defraying any deficiencies that may arise in the current expenses of the hospital, but the amount of each requisition shall in no case exceed [sixteen] dollars per month for each public patient in the hospital, taking the number of such patients on the fifteenth day of each month as the average number on which the estimate shall be made, the number then in the hospital to be certified to the auditor of state by the superintendent and steward, which certificate shall accompany the requisition. But no part of the money so drawn for current expenses shall be used in making improvements. Upon the presentation of such order to the auditor of state, he shall draw a warrant upon the treasurer of state for the amount therein specified, not exceeding the amount for each patient hereinbefore specified.

SEC. 1391. The superintendent of the hospital shall be a physician of acknowledged skill and ability in his profession. He shall be the chief executive officer of the hospital, and shall hold his office for six years unless sooner removed as above provided. He shall have the entire control of the medical, moral, and dietetic treatment of the patients, and he shall see that the several officers of the institution faithfully and diligently discharge their respective duties. He shall employ attendants, nurses, servants, and such other persons as he may deem necessary for the efficient and economical administration of the
affairs of the hospital, assign them their respective places and duties, and may, at any time, discharge any of them from service.

SEC. 1392. The steward, under the direction of the trustees [and superintendent], shall make all purchases for the hospital where and in such manner as they can be made on the best terms, keep the accounts, pay all employees, and have a personal superintendence of the farm. He shall take duplicate vouchers for all purchases made, and for all wages paid by him, which he shall submit to the trustees at each of their quarterly meetings, for their examination and approval. Such settlement of accounts shall be made by the board of trustees in open session, and shall not be entrusted to a committee. The trustees shall, after examining and approving such vouchers, file one set of them with the auditor of state. The books and papers of the steward and treasurer shall be open at all times to the inspection of any one of the trustees, state officers, or members of the general assembly.

SEC. 1393. The superintendent shall provide an official seal, upon which shall be inscribed the statute name of the hospital under his charge, and the name of the state.

SEC. 1394. The assistant physicians shall be medical men of such character and qualifications as to be able to perform the ordinary duties of the superintendent during his necessary absence, or inability to act.

COMMISSIONERS OF INSANITY.

SEC. 1395. In each county there shall be a board of three commissioners of insanity. The clerk of the circuit court shall be a member of such board and clerk of the same. The other members shall be appointed by the judge of said court. One of them shall be a respectable practicing physician, and the other a respectable practicing lawyer; and the appointment shall be made of persons residing as convenient as may be to the county seat. Such appointment may be made during the session of the court or in vacation; and, if made in vacation, it shall be by written order, signed by the judge and recorded. The appointment shall be for two years, and so that the term of one commissioner shall expire every year. The appointment of successors may be made at any time within three months prior to the expiration of the term of the incumbent, who shall hold his office until his successor is appointed and qualified. In the temporary absence or inability to act of two commissioners, the judge of the circuit court, if present, may act in the room of one, or the commissioner present may call to his aid a respectable practicing physician or lawyer, who, after qualifying as in other cases, may act in the same capacity. The record in such cases must show the facts.

SEC. 1396. They shall organize by choosing one of their number president. They shall hold their meetings for business at the office of the clerk of said court, unless, for good reasons, they shall fix on some other place, and shall also meet on notice from the clerk.

SEC. 1397. The clerk of said board of commissioners shall sign and issue all notices, appointments, warrants, subpoenas or other process required to be given or issued by the commissioners, affixing thereto his seal as clerk of the circuit court. He shall file and preserve in his office all papers connected with any inquest by the commissioners, and properly belonging to his office, with all notices, reports, and
other communications. He shall keep separate books in which to minute the proceedings of the board, and his entries therein shall be sufficiently full to show, with the papers filed, a complete record of their findings, orders and transactions. The notices, reports and communications herein required to be given or made, may be sent by mail, unless otherwise expressed or implied; and the facts and date of such sending and their reception, must be noted on the proper record.

SEC. 1398. The said commissioners shall have cognizance of all applications for admission to the hospital, or for the safe keeping otherwise of insane persons within their respective counties, excepting in cases otherwise especially provided for. For the purpose of discharging the duties required of them, they shall have power to issue subpoenas and compel obedience thereto, to administer oaths, and do any act of a court necessary and proper in the premises.

SEC. 1399. Applications for admission to the hospital must be made in the form of an information, verified by affidavit, alleging that the person in whose behalf the application is made, is believed by the informant to be insane, and a fit subject for custody and treatment in the hospital; that such a person is found in the county, and has a legal settlement therein, if such is known to be the fact; and, if such settlement is not in the county, where it is, if known; or where it is believed to be, if the informant is advised on the subject.

SEC. 1400. On the filing of such information, the commissioners may examine the informant, under oath, and, if satisfied there is reasonable cause therefor, shall at once investigate the grounds thereof. For this purpose they may require that the person for whom such admission is sought be brought before them, and that the examination be had in his presence; and they may issue their warrant therefor, and provide for the suitable custody of such person until their investigation shall be concluded. Such warrant may be executed by the sheriff, or any constable of the county; or, if they shall be of opinion from such preliminary inquiries as they may make—and in making which they shall take the testimony of the informant, if they deem it necessary or desirable, and of other witnesses if offered—that such course would probably be injurious to such person, or attended with no advantage, they may dispense with such presence. In their examination they shall hear testimony for and against such application, if any is offered. Any citizen of the county, or any relative of the person alleged to be insane, may appear and resist the application, and the parties may appear by counsel, if they elect. The commissioners, whether they dispense with the presence before them of such person or not, shall appoint some regular practicing physician of the county to visit such person and make a personal examination touching the truth of the information, and the actual condition of such person, and forthwith report to them thereon. Such physician may, or may not, be of their own number; and the physician so appointed and acting shall certify, under his hand, that he has, in pursuance of his appointment, made a careful personal examination as required; and that, on such examination, he finds the person in question insane, if such is the fact, and if otherwise, not insane; and in connection with his examination, the said physician shall endeavor to obtain from the relatives of the person in question, or from others who know the facts, correct answers, so far as may be, to the interrogatories hereinafter
Finding of commissioners.

SEC. 1401. On the return of the physician's certificate, the commissioners shall, as soon as practicable, conclude their investigation, and shall find whether the person alleged to be insane, is insane; whether, if insane, a fit subject for treatment and custody in the hospital; whether the legal settlement of such person is in their county, and, if not in their county, where it is, if ascertained. If they find such person is not insane, they shall order his immediate discharge, if in custody. If they find such person insane, and a fit subject for custody and treatment in the hospital, [they shall order said person to be committed to the hospital, unless said person so found to be insane (or some one in his or her behalf), shall appeal from the finding of said commissioners.] They shall forthwith issue their warrant, and a duplicate thereof, stating such finding, with the settlement of the person, if found; and, if not found, their information, if any, in regard thereto, authorizing the superintendent of the hospital to receive and keep such person as a patient therein. Said warrant and duplicate, with the certificate and finding of the physician, shall be delivered to the sheriff of the county, who shall execute the same by conveying such person to the hospital, and delivering him, with such duplicate and physician's certificate, and finding, to the superintendent thereof. The superintendent, over his official signature, shall acknowledge such delivery on the original warrant, which the sheriff shall return to the clerk of the commissioners, with his costs and expenses indorsed thereon. If neither the sheriff nor his deputy is at hand, or if both are otherwise engaged, the commissioners may appoint some other suitable person to execute the warrant in his stead, who shall take and subscribe an oath faithfully to discharge his duty, and shall be entitled to the same fees as the sheriff. The sheriff, or any other person so appointed, may take to his aid such assistance as he may need to execute such warrant; but no female shall thus be taken to the hospital without the attendance of some other female, or some relative. The superintendent, in his acknowledgment of delivery, must state whether there was any person in attendance, and give the name or names, if any. But if any relative or immediate friend of the patient who is a suitable person, shall so request, he shall have the privilege of executing such warrant in preference to the sheriff, or any other person, and without taking such oath; and for so doing he shall be entitled to his necessary expenses but to no fees. The requirements of this and preceding sections are modified by the provisions of the next section.

SEC. 1402. If the commissioners find that the person so committed to the hospital has, or probably has, a legal settlement in some other county, they shall immediately notify the auditor of such county of such finding and commitment; and the auditor so notified shall thereupon inquire and ascertain, if possible, whether the person in question has a legal settlement in that county, and shall immediately notify the

required to be propounded in such cases, which interrogatories and answers shall be attached to his certificate.\(^1\)

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\(^1\) The physician’s certificate prepared from the statement of relatives and friends of a patient in the insane asylum, is not competent evidence to show what has been the mental condition of the patient previous to his confinement in the asylum. Butler v. The St. Louis Life Ins. Co., 45 Iowa, 93. The opinion of a witness who is not an expert, respecting the sanity of a person, is competent where he states all the facts upon which his opinion is founded. Id. In the trial of an issue of insanity, it is not competent for a medical witness to give his opinion as an expert respecting the testimony which has been introduced in the case, but the inquiry should be limited to his conclusion respecting the facts. Id.
superintendent of the hospital and the commissioners of the county from which such person was committed, of the result of such inquiry. If the legal settlement of a person so committed cannot for a time be ascertained, and is afterwards found, the notices so required shall then be given.

(Chapter 152, Laws of 1880.)

APPEALS FROM COMMISSIONERS OF INSANITY.

AN ACT providing for appeals from the findings of the commissioners of insanity, and to amend section 1401 of chapter 2, title XI, of the code.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That any person found to be insane by the commissioners of insanity may appeal to the circuit court by giving the clerk of said court notice in writing that he or she appeals from said finding, which notice may be signed by the party, his or her attorney, agent, or guardian.

SEC. 2. Such appeal may be taken at any time within ten (10) days after the filing of the finding of said commissioners.

SEC. 3. The cause, when thus appealed, shall be placed upon the docket by the clerk of said court, and stand for trial anew in the circuit court.

SEC. 4. If any person found to be insane by the commissioners of insanity takes an appeal from such finding, such person shall be discharged from custody pending such appeal, unless the commissioners, for any reason, find that such person cannot, with safety, be allowed to go at large, in which case they shall require that such patient shall be suitably provided for, as provided in section 1403 of the code, until such appeal can be tried and determined.

SEC. 5. If, upon the trial, such person is found not insane, the court shall order his or her immediate discharge, if in custody. If such person is found to be insane, and a fit subject for custody and treatment in the hospital, the court shall order that such person be committed to the hospital, and the clerk of the court shall issue a warrant to carry said finding and order into effect; which warrant, and the proceedings on and under it, shall be substantially the same as are provided for in section 1401 of chapter 2, title 11, of the code.

SEC. 6. That section 1401 of chapter 2 of the title 11 of the code be amended by inserting, after the word "hospital" in the tenth line thereof; the words: "They shall order said person to be committed to the hospital" and "unless said person so found to be insane (or some one in his or her behalf) shall appeal from the finding of said commissioners."

Approved, March 26, 1880.

SEC. 1403. If any person found to be insane and a fit subject for custody and treatment in the hospital, cannot at once be admitted therein for want of room, or for any other cause, and cannot with safety be allowed to go at liberty, the commissioners shall require that such patient shall be suitably provided for otherwise until such admission can be had, or until the occasion therefor no longer exists. Such patients may be cared for either as private or as public patients. Those shall be treated as private patients, whose relations or friends will
obligate themselves to take care of and provide for them without public charge. In such case, the commissioners shall appoint some suitable person a special custodian, who shall have authority, and who shall, in all suitable ways, restrain, protect, and care for such patient, in such manner as to best secure his safety and comfort, and to best protect the person and property of others. In the case of public patients, the commissioners shall require that they be in like manner restrained, protected, and cared for by the board of supervisors at the expense of the county, and they may, accordingly, issue their warrant to such board who shall forthwith comply with the same. If there is no poor-house for the reception of such patients, or if no more suitable place can be found, they may be confined in the jail of the county in charge of the sheriff.

SEC. 1404. On application to the commissioners in behalf of persons alleged to be insane, and whose admission to the hospital is not sought, made substantially in the manner above prescribed, and asking that provision be made for their care as insane—either public or private—within the county, and on proof of their insanity and need of care as above pointed out, the commissioners may provide for their restraint, protection, and care, as in the case of other applications.

SEC. 1405. On information laid before the commissioners of any county that a certain insane person in the county is suffering for want of proper care, they shall forthwith inquire into the matter, and, if they find the information well founded, they shall make all needful provisions for the care of such person, as provided in other cases.

SEC. 1406. Insane persons who have been under care, either as public or private patients, outside of the hospital, by authority of the commissioners of any county, may, on application to that effect, be transferred to the hospital whenever they can be admitted thereto, on the warrant of such commissioners. Such admission may be had without another inquest, at any time within six months after the inquest already had, unless the commissioner shall deem further inquest advisable.

SEC. 1407. In each case of application for admission to the hospital, correct answers to the following interrogatories, so far as they can be obtained, shall accompany the physician’s certificate; and if, on further examination after the answers are stated, any of them are found to be erroneous, the commissioners shall cause them to be corrected:

1. What is the patient’s name and age? Married or single? If any children, how many? Age of youngest child?
2. Where was the patient born?
3. Where is his (or her) place of residence?
4. What has been the patient’s occupation?
5. Is this the first attack? If not, when did the others occur, and what was their duration?
6. When were the first symptoms of this attack manifested, and in what way?
7. Does the disease appear to be increasing, decreasing, or stationary?
8. Is the disease variable, and are there rational intervals? If so, do they occur at regular periods?
10. Has the patient shown any disposition to injure others?
11. Has suicide ever been attempted? If so, in what way? Is the propensity now active?

12. Is there a disposition to filthy habits, destruction of clothing, breaking of glass, etc.

13. What relatives, including grandparents and cousins, have been insane?

14. Did the patient manifest any peculiarities of temper, habits, disposition, or pursuits, before the accession of the disease—any predominant passion, religious impressions, etc.?

15. Was the patient ever addicted to intemperance in any form?

16. Has the patient been subject to any bodily disease; epilepsy, suppressed eruptions, discharges of sores, or ever had any injury of the head?

17. Has restraint or confinement been employed? If so, what kind, and how long?

18. What is supposed to be the cause of the disease?

19. What treatment has been pursued for the relief of the patient? Mention particulars and effects.

20. State any other supposed to have a bearing on the case.

Discharge on application of friends.
Same, § 41.

Discharge of: cared for in county.
Same, § 47.

Expenses estimated and paid in advance from county treasury.
Same, § 46.

Warrant and certificate: superintendent not liable to prosecution.
Same, § 61.

Sec. 1408. On the application of the relations or immediate friends of any patient in the hospital who is not cured, and who cannot be safely allowed to go at liberty, the commissioners of the county where such patient belongs, on making provision for the care of such patient within the county as in other cases, may authorize his discharge therefrom: provided, no patient who may be under criminal charge or conviction shall be discharged without the order of the district court or judge, and notice to the district attorney of the proper district as hereinbefore provided.

Sec. 1409. Whenever it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the commissioners of insanity of any county, that cause no longer exists for the care within the county of any particular person as an insane patient, they shall order the immediate discharge of such person.

Sec. 1410. Whenever the commissioners issue their warrant for the admission of a person to the hospital, and funds to pay the expense thereof are needed in advance, they shall estimate the probable expense of conveying such person to the hospital, including the necessary assistance, and not including the compensation allowed the sheriff; and on such estimate, certified by the clerk, the auditor of the county shall issue his order on the treasury of the county in favor of the sheriff or other person entrusted with the execution of such warrant; the sheriff, or other person executing such warrant, shall accompany his return with a statement of the expenses incurred; and the excess or deficiency may be deducted from or added to his compensation, as the case may be. If funds are not so advanced, such expenses shall be certified and paid in the manner above prescribed on the return of the warrant. When the commissioners order the return of a patient, compensation and expenses shall be in like manner allowed.

Sec. 1411. The warrant of the commissioners of insanity, authorizing the admission of any person to the hospital as a patient, accompanied by a physician's certificate as herein provided, shall operate to shield the superintendent and other officers of the hospital against all liability to prosecution of any kind on account of the reception and detention of such person in the hospital; provided, such detention shall be otherwise in accordance with the laws and by-laws regulating its management.
INSANE PRISONERS.

SEC. 1412. If any person in prison charged with a crime, shall at any time before indictment is found against him, at the request of any citizen be brought before the commissioners in the manner provided by law, and if it shall be found by them that such person was insane when he committed the offense; or if any person in prison shall, after the commission of the offense, and before conviction, become insane, and if at the request of any citizen an inquest be instituted as provided for in this chapter, and if the commissioners shall find that such person became insane after the commission of the crime of which he stands charged or indicted, and is still insane, they shall issue their warrant authorizing and requiring the superintendent of either hospital to receive and keep the person as a patient therein. In such case the warrant can only be executed by the sheriff or his deputy; and no delivery of the insane prisoner to any other person than the superintendent of the hospital to receive and keep the person as a patient therein. In such case the warrant can only be executed by the sheriff or his deputy; and no delivery of the insane prisoner to any other person than the superintendent of the hospital to receive and keep the person as a patient therein.

SEC. 1413. When any lunatic shall be confined in either hospital under the preceding section, the superintendent in whose charge he may be, shall, as soon as such lunatic is restored to his reason, give notice thereof to the district attorney of the proper county, and retain such lunatic in custody for such reasonable time thereafter as may be necessary for said attorney to cause a warrant to issue and to be served, by virtue whereof the said person so restored to reason shall again be returned to the jail of the proper county to answer to the offense alleged against him.

SEC. 1414. If any person, after being convicted of any crime or misdemeanor, and before the execution in whole or part of the sentence of the court, becomes insane, the governor shall inquire into the facts, and he may pardon such lunatic, or commute or suspend, for the time being, the execution in such manner and for such a period as he may think proper, and may, by his warrant to the sheriff of the proper county or warden of either penitentiary, order such lunatic to be conveyed to the hospital and there kept until restored to reason. If the sentence of any lunatic be suspended by the governor, the sentence of the court shall be executed upon him after such period of suspension has expired, unless otherwise directed by the governor.

CUSTODIAN OF INSANE PERSONS.

SEC. 1415. Any person having care of an insane person, and restraining such person either with or without authority, who shall treat such person with wanton severity, harshness, or cruelty, or shall in any way abuse such person, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, besides being liable in an action for damages.

SEC. 1416. No person supposed to be insane shall be restrained of his liberty by any other person, otherwise than in pursuance of authority obtained as herein required, excepting to such extent and for such brief period as may be necessary for the safety of person and property until such authority can be obtained.
SEC. 1417. When the superintendent of the hospital has been duly notified as herein required, that a patient sent to the hospital from one county has a legal settlement in another county, he shall thereafter hold and treat such patient as from the latter county; and such holding shall apply to expenses already incurred in behalf of such patient and remaining unadjusted.

SEC. 1418. Expenses incurred as hereinafter provided by one county on account of an insane person whose legal settlement is in another county, shall be refunded, with lawful interest thereon, by the county of such settlement, and shall be presented to the board of supervisors of the county sought to be charged, allowed, and paid the same as other claims. If the settlement is denied by the latter board, they may serve a notice similar to that provided for in section thirteen hundred and fifty-nine, of chapter one of this title for cases of removal; and all the provisions of that chapter in regard to the determination of a disputed claim upon an order of removal shall apply to the change of settlement of an insane person.

SEC. 1419. Patients in the hospital having no legal settlement in the state, or whose legal settlement cannot be ascertained, shall be supported at the expense of the state, and the trustees may authorize the superintendent to remove any patient at the expense of the state if they see proper.

SEC. 1420. All patients in the hospital shall be regarded as standing upon an equal footing; and the several patients, according to their different conditions of mind and body, and their respective needs, shall be provided for and treated with equal care; but if the relatives or friends of any patient shall desire it, and shall pay the expense thereof, such patient may have special care, and may be provided with a special attendant, as may be agreed upon with the superintendent. In such cases, the charges for such special care and attendance shall be paid quarterly in advance.

SEC. 1421. The relatives or friends of any patient in the hospital shall have the privilege of paying any portion or all of the expenses of such patients therein; and the superintendent shall cause the account of such patient to be credited with any sums so paid.

SEC. 1422. If at any time it may become necessary, for want of room or other cause, to discriminate in the general reception of patients into the hospital, a selection shall be made as follows:

1. Recent cases, i.e., cases of less than one year’s duration, shall have the preference over all others:

2. Chronic cases, i.e., where the disease is of more than one year’s duration, presenting the most favorable prospects of recovery shall be next preferred;

3. Those for whom application has been longer on file, other things being equal, shall be next preferred;

4. Where cases are equally meritorious in all other respects, the indigent shall have the preference.

SEC. 1423. If any patient shall escape from the hospital, the superintendent shall cause immediate search to be made for him; and, if he cannot soon be found, shall cause notice of such escape to be forthwith given to the commissioners of the county where the patient belongs; and if such patient is found in their county, the commissioners shall cause him to be returned, and shall issue their warrant
therefor as in other cases, unless the patient shall be discharged, or unless, for good reasons, they shall provide for his care otherwise, of which they shall notify the superintendent.

Sec. 1424. Any patient who is cured shall be immediately discharged by the superintendent. Upon such discharge, the superintendent shall furnish the patient, unless otherwise supplied, with suitable clothing and a sum of money, not exceeding twenty dollars, which shall be charged with the other expenses in the hospital of such patient. The relatives of any patient not susceptible of cure by remedial treatment in the hospital, and not dangerous to be at large, shall have the right to take charge of and remove such patient on consent of the board of trustees. In the interim of the meetings of the board, the consent of two of the trustees shall be sufficient.

Sec. 1425. The board of trustees shall order the discharge or removal from the hospital of incurable and harmless patients, whenever it is necessary to make room for recent cases; in the interim between the meetings of the board, the superintendent, in connection with two trustees, shall possess and exercise the same power.

Sec. 1426. When patients are discharged from the hospital by the authorities thereof without application therefor, notice of the order of discharge shall at once be sent to the commissioners of the county where they belong; and the commissioners shall forthwith cause them to be removed, and shall at once provide for their care in the county as in other cases, unless such patients are discharged as cured.

Sec. 1427. The trustees shall, from time to time, fix the sum to be paid per [month] for the board and care of the patients, which shall not exceed the sum of [sixteen dollars per month and the monthly sum so fixed,] shall be the sum the said hospital shall be entitled to demand for keeping any patient; and the certificate of the superintendent, attested by the seal of the hospital, shall be evidence in all places of the amount due as fixed.

Sec. 1428. The superintendent shall certify to the auditor of state on the first day of January, April, July, and October, the amount, not previously certified by him, due to said hospital, from the several counties having patients chargeable thereto; and said auditor shall pass the same to the credit of the hospital. The auditor shall, thereupon, notify the county auditor of each county so owing of the amount thereof, and charge the same to said county; and the board of supervisors shall levy a tax in said county for said amount, and pay the amount due the state into the state treasury. [And should any county, within one year from the taking effect of this act fail to levy such tax sufficient to pay the amount therefor, and shall fail, at the time of levying other county taxes thereafter to levy the tax aforesaid to an amount sufficient to pay the indebtedness subsequently incurred, it shall be the duty of the attorney general, upon request of the executive council, to bring, in the name of the state, an action against any county so failing as aforesaid, to enforce the levying of said tax.

The auditor of state shall notify the several county auditors of the provisions of this act.\[8]

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* This amendment does not seem to be repealed by the following act, chapter 183 of the laws of 1878, the first section of which seems to have been intended to cover the same ground.
An Act to amend section 1428, chapter 2, title XI, of the code, relating to insane expenses.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That section fourteen hundred and twenty-eight of the code be amended by adding thereto the following, that is to say—“and should they within one year from the taking effect of this act fail to levy such tax sufficient to pay the amount now due the state, as shown by the books of the auditor of state, and shall fail at the time of levying other taxes thereafter to levy the tax aforesaid to an amount sufficient to pay the sum then due the state, it shall be the duty of the auditor of state to charge such delinquent county with a penalty of three per centum per month upon the amount of indebtedness then six months due, for each month until payment thereof and penalty thereon be made.”

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the county treasurer on collection of the taxes herein required to be levied to pay into the state treasury the amount due and owing from his county at the times and in the manner required for the payment of state taxes collected.

SEC. 3. Taxes levied and collected in any county for the purpose named in this act, shall be used only to defray the expenses of the insane, chargeable to such county and the costs incident thereto, and shall not be diverted to any other purpose, nor be transferred to any other fund.

SEC. 4. Any member of the board of supervisors, or any county treasurer who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, shall be liable to a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars, to be recovered in an action brought against him in the district court of his county, in the name of the state, by the attorney general.

SEC. 5. The auditor of state shall notify the several county auditors, and county treasurers of the provisions of this act, and it shall be the duty of said officers to present said notice to the board of supervisors at their first meeting thereafter.

Approved, March 26, 1878.

(Chapter 19, Laws of 1876.)

LEGALIZING THE LEVY OF TAXES FOR THE INSANE.

An Act to legalize the levy of certain taxes for the insane, and to provide for the collection thereof.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That wherever any of the boards of supervisors in any of the counties of this state have heretofore levied a tax known or called “Insane Tax,” or “Insane Fund,” upon the taxable property of such counties, that the said levy and said tax be, and are hereby declared to be legal and valid in all respects, the same as though the said boards of supervisors of said counties had been authorized by law to levy the
same, and had levied such taxes in the manner required or authorized by law. Sec. 2. That wherever any of said taxes now remain uncollected, the treasurers of said counties are hereby authorized to collect the same as other taxes are collected.

Sec. 1429. When the superintendent of the hospital, in obedience to a subpoena, attends any court of the county in which the hospital is situated as witness for either party in the case of a person on trial for a criminal offense, and the question of the sanity of such person is raised, he shall be allowed, on such account, his necessary and actual expenses, and such daily pay as is allowed to other witnesses, and such expenses and pay shall be paid by the state. When compelled so to attend in civil cases, he shall be entitled to the same compensation, to be paid by the party requiring his attendance.

Sec. 1430. The superintendent shall affix the seal of the hospital to any notice, order of discharge, or other paper required to be given by him or issued.

Sec. 1431. The trustees of the hospital shall provide for furnishing the commissioners of the counties entitled to send patients to the hospital with such blanks for warrants, certificates, etc., as will enable them with regularity and facility to comply with the provisions of this chapter; and, also, with copies of the by-laws of the hospital when printed.

Sec. 1432. The superintendents of the two hospitals and the governor of the state, shall adopt such regulations as they may deem expedient in regard to what patients, or class of patients, shall be admitted to and provided for in the respective hospitals; or from what portion of the state patients, or certain classes of patients, may be sent to each or either hospital; and they may change such regulations from time to time as they may deem best; and they shall make such publication of these regulations as they may deem necessary for the information of those interested. The regulations so adopted shall be conformed to by the parties interested.

Sec. 1433. The provisions herein made for the support of the insane at public charge, shall not be construed to release the estates of such persons from liability for their support; and the auditors of the several counties, subject to the direction of the board of supervisors, are authorized and empowered to collect from the property of such patients, any sums paid by the county in their behalf, as herein provided; and the certificate from the superintendent, and the notice from the auditor of state, stating the sums charged in such cases shall be presumptive evidence of the correctness of the sums so stated. If the board of supervisors in the case of any insane patient who has been supported at the expense of the county, shall deem it a hardship to [charge the estate] of [any] such patient [with such cost of supporting the patient] they may relieve such [estate or estates] from any part or all of such burden, as may seem to them reasonable and just.\(^a\)

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\(^a\) Under this section as amended by chapter 26 of the laws of 1874, the husband is not liable for the expenses incurred in the treatment of his insane wife who has been ordered to be sent to the hospital for the insane, and the county cannot recover from him the amount it has expended therefor. Delaware County v. McDonald, 46 Iowa, 170.
SEC. 1434. The term "insane," as used in this chapter, includes every species of insanity or mental derangement. The term "idiot," is restricted to persons foolish from birth, supposed to be naturally without mind. No idiot shall be admitted to the hospital.

VISITING COMMITTEE.

SEC. 1435. There shall be a visiting committee of three, one of whom at least shall be a woman, appointed by the governor, to visit the insane asylums of the state at their discretion, and without giving notice of their intended visit; who may, upon such visit, go through the wards unaccompanied by any officer of the institution, with power to send for persons aid papers, and to examine witnesses on oath, to ascertain whether any of the inmates are improperly detained in the hospital, or unjustly placed there, and whether the inmates are humanely and kindly treated, with full power to correct any abuses found to exist; and any injury inflicted upon the insane shall be treated as an offense, misdemeanor, or crime, as the like offense would be regarded when inflicted upon any other citizen outside of the insane asylums. They shall have power to discharge any attendant or employe who is found to have been guilty of misdemeanor meriting such discharge; and in all these trials for misdemeanor, offense, or crime, the testimony of patients shall be taken and considered for what it is worth, and no employe at the asylum shall be allowed to sit upon any jury before whom these cases are tried. Said committee shall make an annual report to the governor.

SEC. 1436. The names of this visiting committee and their post-office address, shall be kept posted in every ward in the asylum, and every inmate in the asylum shall be allowed to write [once a week, what he or she pleases to this committee.] And any member of this committee who shall neglect to heed the calls of the patient to him for protection, when proved to have been needed, shall be deemed unfit for his office, and shall be discharged by the governor.

SEC. 1437. Every person confined in any insane asylum, shall be furnished by the superintendent or party having charge of such person, at least once in each week, with suitable materials for writing, enclosing, sealing, and mailing letters, if they request the same, unless otherwise ordered by the visiting committee, which order shall continue in force until countermanded by said committee.

SEC. 1438. The superintendent or party having charge of any person under confinement, shall receive, if requested to do so by the person so confined, at least one letter in each week [addressed to one of the visiting committee and] without opening or reading the same, and without delay to deposit it in a post-office for transmittal by mail, with a proper postage stamp affixed thereto; [and to deliver to said person any letter without opening or reading the same, written to him or her by one of the visiting committee. But all other letters written by, or to, the person so confined may be examined by the superintendent, and, if in his opinion the delivery of such letters would be injurious to the person so confined, he may retain the same.]

SEC. 1439. In the event of the sudden and mysterious death of any person so confined, a coroner's inquest shall be held as provided for by law in other cases.

SEC. 1440. Any person neglecting to comply with, or willfully and knowingly violating any of the provisions of the five preceding sections,
shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by imprisonment for a
term not exceeding three years, or by fine not exceeding one thousand
dollars, or by both fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the
court, and by ineligibility for this office in the future, and, upon trial
had for such offense, the testimony of any person, whether insane or
otherwise, shall be taken and considered for what it is worth.

SEC. 1441. At least one member of said committee shall visit the
asylums for the insane every month.

WHEN ILLEGALLY CONFINED.

SEC. 1442. On a statement in writing, verified by affidavit, addressed
to a judge of the district or circuit court of the county in which the
hospital is situated, or of the county in which any certain person con­
fined in the hospital has his legal settlement, alleging that such person
is not insane, and is unjustly deprived of his liberty, such judge shall
appoint a commission of not more than three persons, in his discretion,
to inquire into the merits of the case, one of whom shall be a physician,
and if two or more are appointed, another shall be a lawyer. Without
first summoning the party to meet them, they shall proceed to the
hospital and have a personal interview with such person, so managed
as to prevent him, if possible, from suspecting its object; and they
shall make any inquiries and examinations they may deem necessary
and proper of the officers and records of the hospital touching the
merits of the case. If they shall judge it prudent and advisable, they
may disclose to the party the object of their visit, and either in his
presence or otherwise, make further investigation of the matter. They
shall forthwith report to the judge making the appointment, the result
of their examination and inquiries. Such report shall be accompanied
by a statement of the case, made and signed by the superintendent. If,
on such report and statement, and the hearing of the testimony, if any
is offered, the judge shall find the person not insane, he shall order his
discharge. If the contrary, he shall so state, and authorize his con­
tinued detention. The finding and order of the judge, with the report
and other papers, shall be filed in the office of the court over which
such judge presides, who shall enter a memorandum thereof on his
record, and forthwith notify the superintendent of the hospital of the
finding and order of the judge, and the superintendent shall carry out
the order. The commissioners appointed as provided in this section,
shall be entitled to their necessary expenses and a reasonable compen­
sation, to be allowed by the judge, and paid by the state out of any
funds not otherwise appropriated; provided, that the applicant shall
pay the same if the judge shall find that the application was made
without probable grounds, and shall so order.

SEC. 1443. The commission so provided for, shall not be repeated
oftener than once in six months in regard to the same party; nor shall
such commission be appointed in the case of any patient within six
months of the time of his admission.

SEC. 1444. All persons confined as insane shall be entitled to the
benefit of the writ of habeas corpus, and the question of insanity shall
be decided at the hearing, and if the judge shall decide that the person
is insane, such decision shall be no bar to the issuing of the writ a
second time, whenever it shall be alleged that such person has been
restored to reason.
SEC. 1445. Any officer required herein to perform any act, and any person accepting an appointment under the provisions of this chapter, and willfully refusing or neglecting to perform his duty as herein prescribed, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, besides being liable to an action for damages.

(Chapter 152, Laws of 1876.)

An Act to provide for the organization and support of an asylum at Glenwood, in Mills county, for feeble-minded children.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That there is hereby established at Glenwood, in Mills county, in this state, an institution to be known as the asylum for feeble-minded children, and the property of the state at that point, including buildings and grounds heretofore used for the western branch of the Iowa soldiers' orphans' home, shall be used for that purpose. Said institution shall be under the management of a board of trustees, consisting of three persons, two of whom shall constitute a quorum for business. Said trustees shall be elected by the general assembly, one of whom shall be elected for two years, one for four years, and one for six years; and each general assembly shall hereafter elect one trustee for six years.

SEC. 2. The expense of transmission of pupils to the asylum, and all clothing required for the same, shall be paid by the county sending them, when such pupils are reported [supported] by the state, in all other cases by the parents or guardians.

SEC. 3. All acts in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. The purposes of this establishment are to care for, support, train and instruct feeble-minded children.

SEC. 3. The board of trustees shall appoint a superintendent, whose duty it shall be, under the direction of the board, to superintend the care, management, training and instruction of the inmates of the asylum, and the management of its finances. He shall give a bond to the state of Iowa, in such sum as the board shall require, to be approved by the board, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties. He shall make quarterly settlements with the board, the latter being represented by the resident trustee, assisted by the county auditor. The auditor shall receive three dollars per day for his services while so employed. The superintendent shall be removable by the board at its pleasure.

SEC. 4. The board of trustees shall have the general supervision of said asylum and all its affairs, and shall adopt such rules and regulations for the management of the same as will carry into effect the provisions and purposes of this act. The trustees shall meet and organize as soon as possible after the taking effect of this act. They shall elect one of their number president, and another treasurer; they shall also elect a person, who may or may not be one of their number, secretary. The treasurer shall give such bond as the board shall require conditioned for the faithful accounting of all moneys that come into his hands.

The secretary shall receive three dollars per day for the time he is actually employed during the sessions of the board or under their
Compensation.

Who shall be admitted.

Form of application.

Support of children.

By parents.

Duties and powers of trustees.

Salaries of officers, etc.

Traveling expenses.

Report of board.

direction. Said board shall meet on the first Wednesday in November of each year, and at such other times as two of their number may direct. All of said meetings after the organization of the board, shall be at the asylum.

The full compensation of the members of said board shall be mileage, such as is allowed by law to the members of general assembly.

SEC. 5. There shall be received into the asylum weak-minded children between the age of seven and eighteen years, whose admission may be applied for as follows:

First. By the father and mother, or by either of them, if the other be dead or adjudged to be insane.

Second. By the guardian duly appointed.

Third. In all other cases, by the board of supervisors of the county in which such child resides. It shall be the duty of such board of supervisors to make such application for any such child that has no living sane parent or guardian in the state.

SEC. 6. The forms for application for admission into the asylum shall be such as the trustees shall prescribe, and each application shall be accompanied by answers under oath to such interrogatories as the trustees shall by rule require to be propounded.

SEC. 7. For the support of said institution there is hereby appropriated out of any money in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of ten (10) dollars per month for each child therein actually supported by the state, counting the actual time such child is an inmate and supported by such institution, and upon presentation to the auditor of state, for each month, of a sworn statement of the average number of children supported in the institution by the state, for the preceding month, the auditor shall draw his warrant upon the treasurer of state in favor of the treasurer of the board of trustees for such sum.

In cases where the parents or guardians are able to do so, they shall support the child or children, whose admission they apply for; and such ability to support shall be determined by the board of supervisors of the county in which such children reside. In cases where the parent or guardian is able to pay a portion of such support, he shall do so, and the balance shall be made up by the state; and the board of supervisors of the county where such child resides shall decide how much such parent or guardian shall pay. The superintendent in his sworn monthly statement shall show the number of such children so partially paid for, and the amount which the state is to pay, which amount shall be included in the auditor's warrant. In all cases where the parent or guardian pays under the provisions of this act the board of supervisors of the proper county shall require such security for the amount to be so paid as the said board of trustees shall prescribe.

All salaries for officers and compensation for teacher and help shall be paid out of the support fund except as otherwise herein declared. No more of said support fund shall be drawn than is necessary for the purposes for which it is appropriated.

SEC. 8. The expenses of transmission of children to the asylum shall be paid out of the support fund in cases where they are supported by the state. In other cases by the parent or guardian.

SEC. 9. The board of trustees shall make a full report of the disbursements of the asylum and its condition, financial and otherwise, to the general assembly at each regular session thereof.
SEC. 10. The inmates of the asylum may be returned to the parents or guardian whenever the trustees may so direct.

SEC. 11. There is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of three thousand ($3,000) dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary for furnishing the asylum, the same to be paid upon the order of the president of the board as it may be needed.

SEC. 12. There is hereby appropriated the further sum of two thousand dollars for the next two years to aid in paying the salaries of officers and teachers, and for help, but no part of this shall be drawn unless the support fund is found insufficient, and then upon the order of the president of the board as the same may be necessary.

SEC. 13. There is hereby appropriated out of any money in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of one thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the purpose of making such repairs of the said building and grounds as may be needed, to be drawn upon the order of the president of the board of trustees. There is further appropriated the sum of two hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the purpose of purchasing school books and apparatus for said asylum to be drawn as aforesaid.

SEC. 14. The superintendent may, under the direction of the board, appoint a matron and a steward, and appoint such teachers and employ such help as may be needed.

SEC. 15. The term "feeble-minded children" shall be construed to include idiot children between the ages of seven and eighteen.

CHAPTER 3.

OF DOMESTIC AND OTHER ANIMALS.

SECTION 1446. [Every owner of swine, sheep or goats, shall restrain the same from running at large.]

SEC. 1447. Any person may take possession of any stallion, jack, bull, boar or buck, found at large in the county in which such person resides, and give notice thereof to any constable in the county, who shall sell the animals so taken at public auction to the best bidder for cash, having given ten days notice of the time and place of sale, by posting the same in writing in three public places in the township wherein such animals were found at large. Out of the proceeds of sale he may pay all costs and charges of keeping and any damage done by said animals, and shall pay the remainder of said proceeds into the county treasury, to be applied to the use of the county, unless legal proof be made to the county auditor by the owner of said animals of his right thereto; such proof may be made at any time within twelve months from the sale, and thereupon said auditor shall order the proper amount to be paid to the owner out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. But if the owner, or any person for him, shall, on or before the day of sale, pay the costs and charges thus far made, and all damages, and make satisfactory proof of his
Domestic and other animals—doing damage restrained.

K. § 1488. Substituted by § 3, Ch. 70, 15 G. A.

Adjoining owner; neglect of. R. § 1549. Substituted by §§ 3, 4, Ch. 70, 15 G. A.

Meaning of "stock." Board of supervisors to submit question to popular vote. § 310.

Questions that may be submitted.

Regulation in force when. Same, § 3, a.

Ownership, the constable shall release the animals to him without proceeding further.¹

Sec. 1448. [When any person is injured in his lands inclosed by a lawful fence by any kind of domestic animal, he may recover his damages by an action against the owner, or by distraining the animals doing the damage; but if they were lawfully on the adjoining land, and escaped therefrom in consequence of the neglect of the person suffering the damage to maintain his part of the division fence, the owner of the animals shall not be liable for such damage; provided, that if the party injured elects to recover by action against the owner of the stock, no appraisement need be made by the trustees as in cases of distrain; and in counties where by police regulation stock is restrained from running at large, any person injured in his improved or cultivated lands by any domestic animal may recover his damages as provided in section six of this act and sections 1454, 1455 and 1456 of the code, whether the lands wherein the injury was done was inclosed by a lawful fence or not.]¹

Sec. 1449. And if the animals are not lawfully upon the adjoining close and came thereupon, or if they escaped therefrom into the injured enclosure in consequence of the neglect of the adjoining owner to maintain any partition fence, or any part thereof, which it was his duty to maintain, then the owner of the adjoining land shall be liable as well as the owner of the animals.

Sec. 1450. [Section 309 of the code is hereby amended by striking out the word "now" in the fifth line thereof; and the word "stock," as used therein and in this chapter, is hereby declared to mean cattle, horses, mules and asses; and, under said section, the board of supervisors of each county may—and on petition of one-fourth of the legal voters thereof, as shown by the returns of the last general election, must—submit, in the manner provided by section 310 of the code, except as herein modified, to the electors of the county at the next general election, or, if they deem it advisable, at a special election called for that purpose, the following questions of police regulation, or either of them, and no others, to-wit:]

First. Shall stock be restrained from running at large?

Second. Shall stock be restrained from running at large between sunset and sunrise?

Third. Shall stock be restrained from running at large between sunset and sunrise from the first day of (naming the month) in each year, until the first day of (naming the month) following?

Fourth. Shall stock be restrained from running at large between sunset and sunrise from the first day of (naming the month) in each year, until the first day of (naming the month) following.

Sec. 1451. If at such election a majority of the electors voting thereon, shall vote in favor of either of such regulations, then the same shall take effect and be in force at the end of thirty days after said election, and shall continue in force until the end of ninety days after election.

¹ The owner of a bull, who allows him to run at large, is liable for all damages he may cause, and where an unpedigreed bull thus running at large gets a thoroughbred cow with calf, the measure of damages is the difference in value of plaintiff's cow for breeding purposes, before and after meeting defendant's bull. Crawford v. Williams, 48 Iowa, 247.

¹ The fact that stock is prohibited from running at large in a county does not relieve the land owner from the duty of maintaining partition fences, and if he suffers damage resulting from his own neglect to keep up his fences, he cannot recover therefrom from the owner of the stock doing the damage. Duffrees v. Judd, 48 Iowa, 256.
CHAP. 3.
DOMESTIC AND OTHER ANIMALS.

after an election at which, on a resubmission of the same question, a majority of the electors of the county voting thereon shall vote against the same: Provided, that where any county prior to the taking effect of this act, shall have voted, on the submission of such question "for restraining stock from running at large;" or "for restraining stock from running at large between the hours of sunset and sunrise," as provided in chapter three, title eleven, of the code, or in the law or laws to which the same is amendatory, such vote is hereby declared to be legal and valid, and to amount to an adoption by the county of the police regulation so voted for, as the same is herein set out as fully and effectually as if the same was submitted and voted for under this act, except that the same shall be and remain in force in such county until the end of thirty days after the next general election and no longer unless re-adopted thereat.

Sec. 1452. The owner of any stock or domestic animal, prohibited by law or police regulation of any county from running at large at any of the times hereinbefore mentioned, shall be liable for all damages done thereby while wrongfully remaining at large upon the public highway or upon the improved or cultivated lands of another, which may be recovered by action at law, or the party injured may, at his option, restrain the trespassing animals, and retain the same in some safe place, at the expense of the owner, until the damages are paid as provided in section[s] 1454, 1455 and 1456 of the code. [Said damages to be assessed pro rata per head, and each owner if more than one owner shall be liable for the pro rata amount, and each owner shall have the right to discharge his stock from distraint by paying the said pro rata amount to the person damaged, together with his pro rata share of the costs of the distraint.] Provided, that no stock or domestic animal, except the male animals mentioned in section 1447 of the code, shall be considered as running at large, so long as the same is upon the unimproved or uncultivated lands, and under the immediate care and control of the owner, or upon the public highway under like care and control, for the purpose of travel or driving thereon.

Sec. 1453. The word owner, as used in the preceding and in the three succeeding sections of this chapter of the code, shall include the person entitled to the present possession of the animal, and also the person having the care or charge of the same, as well as the person having the legal title thereto.

CHAPTR 188, LAWS OF 1880.

AN ACT amending section 6 of chapter 70 of the laws of the fifteenth general assembly, relating to the liability of owners of stock for damage done by domestic animals running at large; and for the punishment of persons unlawfully relieving stock from distraint.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That section 6 of chapter 70 of the [public] acts of the fifteenth general assembly be amended as follows: By adding, after the word "code" and before the word "provided," in the tenth line of the said section, the following: "Said damages to be assessed pro rata per head, and each owner, if more than one owner, be liable for the pro rata amount, and each owner shall have the right to discharge his stock...
from distraint by paying the said pro rata amount to the person dam-
aged, together with his pro rata share of the cost of distraint.”

SEC. 2. That if any person by force or otherwise without leave of
the person having stock under distraint, relieve the stock from dis-
traint, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall pay a fine of not
less than 10 dollars nor more than 100 dollars or by imprisonment in
the county jail not less than 10 days nor more than 30 days.
Approved, March 27, 1880.

SEC. 1454. Within twenty-four hours after the stock has been dis-
trained, Sunday not being included, the party so injured, or his agent,
shall notify the owner of said stock, when known, and if said owner
shall fail to satisfy the owner of, or occupant cultivating said land, he
shall, within twenty-four hours thereafter, notify the township trus-
tees to be and appear upon the premises to view and assess the dam-
gages; such notices to be either verbal or in writing. When two or
more trustees have assembled, they shall proceed to view and assess
the damages and the amount to be paid for keeping said stock; and if
the persons owning such distrainted stock refuse to pay such damages
so assessed, then the trustees shall post up notices in three conspicuous
places in the township where such damages were done, that the said
stock; or so much thereof as is necessary to pay said damages with
costs of sale, will be sold to the highest bidder; any money or stock
left after satisfying such claims shall be returned to the owner of the
stock so disposed of; said sale shall take place at the enclosure where
such stock was distraint between the hours of one and three p. m. on
the tenth day after the posting of said notice; provided, that if any
one or more of said trustees are interested in said damages, the trustee
or trustees not so interested shall appoint some one or more, as the
case may require, to act in the place of the person or persons so inter-
ested; the owner of the stock, or the person entitled to the possession
thereof, when known, shall also be notified of the time and place of the
meeting of said trustees to assess said damages. When either trustee
is absent so that notice cannot be served upon him, then any justice
of the peace shall appoint a suitable person, having the qualifications
of a juror, to supply the place of the absent trustee, and the person so
appointed shall serve as such trustee for all the purposes of this and
the following sections.

SEC. 1455. The trustees shall make their assessment in writing and
file the same with the township clerk, to be of record in his office.
Any person aggrieved by the action of the trustees under this chapter,
may appeal to the circuit court of the proper county. The bond shall
be filed with the clerk of the township in a penalty double the value
of the property distrainted, or if the value of the property exceed the
amount of the damage claimed, then double the amount of the dam-
age. Notice of such appeal shall be given in the same time and man-
ner as in appeals from a judgment of a justice of the peace, with good
and sufficient securities, to be approved by the clerk; and from and
after the filing of the appeal bond, the same shall operate as a super-
sedeas. In case the owner of such be appellant the same shall be
delivered to him. The clerk, after the appeal is taken, shall certify all
the original papers to the clerk of the circuit court within the time
prescribed for the appeal.

SEC. 1456. If the owners of such distrainted stock are not known,
it shall be treated as estrays.
(Sections 1457, 1458, 1459, 1460, 1461, 1462 and 1463, are repealed by section one (1), of chapter 70, laws of 1874.)

Sec. 1464. No person shall take up an unbroken animal as a stray, between the first day of May and the first day of November, unless the same be found within his lawful enclosure; nor shall any person take up any stray unless he be a householder.

Sec. 1465. If any horse, mule, neat cattle, or other animal, liable to be taken up as a stray, come upon any person’s premises, any other person may notify him of the fact, and if he fail to take up such stray for more than five days after such notice, any other person being a householder in the same township, may take up such stray and proceed with it as if taken upon his own premises; provided, that he shall produce to the justice of the peace proof of the service of such notice, and all persons taking up stray animals shall state to the justice, under oath, where such stray was taken up.

Sec. 1466. Any person taking up a stray, shall, within five days thereafter, post up written notices in three of the most public places in the township, containing a full description of said animal, and unless such stray shall have been previously reclaimed by the owner, he shall, within ten days, go before a justice of the peace in the township in which such stray was taken up, or, in case there is no justice in the township, he shall go before the nearest justice in the county, and make oath as to where said stray was taken up, and that the marks or brands have not been altered to his knowledge either before or after the same was taken up.

Sec. 1467. If necessary, the justice shall issue a notice to three disinterested householders in the township, to appear at the time and place mentioned in said notice to appraise the stray. The persons so notified, or any two of them attending, shall take an oath that they will fairly and impartially appraise said stray, and their appraisement, embracing a description of the size, age, color, sex, marks, and brands of the stray, shall be entered by the justice in a book to be kept by him for that purpose.

Sec. 1468. The justice shall, within ten days thereafter, send a certified copy of said entry to the county auditor, who shall immediately enter the same in an estray book, to be kept by him for that purpose. If the appraised value of the stray is ten dollars, or more, the auditor shall cause a copy of said entry to be posted on the court house door, and a copy of said notice to be inserted three times in some newspaper in the county, if there be one, if not, he shall cause to be posted up written notices in three public places in the county, and he shall, within ten days after receiving the notice of appraisement, unless the animal shall have been previously reclaimed by the owner, forward a certified copy of the same to the public printer hereafter provided; together with the amount required to pay for two insertions of said notice in the paper published by such printer.

Sec. 1469. The secretary of state shall select and contract with a printer to print all such advertisements of strays, and shall immediately notify the auditor of each county of the name and residence of such printer, and the price of such advertisements. In making the replevy the animal without first tendering to the person who has taken it up, the costs and expenses incurred in respect thereto. Walter v. Glates, 29 Iowa, 437.
contract the secretary shall select an agricultural paper, published at the capital, if there be one. Such contract shall be renewed on the first day of January, annually; and if a vacancy should from any cause occur, the secretary shall immediately fill it with a new contract.

SEC. 1470. The printer thus selected, shall, once in each week, issue a newspaper or printed sheet, in which he shall give two successive insertions of all estray notices sent to him, and shall send one copy of each paper issued to the auditor of each county, who shall receive, file, and preserve the same, to be examined by any person who may desire to see them. The auditor is hereby required to subscribe for one copy of the paper selected by the secretary of state for the publication of estray notices, and the amount of the subscription price shall be allowed and paid out of the treasury of the county.

SEC. 1471. When the appraised value of any stray does not exceed five dollars, no further proceedings need be had than for the justice to enter a description of said stray on his estray book, and if no owner appear within six months, the right of the property shall vest in the finder, if he has complied with the law and paid all costs.

SEC. 1472. Where the appraised value of the stray exceeds five dollars and is less than ten, and the finder shall have complied with the provisions of this chapter, and paid all costs, the property shall vest in him after the expiration of nine months, if no owner appear.

SEC. 1473. Any person legally taking up a stray may use or work, if he does so with care and moderation, and does not abuse or injure it. But if any person unlawfully take up any stray, or take up any stray and fail to comply with the provisions of this chapter, or use or work it in a manner contrary to this chapter, or work it before having it appraised, or keep such stray out of the county for more than five days at any one time before he acquires a title to said stray, such offender shall forfeit to the county twenty dollars, to be sued for by any person in the county; and the owner of the stray may also recover of such offender double the amount of all injury sustained, with costs.

SEC. 1474. The owner of any stray may, within one year from the time of taking up, prove his ownership of the same before a justice of the peace (and if the title shall not have already vested in the finder by sections fourteen hundred and seventy-one or fourteen hundred and seventy-two of this chapter), and upon payment of all costs, the reward, and a reasonable allowance, he shall be entitled to recover the stray. If the owner and finder cannot agree upon the amount of such allowance, it shall be settled by some justice of the peace, who shall take into consideration the trouble and expense incurred by the finder, and whatever use he may have had of the stray.

SEC. 1475. If the owner fail to claim his title to any stray for one year after the time of taking up, and the finder shall have complied with this law, a complete title to the stray shall vest in the finder; but if the owner shall appear within eighteen months from the time of taking up, and prove his ownership of such stray, and pay all costs and expenses as above provided, the finder shall pay him the appraised value of such stray, or may, at his option, deliver up the stray.

SEC. 1476. If any stray legally taken up, escape from the finder, or die, without any fault on his part, he shall not be liable for the loss.

SEC. 1477. If any person shall sell, or trade, or take out of the state, any stray before the legal title shall have vested in him, he shall forfeit to the owner double the value of said stray, and shall be pun-
ished by fine not exceeding ninety dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding thirty days.

Sec. 1478. If any printer, auditor, or justice of the peace, fail to perform the duties enjoined upon him by this chapter in relation to strays, he shall forfeit to the county not less than five or more than fifty dollars, to be sued for by any person in the county.

Sec. 1479. The board of supervisors of each county shall procure at the expense of the county, a book for each civil township, in which to record the marks and brands of horses, sheep, hogs, and other animals.

Sec. 1480. Any person wishing to mark or brand his domestic animals with any distinguishing mark, may adopt his own mark and have a description thereof recorded by the clerk of the township in which the owner lives.

Sec. 1481. No person shall adopt a mark or brand previously recorded to another person residing in the same township, nor shall the clerk record the same one to two persons, unless on their joint application.

Sec. 1482. Any person may take charge of any animal whose owner has abandoned it, or fails to properly take care and provide for it, and may furnish the same with proper shelter, nourishment, and care, at the owner's expense, and shall have a lien on such animal for the same; which lien at the expiration of three months, shall become a perfect title to the property as provided in the case of a stray.

Sec. 1483. In case any creature impounded or otherwise confined, shall be without necessary food or water for more than twelve successive hours, it shall be lawful for any person, as often as necessary, to enter the pound, enclosure, or building, and supply it with food and water so long as it shall remain so confined; and the reasonable cost of such food and water may be collected by him of the owner of such creature.

Sec. 1484. The sheriff, constable, police officer, officer of any society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, or any magistrate shall destroy any horse or any other animal having the disease called and known as the glanders, or any disabled creature unfit for further use.

Sec. 1485. It shall be lawful for any person to kill any dog caught in the act of worrying, maiming or killing any sheep or lambs, or other domestic animal, or any dog attacking or attempting to bite any person, and the owner shall be liable to the party injured for all damages done by his dog, except when the party is doing an unlawful act.

Sec. 1486. Any animal, or other property; taken up, held, distrained, or seized under this chapter, may be released at once by the owner, upon execution and filing of a bond in double the value of the property held, conditioned for the payment of all costs and damages for which the same is held, and to which the one taking up, holding, or distraining, may be legally entitled, within twenty days from the filing and approval of such bond; said bond shall be filed and approved by any constable, sheriff, or other officer having custody of the property, or by the nearest acting justice of the peace, or by the justice before whom any legal proceedings relating to such property is pending. Said bond shall be for the use of any person having any right or interest in or to said property so released.
Sec. 1487. A bounty of one dollar shall be allowed on each scalp of a wolf, lynx, swift, or wild-cat, to be paid out of the treasury of the county in which the animal was taken, upon a verified statement of the facts showing the claimant to be entitled thereto.

Sec. 1488. The person claiming the bounty shall produce such statement, together with the scalp or scalps, with the ears thereon, to the county auditor, or a justice of the peace of the county wherein such wolf, lynx, swift, or wild-cat, may have been taken and killed; and the officer before whom such scalps are produced shall deface or destroy the scalps when so produced, so as to prevent the use of the same to obtain for a second time the bounty herein provided for.

CHAPTER 4.

OF FENCES.

Section 1489. The respective owners of lands enclosed with fences, shall keep up and maintain partition fences, between their own and next adjoining enclosure so long as they improve them in equal shares, unless otherwise agreed between them.

Sec. 1490. If any party neglect to repair or rebuild a partition fence, or a portion thereof, which he ought to maintain, the aggrieved party may complain to the fence viewers, who, after due notice to each party, shall examine the same, and if they determine the fence is insufficient, shall signify it in writing to the delinquent occupant of the land, and direct him to repair or rebuild the same within such time as they judge reasonable.

Sec. 1491. If such fence be not repaired or rebuilt accordingly, the complainant may repair or rebuild it, and the same being adjudged sufficient by the fence viewers, and the value thereof, with their fees, being ascertained by them and certified under their hands, the complainant may demand of the owner of the land where the fence was deficient the sum so ascertained, and, in case of neglect to pay the same for one month after demand, may recover it with one per cent a month interest by action.

1 Section 1490 does not, in terms, require a written notice, though, properly, it should be in writing and proceed from the fence viewers; but where it appears that a party, in fact, was notified verbally by the opposite party, and was present at the meeting of the fence viewers and made no objection, the statute is sufficiently complied with. Talbot v. Blackledge, 22 Iowa, 572. A verbal notice was held sufficient in Gantz v. Clark, 31 Id., 254.

The proceedings of the fence viewers, should not be measured with technical nicety, but, like those before a justice of the peace, receive indulgent consideration. Id.

An adjacent proprietor cannot evade the law in relation to the erection and maintenance of partition fences, by purposely building his fence a few feet from, instead of on, the dividing line. Id.

An owner of land is not liable for a failure to comply with the requirement of the township trustees acting as fence viewers under section 1492, of the code, unless he has been served with written notice of their meeting to take action in the premises. Lookhart v. Wessels, 46 Id., 81. This case certainly overruled Gantz v. Clark, 31 Id., 254, in so far as that case holds that a verbal notice is sufficient.

The action of the fence viewers in locating and apportioning division lines of fence is not conclusive, and it is competent for a land owner to show, in a proper action, that the fence was located upon his land, and not upon the division line, and he may recover damages therefor. Peschongs v. Meueller, 50 Id., 237.
SEC. 1492. When a controversy arises between the respective owners about the obligation to erect or maintain partition fences, either party may apply to the fence viewers, who, after due notice to each party, may inquire into the matter and assign to each his share thereof, and direct the time within which each shall erect or repair his share in the manner provided above.

SEC. 1493. If a party neglect to erect or maintain the part of fence assigned him by the fence viewers, it may be erected and maintained by the aggrieved party in the manner before provided, and he shall be entitled to double the value thereof, to be recovered as directed above.\(^m\)

SEC. 1494. All partition fences shall be kept in good repair throughout the year, unless the owners on both sides otherwise agree.

SEC. 1495. No person not wishing his land enclosed and not occupying nor using it otherwise than in common, shall be compelled to contribute to erect or maintain any fence between him and an adjacent owner; but when he encloses or uses his land otherwise than in common, he shall contribute to the partition fences as in this chapter provided.\(^n\)

SEC. 1496. When lands owned in severalty have been enclosed in common without a partition fence, and one of the owners is desirous to occupy his in severalty, and the other refuses or neglects to divide the line where the fence should be built or build a sufficient fence on his part of the line when divided, the party desiring it may have the same divided and assigned by the fence viewers, who may, in writing, assign a reasonable time, having regard for the season of the year for making the fence, and if either party neglect to comply with the decisions of the viewers, the other, after making his own part, may make the other part and recover as directed above.\(^o\)

SEC. 1497. In the case mentioned in the preceding section, when one of the owners desires to throw open any portion of his field not less than twenty feet in width, and leave it unenclosed to be used in common by the public, he shall first give the other party six months notice thereof.

SEC. 1498. When land which has lain unenclosed is enclosed, the owner thereof shall pay for one-half of each partition fence between his lands and the adjoining lands, the value to be ascertained by the fence viewers, and if he neglect for thirty days after notice and demand to pay the same, the other party may recover as before provided; or he may, at his election, rebuild and make half of the fence, and if he does not, the other party may proceed to recover as directed above.\(^p\)

\(^m\) Under section 1493, it is not necessary that the fence viewers notify a party who neglects to erect the portion of fence assigned him under the preceding section, of their meeting to ascertain the value of the fence which has been erected by the aggrieved party. \(\text{Talbot v. Blackledge,} 22 \text{ Iowa,} 573.\)

\(^n\) One who incloses land adjoining another’s close, and does not own any part of the division fence, may throw any portion of such land open to common at pleasure. \(\text{Meiner v. Bennet,} 45 \text{ id.,} 635.\)

\(^o\) Where adjoining owners agree to inclose lands in common, such agreement releases, for the time being, each party from the obligation to build a partition fence; and if one of them turns his cattle upon his own land from which they stray upon the land of the other, and do damage, he is liable therefor, the same as he would be if the lands were separated by a lawful partition fence; and the injured party may distrain the cattle while thus trespassing upon his land, regardless of the fact as to whether his owner turned them on his own land with the intention that they should go upon the land of the other. \(\text{Winters v. Jacobs,} 29 \text{ Iowa,} 115.\)

While a lawful fence is not necessary between adjoining farms to constitute an occupation inseverally, still the partition fence must be such as will turn stock and premises separated only by a hedge which is insufficient for that purpose must be considered as inclosed in common within the meaning of section 1496 of the code. \(\text{Miner v. Bennett,} 46 \text{ id.,} 635.\)
Division of fence recorded.
R. § 1536.

Definition of "owner" and "fence viewers."
R. § 1537.

Fence on another's land may be removed.
R. § 1538.

Same.
R. § 1539.

Disputes: fence viewers to determine.
R. § 1540.

SEC. 1499. When a division of fence between the owners of improved lands may have been made, either by fence viewers, or by agreement in writing, recorded in the office of the clerk of the township where the lands are, the owners and their heirs and assigns shall be bound thereby, and shall support them accordingly, but if any desire to lay his lands in common and not improve them adjoining the fence divided as above, the proceedings shall be as directed in the case where lands owned in severalty have been enclosed in common without a partition fence. ¹

SEC. 1500. In the provisions of this chapter, the term "owner" shall apply to the occupant or tenant when the owner does not reside in the county, but these proceedings will not bind the owner unless notified. The term "fence viewers" means the fence viewers of the township in which the division line in controversy is, and if that line is between two townships, and both parties live in the same, then it means the viewers of that township, but if the parties live in different townships, one viewer at least shall be taken from that of the party complained against.

SEC. 1501. When a person has made a fence or other improvement on an enclosure, which, on afterward making division lines is found to be on land of another, and the same has occurred through mistake, such first person may enter upon the land of the other and remove his fence or other improvement and material within six months after such line has been run, upon his first paying, or offering to pay, the other party for any damage to the soil which may be occasioned thereby, and when the parties cannot agree as to the damages the fence viewers may determine them as in other cases.

SEC. 1502. But such fence or other improvement, except substantial buildings, shall not be removed if they were made or taken from the land on which they lie, until the party pays the owner the value of the timber, to be ascertained by the fence viewers, nor shall a fence be removed at a time when the removal will throw open or expose the crop of the other party, but it shall be removed in a reasonable time after the crop is secured, although the above six months have passed.

SEC. 1503. When any question arises between parties, other than those above stated, concerning their rights in fences, or their duties in relation to building or supporting or removing them, such question may be determined by the fence viewers upon the principles of this chapter. ²

1 To confer jurisdiction upon fence viewers, the fence respecting which they determine must be in fact a partition fence, and they cannot conclude a party by determining that to be a partition fence which is not. Bills v. Bellnap, 38 Id., 225.

2 A failure to have recorded with the township clerk the assignment of the respective shares of each party will not affect their rights in respect to building the share assigned to the other on his failure to do so, and the recovery of double damages therefore as provided in the statute, if he had actual notice of such assignment. Gants v. Clark, 31 Iowa, 254.

Where the parties had agreed to erect a fence sufficient to turn swine and sheep, the trustees could properly determine whether or not the agreement had been performed, and if not, direct the time and manner of performance. Huber v. Wilkinson, 46 Id., 458.

In an action to recover double the value of a partition fence which the defendant by the decision of the township trustees had been required to erect, it was held, proper for the jury, under the instruction of the court, to determine whether or not the land of the plaintiff was used in pasturing swine and sheep, and whether a fence was required to turn these animals. Id.
Sec. 1504. A person building a fence, may lay the same upon the line between him and the adjacent owners, so that the fence may be partly on one side and partly on the other, and the owner shall have the same right to remove it as if it were wholly on his own land.

Sec. 1505. The foregoing provisions concerning partition fences shall apply to a fence standing wholly upon one side of the division line.

Sec. 1506. The foregoing provisions of this chapter do not bar any other legal proceedings for the determination of the title to land, or the dividing line between contending owners, nor do they preclude agreements by the parties.

Sec. 1507. A fence made of three rails of good substantial material, or three boards not less than six inches wide, and three-quarters of an inch thick, such rails or boards to be fastened in or to good substantial posts, not more than ten feet apart, where rails are used, and not more than eight feet apart, where boards are used, wire either wholly or in part, substantially built and kept in good repair, or any other kind of fence, which in the opinion of the fence viewers shall be equivalent thereto, shall be declared a lawful fence; provided, that the lowest or bottom rail, [wire] or board shall not be more than twenty nor less than sixteen inches from the ground, and that such fence shall be fifty-four inches in height; [except that a barbed wire fence may consist of three barbed wires, or of four wires, two of which shall be barbed, such fence in either case to have not less than [thirty-six] iron barbs [of two points each, or twenty-six iron barbs of four points each on each wire;] the wires to be firmly fastened to posts not more than two rods apart, with two stays between the posts, or with posts not more than one rod apart without such stays, the top wire to be not more than [fifty-four] nor less than forty-eight inches in height, and the bottom wire not more than twenty nor less than sixteen inches from the ground;] provided further, that all partition fences may be made tight at the expense of the party desiring it, and such party may take from such fence the same material by him added thereto whenever he may elect; and provided further, that when the owner or occupants of adjoining land use the same for the purpose of pasturing swine or sheep, each of said owners or occupants shall keep their respective share of the partition fence sufficiently tight to restrain such swine or sheep.

Sec. 1508. That all the provisions of this chapter in relation to partition fences, shall be alike applicable to counties or townships having restrained, or which may restrain, stock from running at large.

(Chapter 106, Laws of 1876.)

In relation to division hedges.

An Act in relation to hedges on division lines between adjoining land owners. [Additional to code, chapter 4, title XI: “Of fences.”]

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That if any person shall desire to plant or make a hedge fence on any line separating his lands, or enclosures from the lands, or

*It was held, that a fence of less height than 
founded equal strength and security to the inclos-
four feet and six inches might, under section 

1544 of the revision, be a lawful fence if it af-
enclosures of any other person, or persons, he shall be allowed to make or build a fence sufficient to protect the hedge and set the same five feet beyond the line on the adjoining lands and keep the same there, not more than five years, and free from weeds, and then he shall be allowed to remove the same, and during which time he shall be permitted to cultivate the land thus enclosed for the benefit of the hedge; provided, he shall enter upon the cultivation of said hedge within twelve months from the time said fence is removed on the adjoining land.

Sec. 2. When any person builds a hedge on the entire line between his own and unenclosed lands, when said lands are enclosed the owner thereof shall pay for one half of said hedge, the value to be ascertained by the fence viewers, and the manner of proceeding in this respect shall conform to the provisions of the law now in force in relation to the ascertainment of the value of partition fences with like remedies; the maker of said hedge to select his own half thereof; provided, this act shall not apply to town lots.

(Took effect by publication in newspapers, March 26, 1876.)

CHAPTER 5.

OF LOST GOODS.

Section 1509. If any person shall hereafter stop or take up any raft of logs, or part thereof, or any logs suitable for making lumber, or hewn timber or sawed lumber, found adrift on any water-course within the limits or upon the boundaries of this state, such person, within five days thereafter, provided the same shall not have been previously restored to the owner, shall go before some justice of the peace or notary public of the county in which the same was taken up, and make affidavit in writing, setting forth an exact description of the articles found, and stating when and where the same were found, the number of logs or other pieces, and the marks and brands thereon, and that the same have not been altered or defaced since the taking up by him or by any other person to his knowledge. And such justice of the peace or notary public, within five days thereafter, shall transmit such affidavit to the county auditor of said county, and the said auditor shall thereupon file the same in his office, and enter in his estray book the description of the said property, the time and place, when and where, and the name and residence of the person by whom the same was taken up, and the said auditor shall also publish a notice thereof for three weeks successively in some newspaper printed in the county.

Sec. 1510. In all cases where the value of the articles so taken up shall not exceed five dollars, and no person shall appear to claim and prove the same within three months after the publication of such notice, then the property in the same shall vest in the person taking them up; but if the value thereof shall exceed five dollars, and the same be not claimed or proven within six months after such publication, then the finder shall deliver them to the sheriff of said county, and thereupon the same proceedings shall be had, and the same dis-
position be made of the proceeds arising from the sale thereof, as is provided for in section fifteen hundred and thirteen of this chapter, in relation to boats, vessels, etc., the value of which exceeds twenty dollars.

Sec. 1511. As a reward for the taking up of any such boards, timber, logs, rafts of logs, or any part thereof, there shall be paid by the owner to the person taking up the same, for each log, not exceeding ten, twenty-five cents; for each log exceeding ten and not exceeding fifty, twenty cents; and for sawed lumber, fifty cents per thousand feet.

Sec. 1512. If any person shall stop or take up any vessel or water-craft found adrift within the limits or upon the boundaries of this state, of the value of five dollars or upwards, including her cargo, tackle, rigging, and other appendages, such person, within five days thereafter, provided the same shall not have been previously proven and restored to the owner, shall go before some justice of the peace in the township where the craft or vessel is found of the proper county, and make affidavit in writing, setting forth the exact description of such vessel or water craft; where and when the same was found; whether any, and if so, what cargo, tackle, rigging, or other appendages, were found on board or attached thereto; and that the same has not been altered or defaced, either in the whole or in part, since the taking up, either by him, or by any other person, to his knowledge; and the said justice shall thereupon issue his warrant, directed to some constable of his township or district, commanding him to summon three respectable householders of the neighborhood, who shall proceed, without delay, to examine and appraise such boat or vessel, her cargo, or tackle, rigging, and all other appendages as aforesaid, and to make report thereof, under their hands, to the justice issuing such warrant, who shall enter the same, together with the affidavit of the taker-up at large in his estray book; and, within five days, shall transmit a certified copy thereof, to the county auditor of the proper county, to be by him recorded in his estray book and filed in his office.

Sec. 1513. In all cases where the appraisement of any such boat or vessel, including her cargo, tackle, rigging, or other appendages, shall not exceed the sum of twenty dollars, the taker up shall advertise the same on the door of the court house and in three other of the most public places in the county within five days after the appraisement, and if no person shall appear to claim and prove such boat or vessel within six months from the time of taking up, the property in the same shall vest in the taker up; but if the value thereof shall exceed the sum of twenty dollars, the county auditor, within five days from the time of reception of the justice's certificate at his office, shall cause an advertisement to be set up on the door of the court house, and at three other of the most public places of the county; and, also, a notice thereof to be published for three weeks successively in some public newspaper printed in this state, and if the said boat or vessel be not claimed or proven within ninety days after the advertisement of the same as aforesaid, the taker up shall deliver the same to the sheriff of the county wherein such boat or vessel may have been taken up, who shall thereupon proceed to sell the same at public auction to the highest bidder for ready money, having first given ten days' notice of the time and place of sale; and the proceeds of all such sales, after deducting the cost and other necessary expenses, shall be paid into the county treasury.
Money, bank notes, etc.; description of.
R. § 1508.

Duty of justice.

SEC. 1514. If any person shall find any lost goods, money, bank notes, or other things of any description whatever, of the value of five dollars and upwards, such person shall inform the owner thereof, if known, and make restitution of the same without any compensation whatever, except the same be voluntarily given; but if the owner be unknown, such person shall, within five days after such finding, take such goods, money, bank notes, or other things, before some justice of the peace of the proper county, and make affidavit of the description thereof, the time and place, when and where the same was found, and that no alteration had been made in the appearance thereof since the finding of the same; whereupon the justice shall enter a description of the property, and the value thereof, as near as he can ascertain in his estray book, together with the affidavit of the finder; and shall, also within five days transmit to the county auditor a certified copy thereof to be by him recorded in his estray book and filed in his office.¹

SEC. 1515. In all cases where such lost goods, money, bank notes, or other things, shall not exceed the sum of ten dollars in value, the finder shall advertise the same on the door of the court house, and three other of the most public places in the county; and if no person shall appear to claim and prove such money, goods, bank notes, or other things, within twelve months from the time of such advertisement, the right to such property, when the same shall consist in goods, money, or bank notes, shall be vested in the finder; but if the value thereof shall exceed the sum of ten dollars, the county auditor, within five days from the receipt of the justice’s certificate, shall cause an advertisement to be set upon the court house door, and in three of the most public places in the county; and also a notice thereof to be published for three weeks successively in some public newspaper printed in this state; and if the said goods, money, bank notes, or other things, be not reclaimed within six months after the finding, the finder, if the same shall consist in money or bank notes, shall deliver the same to the county treasurer, after deducting the necessary expenses hereinafter provided for: if in bills, notes of hand, patents, deeds, mortgages, or other instruments of value, the same shall be delivered to the county auditor, to be preserved in his office for the benefit of the owner, whenever legal application shall be made therefor; if in goods, or merchandise, the same shall be delivered to the sheriff of the county, who shall thereupon proceed to sell the same at public auction to the highest bidder for ready money, having first given ten days’ notice of the time and place of such sale; and the proceeds of all such sales, after deducting the costs and other expenses, shall be paid into the county treasury.

SEC. 1516. In all cases where any vessel or water craft shall be taken up, or any goods, money, or bank notes shall be found as aforesaid, which shall be of a value less than five dollars, the finder shall advertise the same by setting up three advertisements in the most public places in the neighborhood; but in such cases he shall keep and preserve the same in his possession, and shall make restitution thereof to the owner, without fee or reward, except the same be given voluntarily, whenever legal application be made for the same, provided it shall be done in three months from such taking up or finding; but if no owner shall appear to claim such property within the time afore-

¹The finder of lost goods which have no marks by which the owner could be identified, is not guilty of larceny, even if he does not exercise diligence to discover who the owner of the goods may be. State v. Dean, 49 Iowa, 73.
said, the exclusive right to the same shall be vested in the finder or
taker up.

SEC. 1517. In any case where a claim is made to property found or
taken up, and the ownership of the property cannot be agreed upon
by the finder and claimant, they may make a case before any justice of
the peace, who may hear and adjudicate it, and if either of them re-
fuses to make such case, the other may make an affidavit of the facts
which have previously occurred, and the claimant shall also verify his
claim in his affidavit, and the justice may take cognizance of and try
the matter on the other party having one day's notice, but there shall
be no appeal from the decision. This section does not bar any other
remedy given by law.

SEC. 1518. As a reward for the taking up of all boats and other
vessels, and for finding of lost goods, money, bank notes, and other
things, before restitution of the property or proceeds thereof shall be
made, the finder shall be entitled to ten per cent upon the value thereof,
in addition to which said allowance the owner shall also be required to
pay to the taker up, or finder, all such costs and charges as may have
been paid by him for services rendered as aforesaid, including the cost
of publication, together with reasonable charges for keeping and tak-
ing care of such property, which last mentioned charge, in case the
taker up or finder, and the owner cannot agree, shall be assessed by
two disinterested householders of the neighborhood, to be appointed by
some justice of the peace of the proper county, whose decision, when
made, shall be binding and conclusive on all parties.

SEC. 1519. The net proceeds of all sales made by the sheriff, and
all money or bank notes paid over to the county treasurer, as directed
in this chapter, shall remain in the hands of the county treasurer
in trust for the owner, if any such shall apply in one year from the
time the same shall have been paid over; but if no owner shall appear
within the time aforesaid, the said money shall be considered as for-
feited, and the claim of the owner thereto forever barred, in which
event the money shall remain in the county treasury for the use of
common schools in said county.

SEC. 1520. If the taker up of any water craft, raft, logs, timber or
boards, or finder of lost goods, bank notes, or other things, shall be
accountable for
faithful in taking care of the same, and if any unavoidable accident
shall happen thereto, without the fault or neglect of the finder or taker
up before the owner shall have an opportunity of reclaiming the same,
such taker up or finder shall not be accountable therefor; provided,
that in cases of accident as aforesaid, the taker up or finder, within ten
days thereafter, shall certify the same under his hand to the county
auditor, who shall make an entry thereof in his estray book.

SEC. 1521. If any person shall trade, sell, or loan, out of the limits
of this state, any such property as may at any time be taken up or
found as aforesaid before he shall be vested with the right to the same,
agreeably to the foregoing provisions, he shall forfeit and pay double the value thereof, to be recovered by any person who shall
sue for the same, in any court, or before any justice of the peace hav-
ning jurisdiction thereof; one half shall go to the person suing, and the
other half to the county aforesaid.

SEC. 1522. If any person shall take up any boat or vessel, or any
raft, logs, timber or boards, or shall find any goods, money, bank notes,
or other things, and shall fail to comply with the requisitions of this
chapter, every such person so offending shall forfeit and pay the sum
of twenty dollars, to be recovered before any justice of the peace by any person who will sue for the same, one half for the use of the person suing, and the other half to be deposited in the county treasury for the use of common schools; but nothing herein contained shall prevent the owner from having and maintaining his action for the recovery of any damage he may sustain.

CHAPTER 6.

OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

**SECTION 1523.** No person shall manufacture or sell, by himself, his clerk, steward, or agent, directly or indirectly, any intoxicating liquors except as hereinafter provided. And the keeping of intoxicating liquor, with the intent on the part of the owner thereof, or any person acting under his authority, or by his permission, to sell the same within this state contrary to the provisions of this chapter, is hereby prohibited, and the intoxicating liquor so kept, together with the vessels in which it is contained, is declared a nuisance, and shall be forfeited and dealt with as hereinafter provided.

**SEC. 1524.** Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to forbid the sale by the importer thereof, of foreign intoxicating liquor imported under the authority of the laws of the United States regarding the importation of such liquors and in accordance with such laws; provided, that the said liquor at the time of said sale by said importer, remains in the original casks or packages in which it was by him imported, and in quantities not less than the quantities in which the laws of the United States require such liquors to be imported, and is sold by him in said original casks or packages and in said quantities only; and nothing contained in this law shall prevent any persons from manufacturing in this state, liquor for the purpose of being sold according to the provisions of this chapter, to be used for mechanical, medicinal, culinary, or sacramental purposes.

**SEC. 1525.** Every person who shall manufacture any intoxicating liquors as in this chapter prohibited, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall pay, on his first conviction for said offense, a fine of one hundred dollars and the costs of prosecution, or shall stand committed thirty days, unless the fine be sooner paid; on his second conviction, he shall pay a fine of two hundred dollars, and the costs of prosecution, and shall stand committed sixty days unless the fine be sooner paid. And on the third and every subsequent conviction for...
said offense, he shall pay a fine of two hundred dollars and the costs of prosecution, and shall be imprisoned in the county jail ninety days.

Sec. 1526. Any citizen of the state, except hotel-keepers, keepers of saloons, eating houses, grocery-keepers, and confectioners, is hereby permitted within the county of his residence to buy and sell intoxicating liquors for mechanical, medicinal, culinary, and sacramental purposes only, provided he shall first obtain permission from the board of supervisors of the county in which such business is conducted as follows."

Sec. 1527. He shall first procure a certificate signed by a majority of the legal electors of the township, town, or ward, in which he desires to sell said liquors, that he is a citizen of the county and state, that he is of good moral character, and that they believe him to be a proper person to buy and sell intoxicating liquors for the purposes named in the preceding section.

Sec. 1528. He shall also make and file a bond, to be approved by the auditor of the county where application is made, in the sum of three thousand dollars, with two or more sureties, who shall justify in double the amount of said bond, conditioned that he will carry out the provisions of all laws now or hereafter in force relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors, and which said bond shall run in the name of the county for the benefit of the school fund.

Sec. 1529. Upon the presentation of such certificate and bond to the county auditor, a day shall be fixed by said auditor for the final hearing of the application by the board of supervisors, and notice thereof given by publication in at least one newspaper published in the county, or by posting such notice in the township, town, or ward, in which the business is to be conducted. Such publication or posting shall be at least ten days prior to the time of final hearing, and the applicant shall pay the expenses thereof in advance.

Sec. 1530. At such final hearing, any resident of the county may appear and show cause why such permit should not be granted, and the same shall be refused unless the board shall be fully satisfied that the requirements of the law have, in all respects, been fully complied with, that the applicant is a person of good moral character, and that, taking into consideration the wants of the locality, and the number of permits already granted, such permit would be necessary and proper for the accommodation of the neighborhood.

"Under this section, which was 1561 of the revision, an allegation in an indictment for nuisance, that a certain building was used by two defendants as a place for the sale of intoxicating liquors, and that they did then and there keep intoxicating liquors for sale in said building, without a further averment that such building was under their control, is sufficient; and where the indictment, after such statement of the offense, averred that it was "under his control," without naming which of the two defendants was meant, it was held, that the unnecessary averment should be treated as surplusage, and that it did not vitiate the indictment. The State v. Schilling, 14 Iowa, 455.


This section does not confer upon the manufacturer of intoxicating liquors the right to sell the same in this state, even for mechanical, medicinal, culinary or sacramental purposes, without permission first obtained from the board of supervisors of the county. Becker v. Betten, 39 Id., 668.

A person who, with a permit to sell intoxicating liquors, purchases a quantity of such liquors from a manufacturer having no permit to sell, may not only set up the unlawful sale to defeat an action for the price of the same, but where he has made a payment thereon may recover the amount thus paid. Id.
SEC. 1531. Every permission so granted shall specify the house in which intoxicating liquors may be sold by virtue of the same, and the length of time the same shall be in force, which in no case shall exceed twelve months.

SEC. 1532. The bond shall be deposited with the county auditor, and suit shall be brought thereon at any time by the district attorney, in case the conditions thereof, or any of them, shall be broken. The principal and sureties therein, shall also be jointly and severally liable for all civil damages, costs, and judgments, that may be obtained against the principal in any civil action, brought by a wife, child, parent, guardian, employer, or other person, under the provisions of sections fifteen hundred and fifty-six, fifteen hundred and fifty-seven, and fifteen hundred and fifty-eight of this chapter. All other moneys collected on such bond shall go to the school fund of the county.

SEC. 1533. The account book of purchases and sales, from which the reports hereinafter mentioned are made, shall at all times be subject to the inspection of the district or circuit judge, district attorney, sheriff, or any constable or marshal, grand jurors, or of all justices of peace of the county, and such other persons as may be authorized by law to examine the same, and shall be produced by the party keeping the same, to be used as evidence on the trial of any prosecution against him, or against liquors alleged to have been seized from him or his house, on notice duly served that the same will be required as evidence.

SEC. 1534. Any permit procured or obtained under this chapter by any person not entitled to the same by the provisions hereof, shall be deemed fraudulent and void; and any one who, after obtaining such permit, shall enter upon or be engaged in any pursuit, in consequence of which he would not be eligible to obtain such permit, shall be deemed to have abandoned the same, and shall thereafter claim no protection thereby.

SEC. 1535. When any resident of the county shall file a written information, on oath, before any district judge, charging any one now holding, or who may hereafter hold such privilege, with violating the law, either by failing to keep a correct record of purchase or sale, or by making false entries in such record or account, or by selling colorably, and under pretense of complying with the law, but substantially in violation thereof, or when any sheriff, constable, or marshal of the county, shall, in his official character, make, sign, and file such written information, the district judge shall issue his notice to the accused, to appear before him in court, at a time fixed, to show cause why his permit shall not be vacated; and for the purpose of trial, either party may have witnesses summoned as in other cases. The defendant may answer the complaint or charge, and the district court, either on default or on answer, or on finding any of the charges sustained by proof, shall revoke the permission to the party to sell liquor, and shall adjudge the defendant to pay the costs; and no person whose permission shall be revoked by the district court, shall be capable of holding such privilege again within this state for the space of two years thereafter.

SEC. 1536. When intoxicating liquor shall be seized under a search warrant by virtue of the laws now in force, it shall be no bar to the confiscation and destruction of the same, that the party claiming the same has a permit under this or any former law, if the court or jury trying the facts shall be satisfied from the proof, that the defendant
has sold such liquors in violation or evasion of law, and at the time of the seizure had the liquors in question, with the intention of selling the same contrary to law, and any judgment of a competent tribunal condemning liquors seized under such warrant, from any person holding such permit, or convicting him of selling contrary to law, shall work a forfeiture of his privilege.

Sec. 1537. No person having a permit to sell intoxicating liquors under this chapter, shall sell the same at a greater profit than thirty-three per cent on the cost of the same, including freights, and every person having such permit, shall make on the last Saturday of every month, a return in writing to the auditor of the county, showing the kind and quantity of the liquors purchased by him since the date of his last report, the price paid, and the amount of freights paid on the same; also the kind and quantity of liquors sold by him since the date of his last report, to whom sold, for what purpose, and what price, also the kind and quantity of liquors remaining on hand, which report shall be sworn to by the person having the said permit, and shall be kept by the auditor, subject at all times to the inspection of the public.

Sec. 1538. Any person having such permit, who shall sell intoxicating liquors at a greater profit than is herein allowed, or who shall fail to make monthly return to the auditor as herein required, or shall make a false return, shall forfeit and pay to the school fund of the county the sum of one hundred dollars for each and every violation of the provisions of this chapter, to be collected by civil action upon his bond by any citizen of the county, before any court having jurisdiction of the amount claimed, and for the second conviction under the provisions of this chapter the person convicted shall forfeit his permit to sell.

Sec. 1539. It shall be unlawful for any person to sell or give away, by agent or otherwise, any spirituous or other intoxicating liquors, including wine or beer, to any minor for any purpose whatever, unless upon the written order of his parent, guardian, or family physician, or to sell the same to any intoxicated person, or to any person who is in the habit of becoming intoxicated, and any person violating the provisions of this section shall forfeit and pay to the school fund the sum of one hundred dollars for each offense, to be collected by action against him, or by action against him and the sureties on his bond, if one has been given, by any citizen in the county.

The sale of intoxicating liquors to a minor is within the prohibition, notwithstanding the seller has no knowledge that the purchaser is a minor. And in an action under this section for the benefit of the school fund, it is not necessary to allege in the petition that the seller had such knowledge. Jemison v. Burton, 43 Iowa, 282.

Any citizen of the county may bring an action under this section for a forfeiture to the school fund against any one who sells intoxicating liquors to a person in the habit of becoming intoxicated. Church v. Higham, 44 Id., 452.

This section applies as well to the giving as to the sale of liquors to an intoxicated person. 44 Id., 452.

The fact that the seller did not know the person receiving the liquor to be intoxicated does not relieve him from liability. 44 Id.

Section 1539 applies not only to those having a permit to sell, but also to all persons who may sell intoxicating liquors to minors or to persons who are in the habit of becoming intoxicated. Cobleigh v. McBride et al., 45 Id., 116.

A judgment in an action for selling intoxicating liquors to a minor, under this section, will not be a lien upon the premises where the liquor was sold, where they are owned by a third person, unless he have knowledge of and assent to the unlawful act for which the judgment is recovered. 45 Id.

In an action under this section, it is proper to inquire of the plaintiff why he instituted the suit. 45 Id.

Testimony that it was a matter of report and public notoriety that intoxicating liquors were sold by the defendant is not admissible. 45 Id.

In an action under this section, it is proper to
INTOXICATING LIQUORS. [TITLE XI.

Sales: penalty. 
R. § 1562.

First offense.

Second.

Third.

Clerks: agents.

Any number of violations charged in same indictment.

Sale of mixed liquors: punished. 
R. § 1587.

SEC. 1540. If any person, not holding such a permit, by himself, his clerk, servant, or agent, shall, for himself, or any person else, directly or indirectly, or on any pretense, or by any device, sell, or in consideration of the purchase of any other property, give to any person any intoxicating liquor, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall pay, on his first conviction for said offense, a fine of twenty dollars and the costs of prosecution, and shall stand committed ten days, unless the same be sooner paid; on the second conviction for said offense, he shall pay a fine of fifty dollars and the costs of prosecution, and shall stand committed thirty days, unless the same be sooner paid, and on the third and every subsequent conviction for said offense, he shall pay a fine of one hundred dollars and the costs of prosecution, or shall be imprisoned in the county jail not less than three nor more than six months. And in default of the payment of the fines, and costs, provided for the first and second convictions under this section, the person so convicted shall not be entitled to the benefit of chapter forty-seven, title twenty-five of this code, until he shall have been imprisoned sixty days. All clerks, servants, and agents, of whatsoever kind, engaged or employed in the manufacture, sale, or keeping for sale, in violation of this chapter, of any intoxicating liquor, shall be charged and convicted in the same manner as principals may be, and shall be subject to the penalties herein provided. Indictments and informations for violations under this section may allege any number of violations of its provisions by the same party, but the various allegations must be contained in separate counts, and the person so charged may be convicted and punished for each of the violations so alleged as on separate indictments or informations; but a separate judgment must be entered on each count on which a verdict of guilty is rendered. The second and third convictions mentioned in this section shall be construed to mean convictions on separate indictments or informations. 

SEC. 1541. Any person who shall mix any intoxicating liquor with any beer, wine, or cider by him sold, and shall sell, or keep for sale, as a beverage, such mixture, shall be deemed guilty under the preceding section, and shall be punished accordingly.

SEC. 1542. No person shall own, or keep, or be in any way concerned, engaged, or employed, in owning or keeping any intoxicating liquor without a permit, for any purpose whatsoever, is a misdemeanor, and punishable as therein prescribed, and by section 1543 any person who uses any building to violate the provisions of this section is guilty of a nuisance, and may be subject to additional penalties for that offense. 

A defendant charged in an information with "selling intoxicating liquors unlawfully, having been heretofore convicted of the crime of selling intoxicating liquors unlawfully," may be found guilty as for a first offense. Gordon v. The State, 3 Id., 410; Benham v. The State, 1 Id., 542; The State v. Ensley; The Same v. Weil; The Same v. Brown; and The Same v. Front, 10 Id., 149.

It is no defense for a clerk or agent, charged with the sale of intoxicating liquors, that his employer is guilty of the same offense, and has been convicted and punished. Id.
liquor with intent to sell the same in this state, or to permit the same to be sold therein in violation of the provisions hereof, and any person who shall so own or keep, or be concerned, engaged, or employed in owning or keeping such liquor with any such intent, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on his first conviction for said offense, pay a fine of twenty dollars and the cost of prosecution, and stand committed until the same be paid. On his second conviction for said offense, he shall pay a fine of fifty dollars and the costs of prosecution, and shall stand committed until the same be paid, and on his third and every subsequent conviction for said offense, he shall pay a fine of one hundred dollars and the costs of prosecution, or shall be imprisoned in the county jail not less than three nor more than six months. And upon the trial of every indictment or information for violations of the provisions of this section, proof of the finding of the liquor named in the indictment or information in the possession of the accused in any place except his private dwelling-house, or its dependencies, or in such dwelling-house or dependencies if the same be a tavern, public eating-house, grocery, or other place of public resort, shall be received and acted upon by the court as presumptive evidence that such liquor was kept or held for sale contrary to the provisions hereof.

Sec. 1543. In cases of violation of the provisions of either of the three preceding sections, or of section fifteen hundred and twenty-five of this chapter, the building or erection of whatever kind, or the ground itself, in or upon which any unlawful manufacture or sale, or keeping with intent to sell, of any intoxicating liquor is carried on, or continued, or exists, is hereby declared a nuisance, and may be abated as the law provides; and, in addition to the penalties prescribed in said sections, whoever shall erect, or establish, or continue, or use any building, erection, or place for any of the purposes prohibited in said sections, shall be deemed guilty of a nuisance, and may be prosecuted and punished accordingly, in the manner provided by law. And proof of the manufacture, sale, or keeping with intent to sell, of any intoxicating liquor in violation of the provisions of this chapter, in or upon the premises described by the party accused, or by any other person under the authority or by the permission of the party accused, shall be presumptive evidence of the offense provided for in this section.

* A person who acts as the agent or employe of a social club, to keep and deal out its liquors to members purchasing and presenting tickets, may be indicted and punished for a violation of the prohibitory liquor law, under this section. The State v. Mercer, 32 Iowa, 405.

While under this section the finding of intoxicating liquors upon the premises is presumptive evidence that they are kept there for sale contrary to law, yet where there is no evidence of any such liquors being in the defendant's possession or under his control, the testimony of one who is in the employ of the defendant that the witness on one occasion sold a small quantity of liquor, this evidence is not sufficient to warrant a conviction. The State v. Findley, 45 Id., 435.

* The offense of nuisance under this section may be committed either by the manufacture, sale, or keeping with intent to sell, intoxicating liquors, contrary to law; and while an indictment is sufficient which charges the commission of the offense by the doing of either one of the unlawful acts, it is bad for duplicity if it charges the offense to have been committed by doing two or three of the specified unlawful acts. The State v. Baughman, 20 Iowa, 497.

And in an indictment for a nuisance under this section, it is not sufficient to merely charge that the defendant used and kept a place for the sale of intoxicating liquors. It should be averred that he either had sold liquors at the place mentioned, or kept them there for the purpose of sale. The State v. Hess, 22 Id., 193; The State v. Harris, 27 Id., 439.

A license granted by the United States affords no protection against the penalties imposed for the sale of intoxicating liquors in violation of the state statute. Id. See, also, State v. Curry, 1d., 92.
INTOXICATING LIQUORS. [TITLE XI

Information; search warrant.
R. § 1565.
Ch. 94, § 9, 9
G. A.

Seizure.

Return of warrant.

Proof that the defendant sold intoxicating liquors in violation of law at the place charged in the indictment for nuisance, is sufficient to convict unless rebutted. Id.

The offense of nuisance, under this section, is complete by the doing of either of the acts prohibited in sections 1525, 1540, and 1542, of the code, being sections 1561, 1562, and 1563, of the revision, as by the doing of them all. Hence an indictment charging the offense to have been committed at a particular time and place by keeping intoxicating liquors with intent to sell the same contrary to law, is the same accusation as that contained in another indictment charging the offense to have been committed at the same time and place by selling intoxicating liquors contrary to law; and a conviction under one indictment would be a bar to a prosecution on the other. The State v. Layton, 25 Id., 193.

Nor would the case be affected by the fact that in one indictment the offense is charged to have been committed on the first of the month and in the other on the fifteenth of the same month. Id.

An indictment under this section is sufficient which charges the offense as having been committed "by using and keeping a room and place for the purpose of selling, and by selling therein intoxicating liquors in violation of section 1562 of the revision." The State v. Freeman, 27 Id., 383.

Proof of occasional secret sales, without evidence that the place was notoriously or publicly known as a place for the sale of intoxicating liquors, is sufficient to convict in a prosecution for nuisance under this section. Id.

The finding of intoxicating liquors in any other building than one used as a private dwelling affords presumptive evidence that they are kept by their owner for sale, and will support an indictment for "keeping and maintaining a house for selling intoxicating liquors." The State v. Norton, 41 Id., 430.

The owner of premises upon which intoxicating liquor is kept for sale, contrary to law, is not guilty of an offense if he leased them for a lawful purpose, and did not affirmatively assent to such unlawful use. The mere failure to prevent or to attempt to prevent the illegal use or sale of the liquors does not subject him to the penalties of the statute. The State v. Bolling, 42 Id., 87.

An indictment charging the defendant with keeping and controlling a building where intoxicating liquors were sold in violation of law, and where "gambling, fighting, drunkenness, and breaches of the peace" were permitted by him, held, not vulnerable to the objection of charging two offenses. The State v. Deane et al., 44 Id., 464.

Nor where the indictment charged that the defendant kept intoxicating liquors for sale in a building and did then and there sell the same. The State v. Beecher, 20 Id., 438.

On the trial of an indictment under section 1543, the state is not bound to show affirmatively that the liquors were not kept in original vessels or packages, and that they were not sold for mechanical, medicinal, or sacramental purposes. Id.

In an indictment under this section against the person, it is not necessary to describe the building and its specific location. Id.

An indictment for nuisance, which charges the keeping of intoxicating liquors with intent to sell the same, is good without the allegation that they were kept in violation of law. The State v. Jordan, 39 Id., 387. Following The State v. Collins, 11 Id., 141.

Under this section a bar-tender or clerk in a saloon where intoxicating liquors are sold by him in violation of law, may be indicted for nuisance. The State v. Stucker, 33 Id., 395.
all liquors so seized by him, and the vessels containing it, until final action be had thereon; *provided, however,* that if the place to be searched be a dwelling-house in which any family resides, and in which no tavern, eating-house, grocery, or other place of public resort is kept, such warrant shall not be issued unless said complainant shall, on oath or affirmation, declare before said justice that he has reason to believe, and does believe, that within one month next before the making of said information, intoxicating liquor has been, in violation of this chapter, sold in said house, or in some dependency thereof, by the person accused in said information, or by his consent or permission; nor unless from the facts and circumstances disclosed by such complaint to said justice, the said justice shall be of opinion that said complainant has adequate reason for such belief.

**SEC. 1545.** The information and search warrant in such case, shall describe the place to be searched, as well as the liquors to be seized, with reasonable particularity. When any liquors shall have been seized by virtue of any such warrant, the same shall not be discharged or returned to any person claiming the same, by reason of any alleged insufficiency of description in the warrant of the liquor or place, but the claimant shall only have a right to be heard on the merits of the case.

**SEC. 1546.** Whenever upon such warrant such liquors shall have been seized, the justice who issued such warrant shall, within forty-eight hours after such seizure, cause to be left at the place where said liquor was seized, if said place be a dwelling house, store, or shop, posted in some conspicuous place on or about said buildings, and also to be left with or at the last known and usual place of residence of the person named or described in said information as the owner or keeper of said liquor, if he be a resident of this state, a notice, summoning such person and all others whom it may concern, to appear before said justice at a place and time named in said notice, which time shall not be less than five nor more than fifteen days after the posting and leaving of said notices, and show cause, if any they have, why said liquor, together with the vessels in which the same is contained, should not be forfeited; and said notice shall, with reasonable certainty, describe said liquor and vessels, and shall state where, when, and why, the same were seized. At the time and place prescribed in said notice, the person named in said information, or any other person claiming by a writ of replevin; and police justices of cities under special charters have concurrent jurisdiction with justices of the peace to issue such warrants. *Weir v. Allen,* 47 Iowa, 482.

It is for the justice to determine whether an informant applying for a warrant under section 1544 of the code is a credible resident or not, but neither the information nor warrant need state such fact. *The State v. Thompson,* 44 Id., 399.

Where the information was entitled, "State of Iowa, Clayton county," it was held unnecessary to allege in the information that the liquors were in Clayton county. *Id.*

A description of the place to be searched, by giving the owner's name, the place where he lives, and the kind of liquors which he was believed to keep, was held sufficient. *Id.*

An objection to the warrant for insufficient description cannot be made for the first time on appeal in the district court. *Id.*

An information which charges the keeping of intoxicating liquors by the defendant, with the intent by him to be sold in violation of law, is sufficient, without specifying by title and chapter of the statute violated. *Id.*

Intoxicating liquors seized under proceedings for their forfeiture are not subject to an action of replevin. *Fries, etc., v. Porch,* 49 Id., 351; *Funk & Hardman v. Israel,* 5 Id., 438; *Cooley v. Davis,* 34 Id., 128.
an interest in said liquor and vessels, or any part thereof, may appear and show cause why the same should not be forfeited. If any person shall so appear, he shall become a party defendant in said case, and said justice shall make a record thereof. Whether any person shall so appear or not, said justice shall, at the prescribed time, proceed to the trial of said case, and said complainants, or either of them, may, and upon their default, the officer having such liquor in custody shall appear before said justice and prosecute said information, and show cause why such liquor should be adjudged forfeited. The proceeding in the trial of such case may be the same, substantially, as in cases of misdemeanor triable before justices of the peace, and if any person shall appear and be made a party defendant as herein provided, and shall make written plea that said liquor, or the part thereof claimed by him, was not owned or kept with intent to be sold in violation of this chapter, such party defendant may, at his option, demand a jury to try the issue, and, if upon the evidence then and there presented, the said justice or jury as the case may be, shall find for verdict that said liquor was, when seized, owned or kept by any person, whether said party defendant or not, for the purpose of being sold in violation of this chapter, the said justice shall render judgment that said liquor, or said part thereof, with the vessels in which it is contained, is forfeited. If no person be made defendant in manner aforesaid, or if judgment be in favor of all the defendants who appear and are made such, then the costs of the proceeding shall be paid as in ordinary criminal prosecutions where the prosecution fails. If the judgment shall be against only one party defendant appearing as aforesaid, he shall be adjudged to pay all the costs of proceedings in the seizure and detention of the liquor claimed by him up to that time, and of said trial. But, if such judgment shall be against more than one party defendant claiming distinct interests in said liquor, then the costs of said proceedings and trial shall be according to the discretion of said justice equitably apportioned among said defendants, and execution shall be issued on said judgments against said defendants for the amount of the costs so adjudged against them. Any person appearing and becoming party defendant as aforesaid, may appeal from said judgment of forfeiture as to the whole, or any part, of said liquor and vessels claimed by him and so adjudged forfeited to the district court as in ordinary cases of misdemeanor.  

SEC. 1547. Whenever it shall be finally decided that liquor seized as aforesaid is forfeited, the court rendering final judgment of forfeiture, shall issue to the officer having said liquors in custody, or to some other peace officer, a written order, directing him forthwith to destroy said liquor and vessels containing the same, and immediately thereafter to make return of said order to the court whence issued, with his doings indorsed thereon, and sworn to. Whenever it shall be finally decided that any liquor so seized is not liable to forfeiture, the court by whom such final decision shall be rendered, shall issue a written order to the

* When intoxicating liquors are seized under a warrant issued under the provisions of the prohibitory liquor law, it is not competent for a party to take the case away from the tribunal whose jurisdiction has attached, by commencing an action of replevin for the liquors seized. Funk v. Hardman v. Israel, 5 Iowa, 498; Cooly v. Davis, 34 Id., 128. Intoxicating liquors seized under an information for their forfeiture are not the subject of replevin, and to take them from an officer by such process is an illegal act, and will subject the guilty party to punishment for contempt. The State v. Harris et al., 38 Id., 242.
officer having the same in custody, or to some other peace officer, to restore said liquor, with the vessels containing the same, to the place where it was seized, as nearly as may be, or to the person entitled to receive it, which order, the officer, after obeying the commands thereof, shall return to the said court with his doings thereon indorsed; and the costs of the proceedings in such case attending the restoration, as also the costs attending the destruction of such liquor in case of forfeiture, shall be taxed and paid in the same manner as is provided in case of ordinary criminal prosecution, where the prosecution fails.

SEC. 1548. If any person shall be found in a state of intoxication, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and any peace officer may, without warrant, and it is hereby made his duty to, take such person into custody, and to detain him in some suitable place, till an information can be made before a magistrate and a warrant issued in due form, upon which he may be arrested and tried, and if found guilty, he shall pay a fine of ten dollars and the costs of prosecution, or shall be imprisoned in the county jail thirty days. But the magistrate before whom such person is tried and convicted may remit any portion of such penalty, and order the prisoner to be discharged upon his giving information, under oath, stating when, where, and of whom he purchased or received the liquor which produced the intoxication, and the name and character of the liquor obtained. [Provided, such intoxicated person gives bail for his appearance before the proper magistrate, court or jury to give testimony in any action or complaint against the party for furnishing such liquor.] In cases arising under this section, appeals may be allowed as in cases of ordinary misdemeanor within the jurisdiction of the justices of the peace.

SEC. 1549. In any indictment or information arising under this chapter, it shall not be necessary to set out exactly the kind or quantity of intoxicating liquors manufactured or sold, or kept for purposes of sale, nor the exact time of the manufacture, or sale, or keeping with intent to sell, but proof of the violation by the accused of any provision of this chapter, the substance of which violation is briefly set forth, within the time mentioned in said indictment or information, shall be sufficient to convict such person; nor shall it be necessary in any indictment or information to negative any exceptions contained in the enacting clause, or elsewhere, which may be proper ground of defense; and, in any prosecution for a second or subsequent offense as provided herein, it shall not be requisite to set forth in the indictment or information the record of a former conviction, but it shall be sufficient briefly to allege such conviction; nor shall it be

4To justify an order for the destruction of intoxicating liquors seized upon a warrant, it must be found; that they were kept with the intention on the part of the owner or the one in whose custody they are found, of selling them in violation of law. A finding that they were kept "for the purpose of being sold within the state of Iowa," is not sufficient. The State v. Harris, 36 Iowa, 136.

A proceeding by information for the condemnation of intoxicating liquors, alleged to be kept for illegal sale, is in the nature of a criminal one, and after trial in the district court it is error to sustain a motion by the state for a new trial. State v. Harris et al, 40 Id., 95.

*The word "drunkenness" in a warrant of commitment, has the same legal signification as the word "intoxication." Smith v. Bigelow, 19 Iowa, 459.

Under sections 1568 and 1586 of the revision, it was held that imprisonment for thirty days was an imperative part of the punishment for intoxication. The State v. Patton, Id., 453. But it is not so under the code. Ed.

A witness may state whether or not, in his opinion, a person was intoxicated, and is not confined to a statement of the conduct and demeanor of the person inquired about. The State v. Huxford, 47 Id., 16.
INToxicating Liquors. [Title XI.

Payments for liquor illegal. R. i 1771. 

Sales and transfers in consideration of liquors void. 

Negotiable paper.

The precise time when the offense was committed is not material; it is sufficient if it is alleged that the offense was committed prior to the finding of the indictment and within the period of the statute of limitations, although a particular time is alleged in the indictment. The State v. Layton, 25 Iowa, 193, 196. 

The time of selling need not be proved as laid in the indictment. The State v. Curley, 33 Id., 359; The State v. Mailing, 11 Id., 239.

Since the taking effect of the present constitution, the offense of selling intoxicating liquors is not the subject of indictment, but of an information before a justice of the peace. The State v. Koehler, 6 Id., 393.

In an action against a common carrier to recover the value of intoxicating liquors lost or destroyed, the plaintiff must prove, not only that he has been illegally deprived of the same, but that he owned or possessed them with lawful intent and not for the purpose of sale contrary to law. Sommer v. Cate, 22 Iowa, 555. Wright, J., dissenting.

While traffic in intoxicating liquor as an article of beverage is, under the statute, unlawful, it nevertheless retains the character of property. Monty v. Arneson, 25 Id., 383.

When the consideration of a contract is the illegal sale of intoxicating liquors, it is, by statute, utterly void as against all persons. Davis v. Slater, 17 Id., 250.

The sale of intoxicating liquors in this state, in violation of the law for the suppression of intemperance, even by an agent of a firm residing in another state, will be held illegal and void without any showing of intent to enable the purchaser to violate the law. The Second National Bank of Louisville v. Curren, 36 Id., 555; Tegler & Co. v. Shipman, 33 Id., 194. See also Whitlock v. Workman & Co., 15 Id., 351; Dailer v. Lane et al., 13 Id., 588; Smith v. Grable, 14 Id., 429; Davis v. Bronson, 6 Id., 410.

But to defeat a recovery on a contract for the sale of intoxicating liquors made with a firm in the state where they reside, it must appear that the vendors had knowledge of our law, and made the sale with intent to enable the purchaser to violate the same. Knowledge of the
SEC. 1551. All peace officers shall see that the provisions of this chapter are faithfully executed, and when informed that the law has been violated, or when they have reason to believe that the law has been violated, and that proof of the fact can be had, such officers, shall go before a magistrate and make information of the same and of the person so violating the law. Upon the filing of such information, law alone would not be sufficient. The Second National Bank v. Curran, supra.

If an agent of a person engaged in the sale of intoxicating liquors in another state, merely takes an order of a person residing in this state for a quantity of liquor to be forwarded to him, which order is taken by the agent subject to the approval or disapproval of his principal, the sale will be regarded as made in this state where the vendor resides, and the case will not fall within section 1550. Legler & Co. v. Shipman, 39 Id., 194.

But if, in such case, the agent had authority to contract the sale, or if the sale was made with intent on the part of the vendor to enable the purchaser to violate any of the provisions of our law for the suppression of intemperance, it would be otherwise; the sale would be void under section 1550. Id.

Although mere knowledge on the part of the vendor, residing in another state, that the purchaser is with intent to violate our law is not held sufficient to defeat the contract, yet it is a fact from which, with other circumstances, the jury may infer such intent. Id.

When it is established in an action by the inadverse, that the note was given for intoxicating liquors sold in violation of law, the burden is upon the plaintiff to show that he took the note for value without notice of its infirmity. The Rock Island National Bank v. Nelson, 41 Id., 563.

One who with permission to sell intoxicating liquors, purchases a quantity of such liquors from a manufacturer who has not permission to sell, may not set up the unlawful sale as a defense in an action to recover the price of the liquors, but where he has made a payment thereon may recover back the amount paid. Becker v. Betten, 39 Id., 668.

A party seeking to recover for the seizure and destruction of intoxicating liquors, must show that he possessed them with a lawful intent, and that he has been deprived of them unlawfully, before he can recover their value. Plummer v. Harbut et al., 5 Id., 385.

A note given in whole or in part consideration for intoxicating liquors sold in violation of law, is void in the hands of the payee or any assignee having notice of the consideration. The illegal part cannot be separated from the legal part of the consideration. It taints the whole. Bratich v. Guellch, 37 Id., 212.

An action under section 1550 to recover the price of intoxicating liquors sold in violation of law, is a civil action, and not quasi criminal in character, and a motion for a new trial on the ground that the verdict is contrary to the evidence, is allowable. Woodward v. Squires & Co., 39 Id., 435.

An action under this section for the recovery of money paid for intoxicating liquors in violation of law, will not be barred by the statute of limitations until five years from the time the payment was made. Woodward v. Squires & Co., 41 Id., 677.

It was held in Marienthal, Lehman & Co. v. Shafer et al., 6 Id., 223, and in Funk & Hardman v. Israel, 5 Id., 438, that an illegal vendor of intoxicating liquors could not maintain an action of reprieve against attaching creditors of the vendee, on the ground that the sale was void and the right of possession still remained in the vendor. But the contrary seems to be held in Monty v. Arneson, 25 Id., 338.

Intoxicating liquors are property in so far as they are the subject of larceny. The State v. May, 20 Id., 336. A party exchanges goods for intoxicating liquors, sold in violation of law, he may recover the same by an action at law. Smith v. Grable, 14 Id., 429.

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before a magistrate he shall institute a suit and proceed to the arrest, and trial thereof, according to law. Upon trials before a magistrate, it shall be the duty of the district attorney to appear for the state, unless the person filing such information shall select some other attorney. Any peace officer failing to comply with the provisions of this section, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and pay a fine of not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars, and a conviction shall work a forfeiture of his office.\(^b\)

Sec. 1552. The principal and securities in the bond mentioned in sections fifteen hundred and twenty-eight and fifteen hundred and twenty-nine, shall be jointly and severally liable for all fines and costs that may be adjudged against the principal for any violation of any of the provisions of this chapter, and shall also jointly and severally be liable for all civil damages and costs that may be adjudged against such principal in any civil action authorized to be brought against him by the provisions of this chapter.

Sec. 1553. If any railway conductor, freight agent, expressman, depot master, or other person in the employment, or in any manner connected with any railway corporation, or any teamster, stage driver, or common carrier of any kind, or any person professing to act as agent for any other person or persons, whether within or without this state, or any other individual of whatever calling, shall bring within this state for any other person or persons, any intoxicating liquor, without first having been furnished with a copy of the certificate authorizing such person or persons to sell such intoxicating liquors, certified by some justice of the peace to be correct, such person or persons so offending, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall upon conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a fine for the first offense of twenty dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail thirty days; for the second and each subsequent offense, shall forfeit and pay a fine of fifty dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail ninety days.

Sec. 1554. Courts and jurors shall construe this chapter so as to prevent evasion, and so as to cover the act of giving as well as selling by persons not authorized.\(^1\)

Sec. 1555. Wherever the words intoxicating liquors occur in this chapter, the same shall be construed to mean alcohol and all spirituous and vinous liquors: provided, that nothing herein shall be so construed as to forbid the manufacture and sale of beer, cider from apples, or wine from grapes, currants, or other fruits grown in this state.\(^1\)

\(^b\) A peace officer cannot refuse to answer questions touching his knowledge of the places where intoxicating liquors are being sold in violation of law, on the ground that under section 1551 of the code he would criminate himself. When the question involves only facts of recent occurrence the answer cannot criminate the witness. Hunt v. McCalla, Sheriff, 20 Iowa, 20.

Under this section a county is not liable to an attorney for his services in prosecuting for a violation of the prohibitory liquor law, where the services are rendered at the request of one not a peace officer. Blair & Bronson v. Dubuque County, 27 Id., 181.

\(^1\) The giving of intoxicating liquors to an intoxicated person construed to be within the prohibition of selling to such a person as provided in section 1539 of the code. Church v. Higham, 44 Iowa, 429.

Where in an action by the wife for selling intoxicating liquors to her husband it was shown that the husband was in the habit of dealing with the defendant, it was held, that the jury might infer from that fact that the liquor he obtained was a purchase and not a gift, although it was not paid for by him or charged to him. Rafferty v. Buckman et al., 46 Id., 195.

This section changes the common law rule of strict construction, as applied to criminal statutes. Woolheather v. Riesle, 38 Id., 486, 491.

\(^1\) It is no violation of the prohibitory liquor statute to sell lager beer, whether the same was manufactured in this state or elsewhere. The
SEC. 1556. Any person who shall by the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors, contrary to the provisions of this chapter, cause the intoxication of any other person, shall be liable for and compelled to pay a reasonable compensation to any person who may take charge of and provide for such intoxicated person, and one dollar per day in addition thereto for every day such intoxicated person shall be kept in consequence of such intoxication, which sums may be recovered in a civil action before any court having jurisdiction thereof.

SEC. 1557. Every wife, child, parent, guardian, employer, or other person, who shall be injured in person or property, or means of support, by any intoxicated person, or in consequence of the intoxication, habitual or otherwise, of any person, shall have a right of action in his or her own name, against any person who shall, by selling intoxicating liquors, cause the intoxication of such person, for all damages actually sustained as well as exemplary damages; and a married woman shall have the same right to bring suits, prosecute, and control the same and the amount recovered as if a single woman; and all damages recovered by a minor under this section, shall be paid either to such minor or his parent, guardian, or next friend, as the court shall direct, and all suits for damages under this section shall be by civil action in any court having jurisdiction thereof.

The last words of section 1555 do not apply to beer. In an action for damages resulting from the sale of intoxicating liquors, the seller may be joined as defendant with the owner of the land upon which the liquor was sold and upon which it is sought to establish a lien. Where several persons have sold intoxicating liquors to another, whereby he becomes intoxicated, and inflicts injuries upon persons or property, each of the sellers is liable for all the injuries, although there can be but one satisfaction therefor. A married woman has the right to rely upon the support of her husband, and is entitled to damages from the person who injures her in her means of support by the sale of intoxicating liquors to her husband irrespective of his conduct previous to the sale.

Whether such an action could be maintained against several defendants, whose places of business were distinct and who had no business connection with each other, for injuries caused the plaintiff by the sale of intoxicating liquors to her husband. Whether such an action could be maintained if successive sales by the several defendants produced a single act of intoxication from which the injury resulted, plaintiff held, that if sever persons sell intoxicating liquors to another, whereby he becomes intoxicated, and inflicts injuries upon persons or property, each of the sellers is liable for all the injuries, although there can be but one satisfaction therefor. Kearney v. Fitzgerald, 43 Ida., 580. Where several persons have sold intoxicating liquors to the husband, a settlement by the wife, under this section, to recover for injuries to her person and property. Kearney v. Fitzgerald, 43 Ida., 580. A wife cannot recover damages against a person, expense of.
INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

SEC. 1558. For all fines and costs assessed, or judgments rendered, of any kind, against any person for any violation of the provisions of this chapter, the personal and real property, except the homestead as now provided by law, of such person as well as the premises and property, personal or real, occupied and used for that purpose with the consent and knowledge of the owner thereof or his agent, by the person manufacturing or selling intoxicating liquors contrary to the provisions of this chapter, shall be liable, and all such fines, costs, or judgments, shall be a lien on such real estate unpaid; and where any person is required by sections fifteen hundred and twenty-eight and fifteen hundred and twenty-nine of this chapter, to give bona fide with sureties, the principal and sureties in the bond mentioned, shall be jointly and severally liable for all civil damages, costs and judgments, that may be adjudged against the principal in any civil action authorized to be brought against him for violation of the provisions of this chapter; provided, there shall be exempt such personal effects as may be

son who sells intoxicating liquors to her husband, for injuries to her person or property, if she voluntarily drinks with him or sanctions the sale to him. *Id.*

Although the wife may have purchased liquors and taken them home for the purpose of detaining her husband there, this act will not deprive her of the benfit of the statute. *Id.*

In this class of cases damages are not allowed for wounded feelings and disgrace, and evidence that the defendant has sold to plaintiff's husband since the commencement of the action, is not, therefore, competent. *Id.*

By the statutes in force prior to September 1st, 1873, no right of action was given for injuries produced by the sale of beer. *Woody v. Coenan, 44 Id., 19.*

But now under section 1539 of the code, wine and beer are included in the terms intoxicating liquors in section 1557, for the sale of which a right of action is hereby given. *Jewett v. Wansbrough, 48 Id., 574; Worley v. Spurgeon, 38 Id., 465.*

When the wife had forbidden the sale of liquors to her husband, and subsequently in his presence gave permission to the seller to let him have all he wanted: *held,* that the seller should have inferred that she acted under coercion in giving the permission, and that he was not thereby exempted from liability. *Id.*

The fact that the wife has upon other occasions ordered the sale of intoxicating liquors to her husband will not prevent her recovery of damages for a sale upon a particular occasion when she did not assent thereto. *Rafferty v. Buckman et al., 48 Id., 195.*

The giving of money by the wife to her husband for the purpose of procuring liquor to drink, would not justify the inference that she contributed to his intoxication, in the absence of proof that he procured the liquor with that money. *Id.*

It was *held,* competent for the wife to testify that her husband was in the habit of returning from the defendant's store intoxicated, because he would state upon leaving home his intention of going there, and upon his return in that condition would bring articles from the store. *Id.*

This section authorizes the recovery of damages for the death of a husband, which has been caused by intoxication, from the party who sold him the liquors producing the intoxication. *Id.*

In case of the death of the husband the jury may estimate the damages with reference to the fact that it is the duty of the husband to provide the wife with present support, as well as maintenance for the future, and that she is entitled to such sum as in a pecuniary point of view would make her whole. *Id.*

In an action by the wife for damages for injury to her means of support by the sale of intoxicating liquors to her husband, it was *held,* error to instruct the jury that the husband's previous habit of becoming intoxicated should be considered in aggravation of damages, where it did not appear that the defendant was acquainted with such previous habit. *Goodenough v. McGree, 44 Id., 670.*

The allowance of exemplary damages lies in the discretion of the jury, and it is not within the province of the court to instruct that any fact entitles the plaintiff to such damages. *Id.*

The recovery of exemplary damages, in actions of this character, is not limited to cases where the injury complained of is in the nature of a tort, but may be allowed when no breach of the peace has resulted from the alleged sale of the liquors. *Id.*

In an action by the wife for damages for the sale of intoxicating liquors to her husband, a verdict for exemplary damages is sustained by evidence showing that the defendant sold such liquors to plaintiff's husband when he was intoxicated, and when he was known to the defendant to be in the habit of becoming intoxicated. *Weitz v. Ewen, 50 Id., 34.*
necessary for the support of the family of defendant for six months, to be determined by the township trustees.  

SEC. 1559. If any one purchasing intoxicating liquors of a person authorized to sell, shall make to such person any false statement regarding the use to which such liquor is intended by the purchaser to be applied, such person so obtaining such liquor shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a fine of ten dollars, together with costs of prosecution, or shall stand committed until the same is paid. For the second offense he shall pay a fine of twenty dollars and costs of prosecution, and be imprisoned in the county jail not less than ten nor more than thirty days.

(Chapter 82, Laws of 1880.)

INTOXICATING LIQUORS ON ELECTION DAY.

AN ACT to prohibit the furnishing, or giving, or offering to give, intoxicating liquors, including ale, wine and beer, to voters at or within one mile of the polls on election day.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That it shall be unlawful for any person to furnish or give, any intoxicating liquors including ale, wine and beer, to voters at or within one mile of the polls, during the day upon which any election is held in this state, prior to the closing of the polls.

SEC. 2. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, nor less than five dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court, and in case of fine he shall stand committed until the same be paid.

Approved, March 22, 1880.

(Chapter 151, Laws of 1880.)

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH AND VITAL STATISTICS.

AN ACT to establish a state board of health in the state of Iowa, to provide for collecting vital statistics, and to assign certain duties to local boards of health, and to punish neglect of duties.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That the governor with the approval of the executive council, shall appoint nine (9) persons, one of whom shall be the attorney-general of the state (by virtue of his office), one a civil engineer, and seven...
(7) physicians, who shall constitute a state board of health. The persons so appointed shall hold their offices for seven (7) years: Provided, that the terms of office of the seven physicians first appointed shall be so arranged by lot that the term of one shall expire on the thirty-first (31st) day of January of each year; and the vacancies thus occasioned, as well as all other vacancies otherwise occurring, shall be filled by the governor, with the approval of the executive council.

**Sec. 2.** The state board of health shall have the general supervision of the interest of the health and life of the citizens of the state. They shall have charge of all matters pertaining to quarantine; they shall supervise a state registration of marriages, births and deaths, as hereinafter provided; they shall have authority to make such rules and regulations and such sanitary investigations as they may, from time to time deem necessary for the preservation or improvement of the public health; and it shall be the duty of all public officers, sheriffs, constables, and all other officers of the state, to enforce such rules and regulations, so far as the efficiency and success of the board may depend upon their official co-operation.

**Sec. 3.** The clerk of the district and circuit courts of each of the several counties in the state shall be required to keep separate books for the registration of the names and post-office address of physicians and midwives, for births, for marriages, and for deaths, which record shall show the names, date of birth, death or marriage; the names of parents and sex of the child, when a birth, and when a death, shall give the age, sex and cause of death, with the date of the record, and the name of the person furnishing the information. Said books shall always be open for inspection without fee; and the clerks of said courts shall be required to render a full and complete report of all births, marriages and deaths to the secretary of the board of health annually, on the first day of October of each year, and at such other times as the board may direct.

**Sec. 4.** It shall be the duty of the board of health to prepare such forms for the record of births, marriages and deaths as they may deem proper; the said forms to be furnished by the secretary of said board to the clerks of the district and circuit courts of the several counties, whose duty it shall be to furnish them to such persons as are herein required to make reports.

**Sec. 5.** It shall be the duty of all physicians and midwives in this state to register their names and post-office address, with the clerk of the district and circuit courts of the county where they reside; and said physicians and midwives shall be required, under penalty of ten dollars ($10), to be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction in the state at suit of the clerk of the courts, to report to the clerk of the courts, within thirty (30) days from the date of their occurrence, all births and deaths which may come under their supervision, with a certificate of the cause of death, and such other facts as the board may require, in the blank forms furnished, as hereafter provided.

**Sec. 6.** When any birth or death shall take place, no physician or mid-wife being in attendance, the same shall be reported by the parent to the clerk of the district and circuit courts within thirty (30) days from the date of its occurrence, and if a death, the supposed cause of death, or if there be no parent, by the nearest of kin not a minor, or, if none, by the resident householder where the birth or death shall have occurred, under penalty provided in the preceding section of this act. Clerks of the district and circuit courts shall annually, on
the first day of October of each year, send to the secretary of the state board of health a statement of all births and deaths recorded in their offices for the year preceding said date, under a penalty of twenty-five dollars ($25) in case of failure.

Sec. 7. The coroners of the several counties shall report to the clerk of the courts all cases of death which may come under their supervision, with the cause or mode of death, etc., as per form furnished, under penalty as provided in section 5 of this act.

Sec. 8. All amounts recovered under the penalties of this act shall be appropriated to a special fund for carrying out the object of this law.

Sec. 9. The first meeting of the board shall be within twenty-days after its appointment, and thereafter in May and November of each year, and at such other times as the board shall deem expedient. The November meeting shall be in the city of Des Moines. A majority of the members of the board shall constitute a quorum. They shall choose one of their number to be president, and shall adopt rules and by-laws for their government, subject to the provisions of this act.

Sec. 10. They shall elect a secretary, who shall perform the duties prescribed by the board and by this act. He shall receive a salary, which shall be fixed by the board, not exceeding $1,200 per annum. He shall, with the other members of the board, receive actual traveling and other necessary expenses incurred in the performance of official duties; but no other member of the board shall receive a salary. The president of the board shall quarterly certify the amount due the secretary, and on presentation of said certificate the auditor of state shall draw his warrant on the state treasurer.

Sec. 11. It shall be the duty of the board of health to make a biennial report, through their secretary or otherwise, in writing, to the governor of the state, on or before the first (1st) day of December of each year preceding that in which the general assembly meets; and such report shall include so much of the proceedings of the board, such information concerning vital statistics, such knowledge respecting diseases, and such instruction on the subject of hygiene as may be thought useful by the board, for dissemination among the people, with such suggestions as to legislative action as they may deem necessary.

Sec. 12. The sum of five thousand dollars ($5,000) per annum, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated to pay the salary to the secretary, meet the contingent expenses of the office of the secretary and expenses of the board, and all costs of printing, which together shall not exceed the sum hereby appropriated. Said expenses shall be certified and paid in the same manner as the salary of the secretary. The secretary of state shall provide rooms suitable for the meetings of the board and office-room for the secretary of the board.

Sec. 13. The mayor and aldermen of each incorporated city the mayor and council of any incorporated town or village in the state, or the trustees of any township, shall have and exercise all the powers and perform all the duties of a board of health within the limits of the cities, towns and townships of which they are officers.

Sec. 14. Every local board of health shall appoint a competent physician to the board, who shall be the health officer within its jurisdiction, and shall hold his office during the pleasure of the board. The clerks of the townships and the clerks and recorders of cities and towns shall be clerks of the local boards. The local boards shall also
regulate all fees and charges of persons employed by them in the execution of the health laws and of their own regulations.

Sec. 15. It shall be the duty of the health physician of every incorporated town, and also the clerk of the local board of health in each city or incorporated town or village in the state, at least once a year to report to the state board of health their proceedings, and such other facts required, on blanks and in accordance with instructions received from said state board. They shall also make special reports whenever required to do so by the state board of health.

Sec. 16. Local boards of health shall make such regulations respecting nuisances, sources of filth and causes of sickness within their jurisdiction and on board any boats in their ports or harbors as they shall judge necessary for the public health and safety; and if any person shall violate any such regulations, he shall forfeit a sum of not less than twenty-five dollars ($25) for every day during which he knowingly violates or disregards said rules and regulations, to be recovered before any justice of the peace or other court of competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 17. The board of health of any city or incorporated town or village shall order the owner of any property, place or building (at his own expense) to remove any nuisance, source of filth or cause of sickness found on private property, within twenty-four (24) hours, or such other time as is deemed reasonable, after notice served as hereinafter provided; and if the owner or occupant neglects to do so, he shall forfeit a sum not exceeding twenty dollars ($20) for every day during which he knowingly and willfully permits such nuisance or cause of sickness to remain after the time prescribed for the removal thereof.

Sec. 18. If the owner or occupant fails to comply with such order, the board may cause the nuisance, source of filth or cause of sickness to be removed, and all expenses incurred thereby shall be paid by the owner, occupant or other person who caused or permitted the same, if he has had actual notice from the board of health of the existence thereof, to be recovered by civil action in the name of the state before any court having jurisdiction.

Sec. 19. The board, when satisfied upon due examination, that any cellar, room tenement, or building in its town, occupied as a dwelling-place, has become, by reason of the number of occupants, or want of cleanliness, or other cause, unfit for such purpose, and a cause of nuisance or sickness to the occupants or the public, may issue a notice in writing to such occupants, or any of them, requiring the premises to be put in proper condition as to cleanliness, or, if they see fit, requiring the occupants to remove or quit the premises within such time as the board may deem reasonable. If the persons so notified, or any of them, neglect or refuse to comply with the terms of the notice, the board may cause the premises to be properly cleaned at the expense of the owners, or may remove the occupants forcibly and close up the premises, and the same shall not again be occupied as a dwelling-place without permission in writing of the board.

Sec. 20. Whenever the board of health shall think it necessary for the preservation of the lives or health of the inhabitants to enter a place, building or vessel in their township, for the purpose of examining into and destroying, removing or preventing any nuisance, source of filth or cause of sickness, and shall be refused such entry, any member of the board may make complaint, under oath, to any justice of the peace of his county, whether such justice be a member of the board or not, stating the facts of the case, so far as he has knowledge
thereof. Such justice shall thereupon issue a warrant, directed to the
sheriff or any constable of the county, commanding him to take suffi-
cient aid, and, being accompanied by two or more members of said
board of health, between the hours of sunrise and sunset, repair to the
place where such nuisance, source of filth, or cause of sickness com-
plained of may be, and the same destroy, remove, or prevent, under
the direction of such members of the board of health.

Sec. 21. When any person coming from abroad, or residing within
any city, town or township within this state, shall be infected, or shall
lately have been infected with small-pox, or other sickness dangerous
to the public health, the board of health of the city, town or township
where said person may be, shall make effectual provision, in the man-
ner in which they shall judge best, for the safety of the inhabitants,
by removing such sick or infected person to a separate house, if it can
be done without damage to his health, and by providing nurses and
other assistance and supplies, which shall be charged to the person
himself, his parents or other person who may be liable for his support,
if able; otherwise at the expense of the county to which he belongs.

Sec. 22. If any infected person cannot be removed without dam-
age to his health, the board of health shall make provision for him,
as directed in the preceding section, in the house in which he may be,
and in such case they may cause the persons in the neighborhood to
be removed, and may take such other measures as may be deemed
necessary for the safety of the inhabitants.

Sec. 23. Any justice of the peace, on application under oath show-
ing cause therefor by a local board, or any member thereof, shall issue
his warrant under his hand, directed to the sheriff or any constable of
the county requiring him, under the direction of the board of health,
to remove any person infected with contagious diseases, or to take pos-
session of condemned houses and lodgings, and to provide nurses and
attendants, and other necessaries for the care, safety and relief of the
sick.

Sec. 24. Local boards of health shall meet for the transaction of
business on the first Monday of May and the first Monday in Novem-
ber of each year, and at any other time that the necessities of the
health of their respective jurisdictions may demand; and the clerk of
each board shall transmit his annual report to the secretary of the
state board of health within two weeks after the November meeting.
Said report shall embrace a history of any epidemic disease which may
have prevailed within his district. The failure of the clerk of the
board to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and forward such report as
above specified, shall be considered a misdemeanor, for which he shall
be subject to a fine of not more than twenty-five dollars ($25.)

Sec. 25. All laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
(Took effect by publication in newspapers, April 3, 1880.)
CHAPTER 7.

OF FIRE COMPANIES.

SECTION 1560. Any person who is an active member of any fire engine, hook and ladder, hose, or any other company, for the extinguishment of fire, or the protection of property at fires under the control of the corporate authorities of any city or incorporated town, shall, during the time he shall continue an active member of such company, be exempted from the performance of any military duty, and from the performance of labor on the highways on account of poll-tax, and from serving as a juror; and any person who shall have been an active member of such company in any city or town as aforesaid, and shall have faithfully discharged his duties as such for the term of ten years, shall be forever thereafter exempted from the performance of military duty in the time of peace, from serving as a juror, and from the performance of labor on the highways.

SEC. 1561. Any person who has served in any company for the term of ten years, as provided in the preceding section, shall be entitled to receive from the foreman of the company of which he shall have been a member, a certificate to that effect, and on the presentation of such certificate to the clerk or recorder of the proper city or town, such clerk or recorder shall file the same in his office, and give his certificate, under the corporate seal, to the person entitled thereto, setting forth the name of the company of which such person shall have been a member, and the duration of such membership; and such certificate shall be received in all courts and places as evidence that the person legally holding the same is entitled to the exemption hereinbefore mentioned.

SEC. 1562. To entitle any person to exemption from labor on the highway before the expiration of the aforesaid term of ten years, he shall, on or before the first day of April of each year, file with the clerk or recorder of the proper city or town, a certificate signed by the foreman of the company of which said person is a member, that the person holding said certificate is an active member of said fire company, and thereupon the clerk or recorder shall enter said exemption upon the street tax list for that year.

SEC. 1563. Any person who shall either by misrepresentation or by the use of a false certificate, or the certificate of any other person, endeavor to avail himself of the benefits of this chapter, upon conviction thereof before any mayor, recorder, or magistrate of any incorporated city or town, or before any district court, shall be sentenced to imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not more than six months, or less than one month, and to pay a fine of not less than ten dollars, or more than one hundred dollars.

SEC. 1564. Any person or persons who shall willfully destroy or injure any engines, hose carriage, hose, hook and ladder carriage, or anything whatever, used for the extinguishment of fires, belonging to any fire company, on conviction thereof shall be sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary for a period of not less than one year, nor more than three years.

SEC. 1565. It shall not be lawful for any person to remove any engine or other apparatus for the extinguishment of fire from the house
SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That there shall be appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, one state mine inspector, who shall hold his office for two years; subject, however, to be removed by the governor for neglect of duty, or malfeasance in office. Said inspector shall have a theoretical and practical knowledge of the different systems of working and ventilating coal mines, and of the nature and properties of the noxious and poisonous gases of mines, and of mining engineering. And said inspector, before entering upon the discharge of his duties, shall take an oath, or affirmation, to discharge the same faithfully and impartially, which oath or affirmation shall be indorsed upon his commission, and his commission, so indorsed, shall be forthwith recorded in the office of the secretary of state; and such inspector shall give bond in the sum of two thousand dollars ($2,000), with sureties to the approval of the governor, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duty.

SEC. 2. Said inspector shall give his whole time and attention to the duties of his office, and shall examine all the mines in this state as often as his duties will permit, to see that the provisions of this act are obeyed; and it shall be lawful for such inspector to enter, inspect and examine any mine in this state, and the works and
INSPECTION OF COAL MINES.  

Owners of mines to furnish means for inspection.

Give notice of loss of life.

Coroner to hold inquest.

Inspector shall have no interest in mines and shall report to governor.

Salary and office.

Vacancy, how filled.

Instruments to be furnished by the state.

Accurate maps of workings of each mine to be made.

machinery belonging thereto, at all reasonable times, by night or by day, but so as not to unnecessarily obstruct or impede the working of the mines; and to make inquiry and examination into the state and condition of the mine, as to ventilation and general security, as required by the provisions of this act. And the owners and agents of such mines are hereby required to furnish the means necessary for such duty and inspection, of which inspection the inspector shall make a record, noting the time and all the material circumstances. And it shall be the duty of the person having charge of any mine, whenever loss of life shall occur by accident connected with the working of such mine, or by explosion, to give notice forthwith, by mail or otherwise, to the inspector of mines, and to the coroner of the county in which such mine is situated; and the coroner shall hold an inquest on the body of the person or persons whose death has been caused, and inquire carefully into the cause thereof, and shall return a copy of the verdict, and all the testimony, to said inspector. No persons having a personal interest in, or employed in the management of, or employed in the mine where a fatal accident occurs, shall be qualified to serve on the jury impaneled on the inquest.

SEC. 3. Said inspector, while in office, shall not act as an agent, or as a manager, or mining engineer, or be interested in operating any mine, and he shall annually, on or before the first day of January, make report to the governor of his proceedings, and the condition and operations of the mines in this state, enumerating all accidents in or about the same, and giving all such information as he may think useful and proper, and making such suggestions as he may deem important as to further legislation on the subject of mining.

SEC. 4. Said inspector shall receive a salary of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, to be paid in quarterly installments, and he shall have and keep an office in the state-house at Des Moines, in which shall be kept all records and correspondence, papers and apparatus, and property pertaining to his duties belonging to the state, and which shall be handed over to his successor in office.

SEC. 5. Any vacancy occurring when the senate is not in session, either by death or resignation, removal by the governor, or otherwise, shall be filled by appointment by the governor, which appointment shall be good until the close of the next session of the senate, unless the vacancy is sooner filled, as in the first section provided.

SEC. 6. There shall be provided for said inspector all instruments necessary for the discharge of his duties under this act, which shall be paid for by the state on the certificate of the inspector, and shall be the property of the state.

SEC. 7. The owner or agent of every coal mine shall make, or cause to be made, an accurate map or plan of the working of such mine, on a scale of not less than one hundred feet to the inch, showing the area mined or excavated. Said map or plan shall be kept at the office of such mine. The owner or agent shall, on or before the first day of September, 1880, and annually thereafter, cause to be made a statement and plan of the progress of the workings of such mine up to said date, which statement and plan shall be marked on the map or plan herein required to be made. In case of refusal on the part of said owner or agent, for two months after the time designated, to make the map or plan, or the addition thereto, the inspector is authorized to cause an accurate map or plan of the whole of said mine to be made.
mine to be made at the expense of the owner thereof, the cost of
which shall be recoverable against the owner in the name of the per-
son or persons making said map or plan.

Sec. 8. After six months from the passage of this act it shall not
be lawful for the owner or agent of any coal mine operated by shaft
or slope to employ more than fifteen persons at one time to work
therein, or permit more than fifteen persons at one time to work
in such mine, unless there are to every seam of coal worked in such
mine two separate outlets, separated by natural strata of not less than
fifty feet in breadth, by which shafts or outlets distinct means of
egress must be always available to afford easy escape from such mine
in case of explosion, cavings or falling in of either shaft. But in
case of mines operated as in this section first provided, if in the judg-
ment of the inspector an additional shaft is deemed necessary, then
the same shall be provided, subject, however, to the decision of the
circuit court of the county in which the mine is situated.

Sec. 9. All mines hereafter opened shall be allowed one year to
make outlets as provided in section eight when such mine is under
two hundred feet in depth, and two years when such mine is over two
hundred feet, but not more than twenty men shall be employed in
such mines at one time until the provisions of section eight are com-
plied with, and after the expiration of the periods above mentioned,
should said mines not have the outlets aforesaid, they must reduce
their number to fifteen persons.

Sec. 10. It shall be the duty of said inspector to see that all coal
mines are well and properly ventilated and that such quantities of air
are supplied to the miners at their several places of working in each
mine as is requisite for their health and safety. The ventilation
required by this section may be produced by any suitable appliances,
but in case a furnace is used for ventilating purposes it shall be built
in such a manner as to prevent the communication of fire to any part
of the works by lining the up-cast with incombustible material for a
sufficient distance up from said furnace.

Sec. 11. The owner or agent of every coal mine, operated by shaft
or slope, in all cases where the human voice cannot be distinctly
heard, shall forthwith provide and maintain a metal tube or other
suitable means for communicating from the top to the bottom of said
shaft or slope, suitably calculated for the free passage of sound therein,
so that conversation may be held between persons at the bottom and
top of the shaft or slope; and there shall be provided a sufficient cover
overhead on all carriages used for lowering and hoisting persons, and
on the top of every shaft an approved safety-gate; and also an
approved safety-spring on the top of every slope, and an adequate
brake shall be attached to every drum or machine used for raising or
lowering persons in all shafts or slopes, and a trail shall be attached
to every car used on a slope; all of said appliances to be subject to
the approval of the inspector.

Sec. 12. No owner or agent of any coal mine operated by shaft or
slope, shall knowingly place in charge of any engine used for lowering
into or hoisting out of such mine persons employed therein, any but
experienced, competent and sober engineers; and no engineer in charge
of such engine shall allow any person, except such as may be deputed
for that purpose by the owner or agent, to interfere with it, or any part
of the machinery; and no person shall interfere or in any way intimi-
date the engineer in the discharge of his duties; and the maximum

Inspector may make such map and recover cost thereof.

Restrictions on mining.

New mines allowed one year to make outlets.

Inspector to see that all mines are properly ventilated, etc.

Owners to provide speaking tubes, safety-gates, etc.

Shall employ competent engineers.

Duty of engineer.
number of persons to ascend out of or descend into any coal mine on
one cage shall be determined by the inspector, but in no case shall
such number exceed ten, and no person shall ride upon or against
any loaded cage or car in any shaft or slope.

Sec. 13. No boy under twelve years of age shall be allowed to work
in any mine; and it shall be the duty of the agent of such mine to see
that the provision of this section is not violated.

Sec. 14. In case any coal mine does not, in its appliances for the
safety of the persons working therein, conform to the provisions of
this act, or the owner or agent disregards the requirements of this act,
for twenty days after being notified by the inspector, any court of
competent jurisdiction, in session or vacation, may on application of
the inspector, by civil action in the name of the state, enjoin or restrain
the said owner or agent from working or operating such mine with
more than ten miners at once, until it is made to conform to the pro­
visions of this act, and such remedy shall be cumulative, and shall not
take the place of or affect any other proceeding against such owner or
agent authorized by law for the matter complained of in such action.

Sec. 15. Any miner, workman, or other person, who shall know­
ingly injure, or interfere with any air-course, or brattice, or obstruct
or throw open doors, or disturb any part of the machinery, or disobey
any order given in carrying out the provisions of this act, or ride upon
a loaded car or wagon in a shaft or slope, or do any act whereby the
lives and health of the persons or the security of the mines and
machinery is endangered; or if any miner or person employed in any
mine governed by the provisions of this act, shall neglect or refuse to
securely prop or support the roof and entries under his control, or
neglect or refuse to obey any order given by the superintendent in
relation to the security of the mine in the part of the mine under his
charge or control, every such person shall be deemed guilty of a mis­
demeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine
not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the county
jail not exceeding thirty days.

Sec. 16. Whenever written charges of gross neglect of duty, or
malef-}
to remove said inspector, and appoint a successor; and said board shall award the costs and expenses of such investigation against the inspector, or the person signing said bond.

SEC. 17. In all coal mines in this state, the miners employed and working therein shall, at all proper times, have right of access and examination of all scales, machinery, or apparatus used in or about said mine to determine the quantity of coal mined, for the purpose of testing the accuracy and correctness of all such scales, machinery, or apparatus; and such miners may designate or appoint a competent person to act for them, who shall, at all proper times, have full right of access and examination of such scales, machinery, or apparatus, and seeing all weights, and measures of coal mined, and accounts kept of the same; Provided, not more than one person in behalf of the miners collectively shall have such right of access, examination, and inspection of scales, weights, measures, and accounts, at the same time, and that such person and that such person shall make no unnecessary interference with the use of such scales, machinery or apparatus.

SEC. 18. The owner, agent, or operator of any coal mine, shall keep a sufficient supply of timber, where required to be used as props, so that the workman [workmen] may at all times be able to properly secure the workings from caving in, and it shall be the duty of the owner, agent, or operator, to send down all such props when required.

SEC. 19. The provisions of this act shall not apply to, or affect, any coal mines in which not more that fifteen persons are employed at the same time: Provided, that upon the application of the proprietors of, or miners in, any such mine, the inspector shall make or cause to be made, an inspection of such mine, and direct and enforce any regulations in accordance with the provisions of this act that he may deem necessary for the safety or the health and lives of the miners.

SEC. 20. Chapter 31, acts of the fifteenth general assembly, is hereby repealed.

Approved March 30, 1880.

CHAPTER 9.
OF QUARTERLY BANK STATEMENTS.

SECTION 1570. All associations organized under the general incorporation laws of this state, for the purpose of transacting a banking business, buying or selling exchange, receiving deposits, discounting notes, etc., shall make a full, clear, and accurate statement of the condition of the association as hereinafter provided, which shall be verified by the oath of the president or vice-president, cashier or secretary, and two of the directors, which statement shall contain:

1. The amount of capital stock actually paid in, and then remaining as the capital of such association;
2. The amount of debts of every kind due to banks, bankers, or other persons, other than regular depositors;
3. The total amount due depositors, including sight and time deposits;
QUARTERLY BANK STATEMENT. [Title XI.]

4. The amount subject to be drawn at sight then remaining on deposit with solvent banks or bankers of the country, specifying each city and town and the amount deposited in each and belonging to such association;
5. The amount of gold and silver coin and bullion belonging to such association at the time of making the statement;
6. The amount then on hand of bills of solvent specie-paying banks;
7. The amount of bills, bonds, notes, and other evidences of debt, discounted or purchased by such association, and then belonging to the same, specifying particularly the amount of suspended debts, the amount considered good, the amount considered doubtful, and the amount in suit or judgment;
8. The value of real or personal property held for the convenience of such association, specifying the amount of each;
9. The amount of the undivided profits, if any, then on hand;
10. The total amount of all liabilities to such associations on the part of the directors thereof; which statement shall be forthwith transmitted to the auditor of state, and be by him filed in his office.

Sec. 1571. The auditor of state shall, at any time he may see proper, make, or cause to be made, an examination of any association, as hereinafter provided, contemplated in this chapter, or he shall call upon any such association for a report of its state and condition as hereinbefore provided, upon any given day which has passed, as often as four times a year, and which reports the auditor shall cause to be published for one day in some daily newspaper published in the county where such association shall be located, or if there be no such newspaper published in said county, then such report shall be published in some weekly newspaper printed in said county for one week; the expenses of such publication shall be paid by each institution.

Sec. 1572. If such auditor is satisfied from said examination or reports that any such institution is insolvent, he shall direct the attorney-general to commence the proper proceedings, to have a receiver appointed and said institution wound up, and the assets thereof ratably distributed among the creditors thereof, giving preference in payment to depositors.

Sec. 1573. Any willful failure or neglect of the proper officers of such association to comply with the provisions of this chapter, shall be regarded as a forfeiture of all the rights and privileges of such association.

Sec. 1574. Any officer whose duty it is made to make statement and publication as aforesaid, who shall willfully neglect, or refuse to do so shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not less than three months nor more than three years in the penitentiary.

Sec. 1575. The provisions of sections fifteen hundred and seventy-three and fifteen hundred and seventy-four, of this chapter, shall not apply to or be enforced against any such banking institution, or the officers thereof, who heretofore have been incorporated and come under the provisions of this chapter; provided, that on or before the first

Authority is found in this and the preceding section for the appointment of a receiver Lay, 45 Iowa, 604, 612.
day of September, 1873, any such institution shall have shown by a statement of its condition to the satisfaction of the auditor of state, that it is now in a sound condition. In no case shall more than four statements in one year be required.

Sec. 1576. No associations shall be organized under the provisions of this chapter with a less amount of paid up capital than fifty thousand dollars, except in cities or towns having a population not exceeding three thousand, where such association may be organized with a paid up capital of not less than twenty-five thousand dollars. But no such association shall have the right to commence business until its officers elect, or its stockholders, shall have furnished to the auditor of state a sworn statement of the paid up capital, and when the auditor of state is satisfied as to the fact, he shall issue to such association a certificate authorizing such association to commence business, a copy of which shall be published as provided in section fifteen hundred and seventy-one of this chapter.

(Chapter 60, Laws of 1874.)

IN RELATION TO SAVINGS BANKS.

An Act to provide for the organization and management of savings banks.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That corporations to be known as savings banks may be formed, under and in accordance with the provisions of this act, for the purpose of receiving on deposit the savings and funds of others, and preserving and safely investing the same, and paying interest or dividends thereon; and such corporations, and the stock holders thereof, shall be subject to all the conditions and liabilities herein imposed; and hereafter no association shall be formed under the general incorporation acts for the purpose of transacting such banking business; and all corporations now organized thereunder and doing business as savings banks, shall, on or before the 1st day of July, A. D. 1875, conform to and re-organize under the provisions of this act, as hereinafter provided, and any failure or neglect of the proper officers of such associations to comply with the provisions of this act, shall be regarded as a forfeiture of all rights and privileges of such association.

Sec. 2. It shall be lawful for any number of persons, not less than five, to organize savings banks under the provisions of this act, with a paid up capital stock of not less than ten thousand dollars in cities and towns of ten thousand inhabitants, or under; and a paid up capital stock of not less than fifty thousand dollars in cities of over ten thousand inhabitants; which said corporations shall be known as savings banks, and shall have power to transact the usual business of such institutions, but not to issue bank-notes to circulate as money, but no such association shall have the right to commence business until its officers elect, or its shareholders, shall have furnished to the auditor of state a sworn statement of the paid up capital, and, when the auditor of state is satisfied as to the fact, he shall issue to such association a certificate authorizing it to commence business, a copy of which shall be published in some newspaper printed in the county where such association is located, for four consecutive weeks, at the expense of such association. If the auditor of state should deem it necessary be-
fore issuing a certificate, he may make a personal examination of capital stock, or cause one to be made by some competent person appointed by him, the expense of which shall be paid by the association.

Sec. 3. Any five or more persons of full age, a majority of whom shall be citizens of this state; who may desire to form an incorporated company for the purposes hereinbefore specified, shall make, sign and acknowledge, before some officer competent to take acknowledgments of deeds, and file in the office of the recorder of the county wherein the principal place of business of the company is intended to be located, and a certified copy thereof in the office of the secretary of state, articles of incorporation, in which shall be stated, the corporate name of the corporation; the object for which the corporation shall be formed; the amount of its capital stock; the time of its existence not to exceed fifty years; the number of its directors or trustees, and their names, who shall manage the affairs of the association for the first year; and the name of the city, or town, and county in which the principal place of business of the company is to be located; and a notice must be published in some newspaper published in the county wherein said bank is located for four consecutive weeks, stating the substance of the above requirements.

Sec. 4. A copy of any articles of incorporation, filed in pursuance of this act and certified to by the recorder of the county in which it is filed, or by the secretary of state, shall be received in all courts, and in all actions and proceedings, as presumptive evidence of the facts therein stated.

Sec. 5. When the certificate of the auditor shall have been received, and the articles of incorporation shall have been filed and recorded, and publication shall have been made as hereinbefore provided, the persons who shall have signed and acknowledged the same, and such persons as thereafter become their associates or successors, shall be a body politic and corporate, and by their corporate name shall have succession for the period limited, and power:

First. To sue and be sued in any court.
Second. To make and use a common seal, and to alter the same at pleasure.
Third. To purchase, hold, sell, convey, and release from trust or mortgage, such real and personal estate as hereinafter provided for in this act.
Fourth. To appoint such officers, agents, and servants, as the business of the corporation shall require, to define their powers, prescribe their duties, and fix their compensation, and to require of them such security as may be thought proper for the fulfillment of their duties.
Fifth. To loan and invest the funds of the corporation; to receive deposits of money, and to loan and invest the same as hereinafter provided, and to repay such deposits without interest, or with such interest as the by-laws of the constitution may provide.
Sixth. To make by-laws, not inconsistent with the laws of this state, for the organization of the company, and the management of its property, the regulation of its affairs, the condition on which deposits will be received, the time and manner of dividing the profits and of paying interest on deposits, and for carrying on all kinds of business within the objects and purposes of the company.

Sec. 6. The business and property of such savings banks shall be managed by a board of directors or trustees, of no less than five nor more than nine, all of whom shall be shareholders and citizens of this
state, the first board to be designated in the articles of incorporation; and who shall organize by taking an oath, diligently, faithfully, and impartially to perform the duties imposed upon them by this act, and not knowingly to violate, or willingly permit to be violated, any of the provisions thereof; that said directors or trustees are the bona-fide owners in their own right of the stock standing in their respective names on the books of the bank; and that the same are not hypothecated, or in any manner pledged as security for any loan obtained, or debt owing to said savings bank; a certificate of which oath, signed by each director, and certified to by the officers before whom it was taken, shall be filed and preserved in the office of the auditor of state. The call for the first meeting of directors or trustees shall be signed by one or more persons named as directors or trustees in the certificate, setting forth the time and place of meeting, which notice shall be delivered personally to each director, or published at least ten days in some newspaper published in the county in which is the principal place of business of the corporation, or, if no newspaper is published in the county, then in a newspaper nearest thereto. At their first meeting, and as often thereafter as their by-laws shall require, the directors or trustees shall elect, from their number, a president and one or more vice-presidents for the ensuing year; and shall appoint a treasurer or cashier, and such other subordinate officers, agents, and servants as may be required, who shall hold their offices at the pleasure of the board, and who shall give such security for the faithful performance of their duties as may be required by the by-laws. All vacancies in the board of directors or trustees shall be filled, at the next regular meeting after such vacancy shall arise, from among the stockholders, and the person receiving a majority of the votes of the whole number of directors or trustees shall be duly elected. The directors or trustees, to hold office after the expiration of the term of those named in the certificate of incorporation, shall be annually elected at such time and place, and in such mode, and upon such notice as shall be provided by the by-laws of the company, and shall hold office for one year, or until their successors are elected and qualified. All such elections shall be by ballot, and each stockholder shall be entitled to one vote for every share of stock held by him, and the persons so receiving the greater number of votes, shall be directors or trustees. Shareholders may vote by proxy duly authorized, and no shareholder shall be entitled to vote whose liability to said bank is past due and unpaid. If it should happen at any time that an election of directors or trustees shall not be had on the day designated in the by-laws of the company, it shall be lawful on any other day to hold such election, after giving due notice, and the directors or trustees shall be continued in office until their successors are elected and qualified. A majority of the directors or trustees shall constitute a quorum of said board for the transaction of business, but said bank may provide in the by-laws that a smaller number, not less than five, one of whom shall be the president and vice-president, shall constitute a quorum, which number shall thereupon be authorized to transact business. 

Sec. 7. All savings banks organized under this act may receive, on deposit, all such sums of money as shall from time to time be offered by tradesmen, merchants, laborers, servants, minors, and others. All such banks with a paid-up capital of ten thousand dollars may receive deposits to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars; those with a paid-up capital of twenty-five thousand dollars may receive deposits
Limits.

Repayment of deposits.

May require notice.

Accounts may be closed upon notice.

Accounts closed by limitation.

Application.

Investment of funds.

to the amount of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; those with a paid-up capital of fifty thousand dollars, deposits to the amount of five hundred thousand; those with a paid-up capital of one hundred thousand dollars, deposits to the amount of one million dollars; and no greater amount of deposits shall be received without a like proportionate increase of cash capital, and which capital shall be regarded a guaranty fund for the better security of depositors, and so invested in some safe and available securities. The deposits so received for the purpose of safe keeping, and invested as provided in this act, shall be paid to such depositor or his or her representatives when requested at such time or times, and with such interest, and under such regulations as the board of directors or trustees shall from time to time prescribe, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, which regulations shall be printed and conspicuously exposed in some place, accessible and visible to all, in the business office of said bank, and no alteration, which may at any time be made in such rules or regulations, shall in any manner affect the rights of depositors in respect to deposits, or the interest thereon, made previous to such alteration. It shall be lawful for savings banks to require sixty days' written notice of the withdrawal of any deposits, but when there are sufficient funds on hand the officers of the bank may in their discretion waive this requirement. It shall be lawful for savings banks to close any accounts upon written notice, as may be provided for in the by-laws, to a depositor to withdraw his deposit, after which notice it shall cease to draw interest: provided, nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent such banks in their discretion from issuing certificates of deposits, payable on demand.

SEC. 8. All accounts upon which no deposit or drafts shall be made for a period of ten years in succession shall be so far closed that neither the sum deposited, nor the interest that shall have accrued thereon, shall be entitled to any interest after the expiration of ten years from the date of the last deposit or draft. This provision, however, shall not apply to endowments for children, to trust estates, nor to other cases where special provision is made therefor at the time of the deposit thereof.

SEC. 9. It shall be lawful for the directors or trustees of any such savings bank to invest the funds or capital belonging to said bank, and all moneys deposited therein, and all the gains and profits thereof, only as follows, to-wit:

First. In the stocks or bonds, or interest-bearing notes or certificates, of the United States.

Second. In the stocks or bonds, or evidences of debt bearing interest, of this state.

Third. In the stocks, bonds, or warrants of any city, town, county, village, or school-district of this state, issued pursuant to the authority of any law of this state, but not exceeding twenty-five per cent of the assets of the bank shall consist of town, village, or school-district bonds or warrants.

Fourth. In notes or bonds secured by mortgage or deed of trust upon unincumbered real estate in this state, worth at least twice the amount loaned thereon.

Fifth. It shall be lawful for said banks to discount, purchase, sell, and make loans upon commercial paper, notes, bills of exchange,
drafts, or any other personal or public security; but said bank shall not purchase, hold, or make loans upon the shares of its capital stock.

Sixth. In all cases of loans upon real estate, all the expenses of searches, examinations, and certificates of title, or the inspection of property, appraisals of value, and of drawing, perfecting, and recording papers, shall be paid by such borrowers. Wherever buildings are included in the valuation of any real estate upon which a loan shall be made by said bank, they shall be insured by the mortgagor, for the benefit of the bank, for at least two-thirds their value, in some reliable company, and the policy of insurance shall be duly assigned to the bank; and it shall be lawful for said bank to renew such policy of insurance from year to year, in case the mortgagor neglects to do so, and may charge the same to him. All the necessary charges and expenses paid by said bank for such renewals shall be paid by such mortgagor to the said bank, and shall be a lien upon the property so mortgaged until paid.

Sec. 10. It shall be lawful for savings banks to purchase, hold, and convey real estate only as follows, to-wit:

First. The lot and building in which the business of the bank may be carried on.

Second. Such as shall have been purchased at sales upon foreclosure of mortgages owned by the bank, or upon judgment or decrees obtained or rendered for debts due it: and all such real estate as is described in this clause shall be sold by said bank within ten years after the title of the same shall be vested in it by purchases or otherwise.

Sec. 11. It shall be the duty of the board of directors or trustees, from time to time, to regulate the rate of interest or dividends to be allowed to depositors, and to pay the same upon the presentation of the deposit-book or certificates; and after the payment of, or setting aside a sufficient amount to pay, the interest to depositors of said banks, and after deducting the necessary expenses of said banks, the board of directors or trustees may make from the surplus profits in hand in cash such dividends on the capital stock as in their discretion may seem best and proper.

Sec. 12. The capital stock of all banks organized under this act shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, and shall be deemed personal property, and shall be transferable on the books of the banks in such manner as shall be prescribed by the by-laws. No certificate representing shares of stocks shall be issued (nor shall such stock be considered as required) until the whole sum of money which such certificate purports to represent shall have been paid into the corporation. Shareholders in banks organized under the provisions of this act shall be individually and severally liable to the creditors of the corporation of which they are shareholders, over and above the amount of stock by them held, to an amount equal to their respective shares so held, for all its liabilities accruing while they remained shareholders, and no transfer of stock shall affect such liability for the period of six months thereafter; and should any such bank become insolvent, and its assets be found insufficient to pay its debts and liabilities, its shareholders may, to that extent, be compelled to pay such deficiency, in proportion to the amount of stock owned by each.
Stock held by executor, administrator, trustee, or guardian, etc.: by married women.

Other associations having deposits or holding stock.

Deposits by executors, etc.
By minors.
By married women.

Not to issue circulating notes nor to contract debts, except, etc.
Security to depositors.

Directors not to be paid.
Use of funds by officers restricted.
Pay of officers.

Limit of liabilities to the bank.

Proviso.

Misnomer.

SEC. 13. Whenever any stock is held by any person as executor, administrator, trustee, or guardian, he may represent such stock in person or by proxy, and any married woman holding stock in her own name, in any bank organized under this act, may cast her vote or appoint her own proxy to vote for her.

SEC. 14. Any person authorized thereto, by resolution of the board of directors or trustees of any corporation, association, or society, having funds deposited, or owning stock, in any bank formed under this act, shall be entitled to receive such deposit or to transfer such stock, and to cast the vote of such corporation, association, or society thereon.

SEC. 15. Whenever any deposits are held by any person or as executor, administrator, trustee, or guardian, he shall be entitled to receive the same; and whenever any deposit shall be made by any minor the directors or trustees shall pay to such depositor such sum as may be due to him or her, although no minor shall have been appointed by or for such minor, or the guardian of such minor shall not have authorized the drawing of the same; and the check, receipt, or acquittance of such minor shall be as valid as if the same was executed by a guardian of said minor, or said minor was of full age, if such deposit was made personally by said minor; and whenever any deposit shall be made in her own name by any woman being or thereafter becoming married, said director[s] or trustees shall pay such sum as may be due to her on her receipt or acquittance.

SEC. 16. No bank organized under this act shall, by implication or construction, be deemed to possess the power of creating and issuing bills, notes, or other evidences of debt for circulation as money; nor shall it be lawful for such bank, or the directors or trustees thereof, to contract any debt or liability against the bank, for any purpose whatever, except for deposits and the necessary expenses of management and transacting its business; and the capital stock and the assets of the bank shall be security to depositors.

SEC. 17. No director or trustee of a savings bank shall, as such, receive any pay or emolument for his services; and no trustee, officer, or servant of such savings bank shall, directly or indirectly, in any manner, use the funds of the said bank, or its deposits, or any part thereof, except for regular business transactions, and all loans made to said trustees, officers, servants, and agents of the bank shall be upon the same security required of others, and in strict conformity to the rules and regulations of the bank; and all such loans shall be made only by the board, and shall be acted upon in the absence of the party applying therefor; but such reasonable compensation may be paid to the officers of the bank as may from time to time be fixed in the by-laws.

SEC. 18. The total liabilities to any association of any person or of any company, corporation, or firm, for money borrowed, including in the liabilities of a company or firm the liabilities of the several members thereof, shall at no time exceed twenty per cent of capital stock actually paid in: provided, that the discount of bona fide bills of exchange drawn against actually existing value and the discount of commercial or business paper actually owned by the person or persons, corporation, or firm negotiating the same shall not be considered money borrowed.

SEC. 19. The misnomer of any such savings bank, in any instru-
ment, shall not vitiate or impair the same if it be sufficiently described to ascertain the intention of the parties.

Sec. 20. It shall not be lawful for any bank, banking association, or private bankers, to advertise or put forth a sign as a savings bank or savings institution; and any bank, banking association, or private banker, violating these provisions, shall forfeit and pay, for every such offense, the sum of one hundred dollars for every day such offense shall be continued, to be sued for, and recovered in the name of the people of the state, in any court having cognizance thereof, for the use of the school fund.

Sec. 21. Any person or persons who shall put up or cause to be put up or exhibited any sign, or who shall issue or circulate any card, circular, or advertisement purporting to be a savings bank not being organized under this act shall, on conviction thereof, be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars for each offense or for each day such offense shall be continued.

Sec. 22. All associations organized under the general incorporation laws of this state, for the purpose of transacting a banking business, buying, selling, exchange, receiving deposits, discounting notes, etc., shall make a full, clear, and accurate statement of the condition of the association as hereinafter provided, which shall be verified by the oath of the president or vice president or cashier and two of the directors, which statement shall contain:

First. The amount of capital stock actually paid in.

Second. The amount of debts of every kind due to banks, bankers, or other persons other than regular deposits.

Third. The total amount due depositors including sight and time deposits.

Fourth. The amount subject to be drawn at sight then remaining on deposit with solvent banks or bankers of the country, specifying each city and town and the amount deposited in each and belonging to such association.

Fifth. The amount of gold and silver coin and bullion belonging to such association at the time of making statement.

Sixth. The amount then on hand of bills of solvent banks.

Seventh. The amount of bills, bonds, and other evidences of debt, discounted or purchased by such association, and then belonging to the same, specifying particularly the amount of suspended debts, the amount considered good, the amount considered doubtful, and the amount in suit or judgment.

Eighth. The value of real or personal property held for the convenience of such association, specifying the amount of each.

Ninth. The amount of undivided profits if any then on hands.

Tenth. The total amount of all liabilities to such association on the part of the director thereof:

Which statement shall be forthwith transmitted to the auditor of state and be by him filed in his office.

Sec. 23. The auditor of state shall, at any time he may see proper, make, or cause to be made, an examination of any association, as hereafter provided, contemplated in this chapter, or he shall call upon any such association for a report of its state and condition as hereinbefore provided, upon any given day which has passed, as often as four times in a year, and which report the auditor shall cause to be published for one day in some daily newspaper published in the county where such association shall be located, or, if there be no such news-
Auditor to report to general assembly with recommendations.

Duty of auditor where bank is violating law, or doing unsafe business.

Duty of attorney general.

Authority of examiners.

Penalty for false statements, false entries, exhibits, and reports.

Intentional fraud punished.

SEC. 24. It shall be the duty of the auditor of state to communicate to the legislature, at each session, a statement of the condition of every savings bank, from which reports have been received for the preceding year, and to suggest any amendments in the law relative to savings banks which in his judgment may be necessary or proper to increase the security of depositors.

SEC. 25. Whenever it shall appear to the auditor that any savings bank has been guilty of violating this act or the law, or is conducting its business in an unsafe manner, he shall, by an order under his hand and seal of office, addressed to the institution so offending, direct discontinuance of such illegal and unsafe practices, and he shall demand a conformity with the requirements of this act, and whenever any such savings bank shall refuse or neglect to comply with such order, he shall communicate the fact to the attorney-general of the state, whose duty it shall be to institute proceedings, against such savings banks, as are now, or may be hereafter, authorized in law in cases of insolvent corporations. The auditor of state may appoint, and the person or persons who may be appointed by him, to examine the affairs of any savings banks, shall have power to administer oaths to any person whose testimony may be required on any such examination, and to compel the appearance and attendance of any such person, for the purpose of such examination, by summons, subpoena, or attachment, in the manner now authorized in respect to the attendance of persons as witnesses in the courts of this state, and all books and papers which it may be deemed necessary to examine by the auditor, on the examination so appointed, shall be produced, and their production may be compelled in like manner. The expenses of any examination, made in pursuance of this act, shall be paid by the savings banks so examined, in such amount as the auditor shall certify to be just and reasonable.

SEC. 26. Every officer, agent, or clerk of any savings bank organized under this act, who shall willfully and knowingly subscribe or make any false statements or false entries in the books of such bank, or shall knowingly subscribe or exhibit false papers with the intent to deceive any person authorized to examine as to the condition of said institution, or shall willfully or knowingly subscribe or make false reports, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and be imprisoned in the state prison not less than two nor more than five years, and be forever after incapable of holding any office created by this act.

SEC. 27. Intentional fraud on the part of savings banks organized under this act, or in deceiving the public or individuals in relation to their means or their liabilities, or diversion of the funds of the bank to other objects than those mentioned in its certificate of incorporation, and the payment of dividends which leave insufficient funds to meet the liabilities of the bank, shall subject those guilty thereof to fine of not less than five hundred dollars, or imprisonment of not less than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court, and shall cause a forfeiture of all the privileges herein conferred, and the court may proceed to close the bank by an information in the manner prescribed by law.
SEC. 28. The paid-up capital of all savings banks organized and doing business under this act shall be subject to the same rates of taxation and rules of valuation as other taxable property, by the revenue laws of the state, which taxes shall be levied on and paid by the banks and not the individual stockholders, and the general assembly shall never impose any greater tax upon property employed in banking under this act than is or may be imposed upon the property of individuals. The franchise of all such banks, the savings and funds deposited therein, and the mortgages and other securities, wherever the same are invested, are not to be taxed, but are expressly exempted therefrom, and may be omitted from assessments of the bank required by the revenue laws of this state.

SEC. 29. Whenever it is desired to increase the amount of capital stock of such banks, a meeting of stockholders may be called by a notice signed by the officers of said bank, and at least a majority of its directors, and published at least thirty days in every issue of some newspaper published in the county where the principal place of business of the bank is located, which notice shall specify the object of the meeting, the time and place when it is to be held, and the amount which it is proposed to increase the capital stock; and a vote of two-thirds of all the shares of stock of said bank shall be necessary to an increase of the amount of capital stock. If at any meeting so called a sufficient number of votes have been given in favor of increasing the amount of capital stock, a certificate of the proceedings, showing a compliance with these provisions, the amount of capital stock actually paid in, and the amount to which the capital stock is to be increased, and the manner of such increase, shall be made out, signed, and verified by the affidavit of the chairman and secretary of the meeting, certified by a majority of the directors or trustees, and filed and recorded as required by the third section of this act. When this is done, the capital stock of the bank shall be increased to the amount specified in the certificate.

SEC. 30. All savings banks organized under this act may be dissolved, prior to the period fixed upon in the certificate of incorporation, by the affirmative votes of stockholders holding three-fourths of the capital stock, at a meeting of stockholders to be called for this purpose in the manner and after publication of notice as required in the preceding section. In all cases of dissolution of a bank hereunder, or the commencement of proceedings under this act to close the same, the receiver or receivers appointed thereunder shall not be required or permitted by forced sale to sell the securities of said banks, but shall proceed as expeditiously as possible to collect the same and make distribution of proceeds to those entitled thereto.

SEC. 31. Any bank or association existing under and by virtue of any law of this state may be reorganized under the provisions of this act, and when duly organized all securities, real estate, or property may be transferred to such new organization; but no such reorganization shall have the effect to discharge the original bank, its directors or stockholders, from any liability to its depositors or any other person; but the same shall continue until legally discharged, and such new organization or bank shall be legally liable to pay every claim or demand existing against the bank whose assets or property, or any part thereof, it has received by reason of such reorganization. All such banks may avail themselves of the provisions of this act, by filing with the recorder of the county in
which the principal place of business is located, and a certified copy thereof in the office of the secretary of state, a certificate stating their intention and election to become so incorporated thereunder, which election and intention may be made and declared by the directors or trustees of such bank or association, or a majority of them. The certificate stating such intention may be signed by the president and secretary of such corporation, association, or bank, and shall be acknowledged before some officer competent to take acknowledgments of deeds; and in all other respects existing banks and associations reorganizing hereunder shall comply with, and conform to, all the provisions and requirements of this act with reference to the original organization of savings banks, so far as the same may be applicable, and as soon thereafter as the auditor’s certificate is received and published, as hereinafore provided, may proceed to transact business.

SEC. 32. Any savings bank organized under the provisions of this act is hereby prohibited from advertising in any way, either by publication or otherwise, any greater amount of capital than such banks have actually paid in, and such bank shall be subject to a fine of twenty-five dollars for each and every violation of this section.

SEC. 33. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act, are hereby declared to be inoperative so far as they affect this act.

Approved March 21st, 1874.

(Chapter 153, Laws of 1880.)

TO PROTECT DEPOSITORS AND PUNISH FRAUDULENT BANKING.

An Act to protect depositors in banks and banking institutions, and to punish fraudulent banking.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That no bank, banking-house, exchange broker, deposit office, or firm, company, corporation, or party, engaged in the banking, broker, exchange, or deposit business shall accept or receive on deposit, with or without interest, any moneys, bank bills, or notes, or United States treasury notes, or currency, or other notes, bills, or drafts circulating as money or currency, when such bank, banking-house, exchange, broker, or deposit office, firm or party, is insolvent.

Sec. 2. If any such bank, banking-house, exchange, broker, or deposit office, firm, company, corporation, or party, shall receive or accept on deposit any such deposits as aforesaid, when insolvent, any officer, director, cashier, manager, member, party, or managing party thereof, knowing of such insolvency, who shall knowingly receive or accept, be accessory, or permit, or connive at the receiving or accepting on deposit therein, or thereby, any such deposits as aforesaid, shall be guilty of a felony, and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a term not to exceed ten years, or by imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed one year, or both fine and imprisonment, the fine not to exceed ten thousand dollars.

(Took effect by publication in newspapers, April 4, 1880.)
AN ACT to amend chapter one (1), of title nine (9), of the code of 1873, creating double liability of stockholders or shareholders in corporations organized under said chapter one (1) aforesaid for the purpose of transacting a banking business, buying or selling exchange, receiving deposits of money, or discounting notes.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That chapter one (1), of title nine (9), of the code of 1873, be and the same is hereby amended by adding thereto as follows: That all stockholders or shareholders in associations or corporations organized under said chapter one (1) aforesaid, for the purpose of transacting a banking business, buying or selling exchange, receiving deposits of money or discounting notes, shall be individually and severally liable to the creditors of such association or corporation of which they are stockholders or shareholders, over and above the amount of stock by them held therein, to an amount equal to their respective shares so held for all its liabilities accruing while they remained such stockholders, and should any such association or corporation become insolvent and its assets be found insufficient to pay its debts and liabilities, its stockholders may be compelled to pay such deficiency in proportion to the amount of stock owned by each, not to exceed the extent of the additional liability hereby created.

SEC. 2. That should the whole amount for which the stockholders are made individually responsible, as provided by section one of this act, be found in any case to be inadequate to the payment of all the debts of any such association or corporation, after the application of its assets to the payment of such debts then the amount due from such stockholders on account of their individual liability created by this act, as such, shall be distributed equally among all the creditors of such corporation in proportion to the amount due to each.

SEC. 3. That the personal liability in this chapter provided for is over and above the stock owned by the stockholders in such corporations and any amount paid thereon.

(Took effect by publication in newspapers, April 6, 1880.)
SECTION 1577. The superintendent of public instruction shall be charged with the general supervision of all the county superintendents and all the common schools of the state. He may meet county superintendents in convention at such points in the state as he may deem most suitable for the purpose, and by explanation and discussion endeavor to secure a more uniform and efficient administration of school laws. He shall attend teachers' institutes in the several counties of the state, as far as may be consistent with the discharge of other duties imposed by law, and assist by lecture or otherwise in their instruction and management. He shall render a written opinion to any school officer asking it, touching the exposition or administration of any school law, and shall determine all cases appealed from the decision of county superintendents.

Sec. 1578. An office shall be provided for him at the seat of government, in which he shall file all papers, reports, and public documents, transmitted to him by the county superintendents each year, separately, and hold the same in readiness to be exhibited to the governor, or to a committee of either house of the general assembly, at any time when required; and he shall keep a fair record of all matters pertaining to his office.

Sec. 1579. [After the adjournment of the Eighteenth General Assembly, and every four years thereafter, if deemed necessary, he may cause to be printed and bound in cloth the school laws, and all amendments thereto, with such notes, rulings, forms and decisions as may seem of value to aid school officers in the proper discharge of their duties. Appropriate reference shall be made to the previous law that has been amended or changed, so as clearly to indicate the effect of such amendment or changes. He shall send to each county superintendent a number of copies sufficient to supply each school district in his county with one copy of such school laws, with decisions. He shall also cause to be printed and bound in paper covers the school laws, with notes and with forms necessary to be used in carrying out the school laws. The distribution of these laws in paper covers shall be made through the county auditors, under the direction of the secretary and auditor of state, who shall determine the price, covering the cost to the state, at which they shall be sold to any party; provided, that
he shall furnish each of the members of the boards of directors with one copy of the laws bound in paper covers, which shall be turned over to their successors in office.

After such sessions of the General Assembly as [if] the state superintendent shall not deem it necessary to publish the laws as provided for in section one of this act, he shall cause to be published in pamphlet form all the amendments to the school laws passed by such General Assembly, in sufficient numbers to supply each of the county superintendents and school officers of the state with one copy free of charge, which said amendments shall be sent to the several county superintendents for distribution.]

SEC. 1580. Repealed by chapter 102, laws of 1878.

SEC. 1581. He may, if he deem it expedient, subscribe for a sufficient number of the Iowa School Journal, or of such other educational journal published in the state as he may select to furnish each county superintendent with one copy, and his certificate of having thus subscribed, shall be authority for the auditor of state to issue his warrant for the amount of said subscriptions; provided, he shall cause to be inserted in the journal he may so select a correct copy of any decision he may deem it necessary to make for the efficient carrying out of the school law.

SEC. 1582. He shall, annually, on the first day of January, report to the auditor of state the number of persons in each county between the ages of five and twenty-one years.

SEC. 1583. He shall make a report to the general assembly at each regular session thereof, which shall embrace, first, a statement of the condition of the common schools of the state; the number of district townships and sub-districts therein; the number of teachers; the number of schools; the number of school-houses and the value thereof; the number of persons between five and twenty-one years of age; the number of scholars in each county that have attended school the previous year, as returned by the several county superintendents; the number of books in the district libraries; and the value of all apparatus in the schools, and such other statistical information as he may deem important. Second, such plans as he may have matured for the more perfect organization and efficiency of common schools. He shall cause one thousand copies of his report to be printed, and shall present it to the general assembly on the second day of its session.

SEC. 1584. Whenever reasonable assurance shall be given by the county superintendent of any county to the superintendent of public instruction, that not less than twenty teachers desire to assemble for the purpose of holding a teachers' institute in said county, to remain in session not less than six working days, he shall appoint the time and place of said meeting, and give due notice thereof to the county superintendent; and for the purpose of defraying the expenses of said institute there is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum not exceeding fifty dollars annually, for one such institute in each county held as aforesaid, which the said superintendent shall immediately transmit to the county superintendent in whose county the institute shall be held, who shall therewith defray the necessary expenses of the institute, and, if any balance remains, he shall pay the same into the county treasury and the same shall be credited to the teachers' fund.
Objects of: 
Course of study 
Sec. 1585. The objects of the state university, established by the constitution at Iowa City, shall be to provide the best and most efficient means of imparting to young men and women on equal terms, a liberal education and thorough knowledge of the different branches of literature, the arts and sciences, with their varied applications. The university, so far as practicable, shall begin the courses of study in its collegiate and scientific departments, at the points where the same are completed in high schools; and no student shall be admitted who has not previously completed the elementary studies, in such branches as are taught in the common schools throughout the state.

Sec. 1586. The university shall never be under the exclusive control of any religious denomination whatever.

Sec. 1587. [The university shall be governed by a board of regents, consisting of the governor of the state, who shall be president of the board by virtue of his office, the superintendent of public instruction, who shall be a member by virtue of his office, and the president of the university, who shall also be a member by virtue of his office, together with one person from each congressional district of the state, who shall be elected by the general assembly.]

Sec. 1588. The members of said board shall be divided into three classes, consisting of two each. The number in each class, as the congressional districts of the state increase, shall be kept as nearly equal as practicable, and the members in each class shall hold office for the term of six years from their election and until their successors are elected and qualified. The general assembly shall elect members every two years, as the terms of office of the respective classes expire. The board of regents shall fill all vacancies occurring therein, except when the legislature is in session, and the persons so appointed shall hold their offices until the next session of the general assembly.

Sec. 1589. The university shall include a collegiate, scientific, normal, law, and such other departments, with such courses of instruction and elective studies as the board of regents may determine; and the board shall have authority to confer such degrees, and grant such diplomas and other marks of distinction as are usually conferred and granted by other universities.

Sec. 1590. The meetings of the board of regents shall be held at such times as the board may appoint. The president of the board may call special meetings when he deems it expedient, or special meetings may be called by any three members of the board.

Sec. 1591. An executive committee, consisting of three competent and responsible persons, shall be appointed by the board of regents, who shall audit all claims, and whose chairman shall draw all orders for such audited claims on the treasurer, but before payment...
such orders shall be countersigned by the secretary. Said committee shall keep a specific and complete record of all matters involving the expenditure of money, which record shall be submitted to the board of regents at each regular meeting of the same.

SEC. 1592. The board of regents shall elect a secretary, who shall hold his office at the pleasure of the board. He shall record all the proceedings of the board of regents, and carefully preserve all its books and papers. His books shall exhibit what parts of the university lands have been sold, when the same were sold and at what price, and to whom, on what terms, what portion of the purchase money has been paid, and when paid, on each sale, how much is due on each sale, by whom and how secured, and when payable, what lands remain unsold, where situated, and their appraised value, if appraised, or their estimated value, if not appraised. His books shall also show how the permanent fund of the university has been invested, the amount of each kind of stocks, if any, with the date thereof and when due, and the interest thereon and when and where payable, the amount of each loan, if any, and when made, and payable to whom, and how secured, and at what rate of interest, and when and where payable. When any further sales of lands, or further instruments shall be made, the secretary shall enter the same upon his books as above set forth. The secretary shall countersign and register all orders for money on the treasurer, and the treasurer shall not pay an order on him for money unless the same be countersigned by the secretary.

SEC. 1593. The board of regents shall elect a treasurer, who shall hold his office at the pleasure of the board. He shall keep a true and faithful account of all moneys received and paid out by him, and before entering upon the duties of his office he shall take and subscribe an oath that he will faithfully perform the duties of treasurer; and he shall also give a bond in the penalty of not less than fifty thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duties as treasurer, and that he will at all times keep and render a true account of moneys received by him as such treasurer, and of the disposition he has made of the same, and that he will at all times be ready to discharge himself of the trust, and to pay over when required; which bond shall have two or more good securities, and shall be approved as to its form and the sufficiency of its sureties by the board of regents, and also the auditor and secretary of state, and shall be filed in the office of the latter.

SEC. 1594. The treasurer of the university shall have a set of books, in which he shall keep an accurate account of all transactions relative to the sale and disposition of university lands, and the management of the fund arising therefrom; which books shall exhibit what parts and portions of the land have been sold, at what prices and to whom, and how the proceeds have been invested, and on what securities, and what lands still remain unsold, where situated, and of what value respectively.

SEC. 1595. The treasurer shall, on the first day of June and December of each year, notify in writing each person in default of payment of either principal or interest of funds loaned by or due to the university, and shall cause suit to be commenced against such delinquents, when, in his judgment, the best interest of the institution requires it.

SEC. 1596. The board of regents shall enact laws for the government of the university, and shall appoint a president and the requisite number of professors and tutors, together with such other officers as
they may deem expedient, and shall determine the salaries of such officers, the compensation of the secretary and treasurer, and the amount of fees to be paid for tuition. They shall remove any officer connected with the university, when, in their judgment, the good of the institution requires it.

SEC. 1597. The board of regents is authorized to expend such portion of the income of the university fund as it may deem expedient, in the purchase of apparatus, library and a cabinet of natural history, in providing suitable means to keep and preserve the same, and in procuring all other necessary facilities for giving instruction.

SEC. 1598. All specimens of natural history and geological and mineralogical specimens, which are or hereafter may be collected by the state geologist of Iowa, or by any others appointed by the state to investigate its natural history and physical resources, shall belong to and be the property of the state university, and shall form a part of its cabinet of natural history, which shall be under the charge of the professor of that department.

SEC. 1599. No sales of lands belonging to the university shall hereafter take place unless the same shall have been decided upon at a regular meeting of the board of regents, or at one called for that particular purpose; and then only in the manner, upon the notice, and on the terms which the board shall prescribe; and no member of the board shall be either directly or indirectly interested in any purchase of such lands upon sale, nor shall the secretary or treasurer be so interested. It shall be lawful for the board to invest any portion of the permanent endowment fund, not otherwise invested, as well as any surplus income which is not immediately required for other purposes, in United States stock, or stocks of the state of Iowa, or by note and mortgage on unencumbered real estate, the value of which, after deducting the value of all perishable improvements thereon, shall be double the amount of the sum loaned, and hold the same for the university, either as a permanent fund, or as an income to defray current expenses, as said board of regents may deem expedient. It shall not be lawful for the board to use any portion of the permanent fund for the ordinary expenses of the institution.

SEC. 1600. The president of the university shall make a report on the fifteenth day of September preceding the meeting of the general assembly, to the board of regents, which shall exhibit the condition and progress of the institution in its several departments, the different courses of study pursued therein, the branches taught, the means and methods of instruction adopted, the number of students, with their names, classes, and residences, and such other matters as he may deem proper to communicate.

SEC. 1601. The board of regents shall, on the first day of October preceding each regular meeting of the general assembly, make a report to the superintendent of public instruction, which report, with that of the president of the university, shall be embodied in the said superintendent's report to the general assembly. The report of the board of regents shall contain the number of professors, tutors, and other officers, with the compensation of each, the condition of the university fund, and the income received therefrom, the amount of expenditures, and the items thereof, with such other information and recommendations as they may deem expedient to lay before the general assembly.
SEC. 1602. The regents shall receive no compensation except for mileage in traveling to and from the meetings of the board, which shall be at the same rate, and computed in the same manner, as the mileage allowed to members of the general assembly. The auditor of state is hereby authorized to audit and allow the claims for such attendance, for not more than three meetings annually.

SEC. 1603. No member of the general assembly shall be eligible to the office of regent during the term for which he was so elected.

(Chapter 76, Laws of 1878.)

STATE UNIVERSITY.

An Act for the endowment and support of the state university. Title.

[Additional to Code, title XII., chapter 2, “Of the state university.”]

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That there be and is hereby appropriated out of any money in the state treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of twenty thousand (20,000) dollars annually to the state university as an endowment fund for said institution, to be paid in installments of five thousand (5,000) dollars each. The first installment of five thousand (5,000) dollars to be paid on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight (1878) and the same sum quarterly thereafter.

SEC. 2. That there be and is hereby appropriated, in addition to the amounts appropriated in the first section of this act, the sum of ten thousand (10,000) dollars for repairs on the buildings, and for fencing and walks, and for no other purpose. One-half of said amount to be paid on the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, and one-half on the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.

SEC. 3. The money hereby appropriated shall be drawn from the state treasury by the treasurer of said state university, on the order of the executive committee appointed by the board of regents of said university, countersigned by the secretary thereof under the university seal.

Approved, March 22, 1878.

(Chapter 115, Laws of 1878.)

STATE UNIVERSITY.

An Act to prevent the use of funds of the state university for support of the preparatory department after July 1, 1879. Title.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That after the first day of July, 1879, no part of the funds belonging to or appropriated for the state university shall be used for the support of the preparatory or non-collegiate course of studies heretofore taught in said university.

Approved, March 25, 1878.

29
AN ACT to establish a central station of the "Iowa Weather Service," and for the appointment of a director thereof.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That there be and hereby is established, at Iowa City, a central station for the Iowa weather service, with Gustavus Hinrichs as director thereof; and in case of his death or disability, his successor shall be appointed by the governor.

SEC. 2. The duties of said director shall be to establish volunteer weather stations throughout the state, and supervise the same, to receive reports therefrom, and reduce the same to tabular form, and to report the same quarterly to the state printer, for publication, in the form of the "Iowa Weather Report."

SEC. 3. That the state printer be authorized to print two thousand copies of the said Iowa weather report quarterly, one thousand copies of which shall be for distribution by the said director, and one thousand copies delivered to the secretary of state, to be by him distributed in the same manner as other state documents.

SEC. 4. That there is hereby appropriated the sum of one thousand dollars annually, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the purpose of meeting the actual expenses in carrying out the provisions of this measure, but no part of said sum shall be used in payment of salaries to any officer or officers, except for clerk hire, and only upon the order of the said director.

(Took effect by publication in newspapers, March 20, 1878.)

SECTION 1604. The lands, rights, powers, and privileges, granted to and conferred upon the state of Iowa by the act of congress entitled, "An act donating public lands to the several states and territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts," approved July 2d, 1862, are hereby accepted by the state of Iowa, upon the terms, conditions, and restrictions contained in said act, and there is hereby established an agricultural college and model farm, to be connected with the entire agricultural and mechanical interests of the state; the said college and farm to be under the control and management of a board of five trustees, no two of which shall be elected from the same congressional district.

SEC. 1605. The present board of trustees shall continue in office until the first day of May, A. D. 1874, and the general assembly at their regular session in said year, shall elect three trustees to serve for four
years, and two trustees to serve for two years, from the first day of May, A. D. 1874; and the general assembly at each regular session thereafter shall elect the number of trustees which may be necessary to keep the board full. Any vacancies in said board caused by death, removal from the district or state, resignation, or failure to qualify within sixty days after election, may be filled by appointment by the governor, provided, that neither the president nor any other officer or employe of the college and farm, nor any member of the general assembly, shall be eligible as such trustee.

SEC. 1606. The board of trustees shall have power:

1. To elect a chairman from their own number, a president of the college and farm, a secretary, a treasurer, professors and other teachers, superintendents of departments, a steward, a librarian, and such other officers as may be required for the transaction of the business of the board; also to fix the salaries of officers and prescribe their duties; and to appoint substitutes who shall discharge the duties of such officers during their temporary absence;

2. To manage and control all the property of the college and farm, whether real or personal;

3. To make all rules and regulations for the government of the college and farm;

4. To establish rules regulating the number of hours which shall be devoted to manual labor, and to fix the compensation therefor; provided, no student shall be exempt from labor except in cases of sickness or other infirmity, or where students from the advanced classes may be employed as teachers;

5. To arrange courses of study and practice, and to establish such professorships as they may deem best to carry into effect the provisions of this chapter; also to prescribe conditions of admission to the college;

6. To grant diplomas, on the recommendation of the faculty, to any student who has completed either of the industrial courses prescribed by said board, or an equivalent thereof;

7. To remove any officer by a majority vote of all the members of the board of trustees;

8. To direct the expenditure of all appropriations which the general assembly shall from time to time make to said college and farm, and the income arising from the congressional grant, and from all other sources;

9. To keep a full and complete record of their proceedings, and to do such other acts as are found necessary to carry out the intent and meaning of this chapter.

SEC. 1607. A majority of the trustees shall be a quorum for the transaction of business.

SEC. 1608. The trustees shall receive as their compensation five dollars a day for each and every day actually employed in the discharge of their duties, and five cents per mile for each and every mile actually traveled on such business; provided, that no member shall receive compensation for more than thirty days in each year, [to be audited by the state auditor.]

SEC. 1609. The annual meetings of the board of trustees shall be held at the agricultural college on the second Wednesday of November.
SEC. 1610. The college year shall begin on Thursday after the second Wednesday in November of each year, and end on the second Wednesday of November of the following year. The biennial report of the board of trustees shall be filed in the office of the governor, not later than the first day of December preceding the regular meeting of the general assembly.

SEC. 1611. The president of the college and farm shall control, manage, and direct the affairs of the college and farm herein established, subject to such rules as may be prescribed by the board of trustees, and shall report to said board at their annual meeting in November, and at such other times as they shall direct, all his acts as such president, and the condition of the several departments of the college and farm, together with his recommendations for the future management thereof.

SEC. 1612. The secretary shall keep the documents and a record of the proceedings of the board of trustees, and conduct their official correspondence. All acts of the board of trustees as to the management, disposition, or use of the lands, funds, or other property of the institution shall be entered in the record of its proceedings, and said record shall show how each member voted on each proposition. He shall also make the biennial report of the board to the general assembly. Upon the election of any person to an office under said board, he shall give notice thereof to the secretary of state. He shall also keep an account with the treasurer, charging him with all money paid to him from any source, and crediting him with the amounts paid out by him upon the order of the board of audit, which account shall be balanced monthly.

SEC. 1613. The president and secretary shall constitute a board of audit, who shall, under the rules of the board of trustees, examine all bills presented for payment, and no bills shall be paid without their joint indorsement thereon; provided, that no bill shall be so audited for whose payment the board of trustees has not made appropriation; also, the said board of audit shall examine the treasurer’s books and vouchers monthly, and at such other times and so often as they shall deem necessary. All the proceedings as contemplated in this section shall be reported by the secretary to the board of trustees at each meeting thereof.

SEC. 1614. The treasurer shall receive and keep all notes and other evidence of indebtedness, contracts, and all moneys arising from the income of the congressional grant, from the appropriations of the general assembly, from the sales of the products of the farm, from the payments of students, and from all other sources, and shall pay out the same upon bills duly audited as above prescribed, and he shall retain such bills with the receipt for their payment as his vouchers; but no bill shall be paid for which appropriation had not been made by the board of trustees. He shall keep an accurate account of the revenue and expenditures of said college and farm from all sources, and in such manner that the receipts and disbursements of each and every one of the several departments thereof shall be apparent at all times, and the gains and losses in such departments shall be carefully set forth; and he shall report to the board of trustees at their annual meeting in November, and at such other times as they shall direct. He shall also execute duplicate receipts of all money received by him, specifying the source from which received, and the fund to which it belongs, one of
which must be filed with the secretary, and no receipt for money paid
him shall be valid unless the duplicate is so filed. The treasurer shall
be elected annually, and give a bond every year in double the highest
amount of money likely to be in his hands at any one time, with such
sureties as the executive council shall prescribe, and said bond shall be
filed in the office of secretary of state, and the treasurer may appoint a
deputy who shall reside at the college, and the board of trustees shall
fix the compensation to be paid to such deputy, and the treasurer shall
be responsible on his official bond for all acts done by such deputy.

Sec. 1615. The president and secretary shall have their respective
offices at the college, and they, with the treasurer, shall take and sub-
scribe the oath provided in section one hundred and twenty-six, chapter
nine, title two of this code.

(SEC. 1616. Repealed by chapter 71, laws of 1874.)

(CHAPTER 71, LAWS OF 1874.)

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE LANDS.

AN ACT to regulate the leasing of the lands belonging to the Iowa
State Agricultural College.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of
Iowa: The board of trustees of the Iowa state agricultural college
and farm are hereby authorized to lease the land granted to the state of
Iowa by an act of congress entitled, “An act donating public lands to
the several states and territories which may provide colleges for the
benefit of agriculture, and the mechanic arts,” approved July 2, 1862,
in amount not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres to any one per-
son, for a term not exceeding ten years, the lessee to pay eight per
cent per annum in advance upon the price of said land, which is hereby
declared to be not less than fifty per cent additional to the price at
which each piece of said land, respectively, was appraised by the board
of trustees in the year 1865; and the said lessee shall have the privilege
of purchasing said land at the expiration of the lease at the price afore-
said. The lessee failing to pay the interest upon said lease, within sixty
days from the time the same becomes due, shall forfeit his lease, to-
gether with the interest paid thereon, and the improvements made on
said land.

Sec. 2. The said board of trustees are also authorized to renew
leases heretofore made, for a term not exceeding ten years from the
date of such renewal, the rate of interest to be eight per cent., and
when leases are so renewed the lands shall be subject to assessment for
taxation at the end of ten years from the date of the original lease.
The board of trustees shall cause to be certified to the auditors of the
several counties, in which said lands are situated, a list of said land
which may be subject to taxation as herein provided: Provided, that
the releasing of this land shall be done by the secretary of the said
college without extra compensation.

Sec. 3. Section 1616 of the code of 1873, and all acts and parts of
acts conflicting with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Approved March 19, 1874.
Money arising from sales paid to state treasurer and invested.

Substituted by ch. 91, 16 O. A.

Agents appointed: to give bond.

Tuition free: prior right of counties.

Sale of liquors or wine and beer prohibited.

Penalty.

Branches of study.

Money cannot be diverted from appropriate fund.

Penalty.

SEC. 1617. [The money arising from the sale of said lands shall be paid into the state treasury, and shall be invested by the state treasurer subject to the approval of the executive council, in stocks of the United States, or of the states, or some other safe stocks, yielding not less than five per centum per annum on the par value of said stocks as directed by the act of congress granting said lands, and the money arising from the interest on said stocks, on the deferred payments, and on the leases of said lands, as rental thereof, shall be paid over to the board of trustees; and may be loaned by said board of trustees on good and sufficient security when not needed to defray such expenses of the college as said moneys are legally applicable to.]

SEC. 1618. The trustees are hereby endowed with all the necessary authority to appoint agents, or do any other acts necessary to carry out the provisions of the three preceding sections. But no such agent shall be appointed with authority to receive any money until he has executed a good and sufficient bond to be approved by the trustees in a sum double the amount he will be likely to receive. And every such agent shall make a monthly statement under oath to the college treasurer of the amount received by him, and transmit therewith all funds shown to be in his hands.

SEC. 1619. Tuition in the college herein established shall be forever free to pupils from this state over sixteen years of age, who have been residents of the state six months previous to their admission. Each county in this state shall have a prior right to tuition for three scholars from such county, the remainder equal to the capacity of the college shall be by the trustees distributed among the counties in proportion to the population, subject to the above rule. Transient scholars otherwise qualified may at all times receive tuition.

SEC. 1620. No person shall open, maintain or conduct any shop or other place for the sale of wine, beer or spirituous liquors, or sell the same at any place within a distance of three miles from the agricultural college and farm; provided, that the same may be sold for sacramental, mechanical, medical or culinary purposes; and any person violating the provisions of this section shall be punished, on conviction by any court of competent jurisdiction, by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars for each offense, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a term not exceeding thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 1621. The course of instruction and practice in said college shall include the following branches: Natural philosophy, chemistry, botany, horticulture, fruit growing, forestry, animal and vegetable anatomy, geology, mineralogy, meteorology, entomology, zoology, the veterinary art, plane mensuration, leveling, surveying, book keeping, and such mechanic arts as are directly connected with agriculture; also, such other studies as the trustees may from time to time prescribe not inconsistent with the purposes of this chapter.

SEC. 1622. No money shall be diverted from the fund to which it belongs, or used for any purpose other than is provided by law, and any trustee, officer or employe of said institution who may, by vote, direction or act, violate the provisions of this section, shall be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the penitentiary or county jail not less than six months.
(CHAPTER 7, LAWS OF 1874.)

COMPENSATION OF TRUSTEES OF AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

An Act to pay the board of trustees of the Iowa state agricultural college and farm. [Amendatory of chapter 3, Title XII, of the Code.]

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That the auditor of state is hereby authorized to audit and allow the claims of the board of trustees from and after the first day of September, 1873, in accordance with section 1608 of the code of 1873. (Took effect by publication in newspapers, March 9, 1874.)

(CHAPTER 129, LAWS OF 1876.)

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

An Act to establish and maintain a school for the instruction and training of teachers of common schools.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That a school for the special instruction and training of teachers for the common schools of this state is hereby established at Cedar Falls, in Black Hawk county.

Sec. 2. The school shall be under the management and control of a board of directors consisting of six members, no two of whom shall be from the same county. They shall be elected by the general assembly, two for two years, two for four years and two for six years, and the general assembly shall elect two members of said board every two years, for the full term of six years as the terms of office of the respective classes expire. Their term of office shall commence on the first day of June following their election. No member of the board shall be a teacher in the school or receive other compensation for his services than a reimbursement of his actual expenses to be certified to by him and paid out of the state treasury. Any vacancy occurring in the board shall be filled by the appointment of the governor.

Sec. 3. The board shall convene at the call of the superintendent of public instruction on or before June 15, 1876, and having each qualified according to law, shall organize by the election of a president and vice president from their members, a secretary and a treasurer who shall be persons not members of the board. The secretary shall receive such compensation as may be fixed by the board not to exceed the sum of one hundred dollars and actual traveling expenses. The treasurer shall receive no compensation but shall receive reimbursement of actual expenditures.

Sec. 4. The board shall require a bond in the sum of twenty thousand dollars of the treasurer with proper and sufficient sureties, conditional for the safe keeping of funds coming into his hands. He shall receive and disburse all moneys hereby appropriated, and any other funds as the board may provide. The board may require of any other officer or employe who may be authorized to receive or pay out money a like bond.
It shall be the duty of the board, in every necessary manner with the means at their disposal, to provide for and carry out the object for which the school is established. For that purpose they shall employ competent and suitable teachers, and other employees. They shall direct, use and control all the property of the state coming into their hands for that purpose. They shall control and direct the expenditure of all moneys. They shall make all necessary rules for the management of the school and the government thereof, and shall provide for the admission of pupils from the several counties of the state in proportion to their respective population and upon the appointment of respective boards of supervisors, or as the board may direct. They shall establish and publish uniform rules for the admission of pupils thereto and such rules shall provide for equal rights in said school to all the teachers in the state, but they shall require in all cases satisfactory evidence of the good character of the pupil. They shall also further require all pupils upon their admission to the school to sign a statement of their intention in good faith to follow the business of teaching in the schools of the state. It shall also be the duty of the board to make all possible and necessary arrangements with the means at their disposal for the boarding and lodging of pupils, but the pupils shall pay the cost of the same. They shall require each pupil to pay a fee for contingent expenses amounting to not more than one dollar per month. The school shall be open during such part of the year as the board shall determine, but the sessions shall continue at least twenty-six weeks.

At the close of the year, and on or before the first day of July, 1876, it shall be the duty of the board of trustees of the Iowa soldiers’ orphans’ home, to deliver over to the board of directors provided for herein, the buildings and grounds at Cedar Falls, Iowa, now occupied by said home, transferring for the purpose the inmates of said home to the home at Davenport. They shall also at the same time turn over in like manner all the personal property at said home at Cedar Falls, except such as is necessary for and adapted to the personal use of such inmates at Davenport, and a careful inventory and appraisement thereof shall be made, and a proper voucher given therefor by said board of directors.

The board of directors shall at once proceed to make such improvements and changes in said buildings and grounds as may be necessary to adopt [adapt] the same to the use of said school but without greater expense to the state than is provided for in this act, and shall, on or before September 10, 1876, open the same to the use and instruction of pupils.

In addition to the property the use of which is hereby set apart for the purposes of the school, the following sums are hereby appropriated for the establishment and maintenance thereof:

- For necessary improvement and repairs, three thousand dollars.
- For salaries of teachers and employes, ten thousand dollars.
- For contingent expenses, fifteen hundred dollars:

The amount appropriated for repairs and improvements may be paid at any time, on the order of the board, the remaining sums shall be paid in equal quarterly payments, commencing September 1, 1876.

The said board shall make, at the end of each school year, to the superintendent of public instruction, a detailed report of their proceedings during the year. Their report shall also contain the number of teachers employed in the school, with the compensation of
each, the number of pupils, classified; the amount of receipts and expenditures and the items thereof, with such other information and recommendations as they may deem expedient, which report shall be embodied in the superintendent's report to the general assembly.

(Took effect by publication in newspapers, March 29, 1876.

CHAPTER 4.

OF THE SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOMES.

SECTION 1623. The board of trustees of the Iowa soldiers' orphans' homes shall consist of three persons from the state at large, who shall be appointed by the general assembly for two years and until their successors are elected and qualified.

SEC. 1624. Said board shall govern and manage said homes, and shall have power to enact laws and rules for the regulation of all their concerns, and power also to alter the same from time to time as shall seem to them proper; and shall also have full power to carry on and manage all the affairs in said homes; provided, that the county recorder of the county in which each home is located, shall act in connection with the resident trustee in making quarterly settlements with the orphans' home superintendents, for which service he shall be allowed three dollars per day, to be audited and drawn in the same manner with the mileage of trustees.

SEC. 1625. No member of the general assembly shall be eligible to the office of trustee during the term for which he was elected.

SEC. 1626. The members of said board shall each receive the same mileage, going to and returning therefrom, as members of the general assembly.

SEC. 1627. Said trustees shall, before entering upon the discharge of their duties, take and subscribe an oath or affirmation to support the constitution of the United States and of this state, and also faithfully to discharge the duties required of them by law, and the by-laws that may be established.

SEC. 1628. The board of trustees of the soldiers' orphans' homes shall require the respective superintendents of the soldiers' orphans' homes, to give a good and sufficient bond with sureties thereto for the faithful performance of their respective duties.

SEC. 1629. Said board shall have all the power of reception, transmission, and succession which belongs to an incorporation, and shall choose a president, treasurer, and secretary from their own body, and determine the bonds to be given.

SEC. 1630. For the support of the several orphans' homes, there is appropriated out of any money in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of ten dollars per month for each orphan actually supported, counting the average number sustained in the several homes for the month, and upon the presentation to the auditor of state each month of a sworn statement of the average number of orphan children supported by the institution for the preceding month, the auditor shall draw his warrant upon the treasurer of state in favor of the treasurer of the board of trustees of the Iowa soldiers' orphans' homes, for the sum hereinbefore provided.
SEC. 1631. The expenses of the transmission of orphans to the homes, and of the board and management, shall be paid out of the fund so provided.

SEC. 1632. The board of trustees shall make a full and minute report of all the disbursements of the homes, and of their condition, financial and otherwise, to each regular session of the general assembly.

SEC. 1633. In the enumeration of persons between the ages of five and twenty-one years, as provided by section seventeen hundred and forty-four of chapter nine of this title, the orphans at the several homes shall in no case be enumerated in the school district in which such homes are located, except in cases where the mother, guardian, or other person having the legal charge or control of such child, other than the officers of the home, shall reside in such district.

SEC. 1634. Any child in either of the orphans' homes may, with the consent of the parents or guardian of such child, be adopted by any citizen of this state, but no article of adoption shall be of any force or validity until approved by the board of trustees, nor shall any child so adopted be removed from the home until articles of adoption are so approved. The board of trustees shall have power to discharge from the homes all children who are of proper age, or have sufficient means to provide for themselves, or whose mothers have sufficient means and are competent to take care of them. Any child adopted from either of the homes shall be returned to the home from which it was taken upon the order of the board of trustees, and the board shall make such order whenever they are satisfied that such child is not properly trained, educated, and provided for by the person by whom it was adopted. Such order shall be entered on the minutes of the proceedings of the board of trustees, and shall discharge and cancel the articles of adoption.

SEC. 1635. The assessor of each ward and township, when he is making assessment for each term of two years, shall take an enumeration of all the children of deceased soldiers who were in the military service of the government of the United States from his ward or township, naming the company, regiment, battery, battalion, or organization to which the deceased soldiers belonged, and make accurate returns to the board of supervisors of his county, designating the name, age, and sex of the children belonging to the family of the deceased, for which the assessor shall receive the same compensation as for other services.

SEC. 1636. The board of supervisors shall revise said enumeration list of orphans from time to time, by adding thereto or striking therefrom as they may deem proper.

SEC. 1637. The county auditor shall furnish to the assessors of the several townships in his county, such blanks as may be necessary for taking the aforesaid enumeration.

SEC. 1638. The board of supervisors of the several counties shall have control of the county orphan funds, and shall use the same for the maintenance and education of the orphans aforesaid, in such a manner and in such sums as the exigencies of the case may demand, and for no other purpose.

SEC. 1639. The board of supervisors may levy a tax, not to exceed one-half mill on the dollar in any one year, on all the taxable property in their county, provided that there are any such orphans in their county needing such aid, and shall apply said fund in such manner as hereinbefore directed.
Sec. 1640. If the children of the deceased soldiers aforesaid have no natural or other guardian, or are neglected, the board of supervisors may appoint some suitable person in the township, who shall see that said children are cared for according to the spirit and intent of this chapter.

Sec. 1641. The funds raised under the provisions of section sixteen hundred and thirty-nine, shall be called the soldiers' county orphan fund, and shall be levied, collected, and paid out in the same manner as other county funds.

Sec. 1642. The provisions regarding this county tax shall not be so construed as to prevent the orphans, or any number thereof, from their respective counties, to attend any orphans' home in this state.

Title.

Who may be admitted; not restricted to soldiers' orphans.

Application for admission: how made.

Government.

Trustees to determine who shall be admitted.

Payment for support.

Board of supervisors shall provide.

An Act to enlarge the powers of the trustees of the soldiers' orphans' homes, and provide for other indigent children of the state, and make provision for industrial pursuits therein. [Additional to Code, chapter 4, title XII, "Of the soldiers' orphans' homes."

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That the board of trustees of the soldiers' orphans' home may receive into the care and privileges of the said home at Davenport, such destitute children as should, in their judgment, properly be admitted into said institution: provided, that the destitute children, referred to, in this act, shall in all cases, have a legal settlement in this state; and provided further, that the soldiers' orphans now at the other Iowa soldiers' orphans' homes shall be received at this institution and properly provided for before other children shall be received into this institution.

Sec. 2. That all applications for the admission of such children shall be made through the board of supervisors of the county, wherein the person or persons to be admitted reside.

Sec. 3. That all children admitted to the said home under the provisions of this act, shall from and after the date of their reception be subject to all the rules and regulations therein in force; and the trustees of said home shall have all the control over and all the powers and rights of disposal of said children as are now or may be by law given them, in respect to the orphans of soldiers.

Sec. 4. That the propriety of admitting any child, under the provisions of this act, into the said home, shall be determined by the trustees of said institution. They may refuse to admit any child, who from any cause is deemed to be inadmissible.

Sec. 5. That payment to the said home, for the support and maintenance of children admitted as herein provided, and expenses of transmission of children to said home, shall be made by the state auditor, at the same time and in the same manner as is now or may be provided by law for the maintenance of soldiers' orphans.

Sec. 6. The board of supervisors of the county from which such children are received into said home, shall make provisions for the payment, from any funds of the county not otherwise appropriated, for the amounts due monthly for the support of said children, and
Employment.

Education.

In case of refusal of board to make levy.

Removal of orphans from other homes to Davenport.

Board of trustees.

expenses of their transmission to said home, which amounts shall be paid to the state auditor at the same time that the state taxes are paid.

SEC. 7. The trustees shall provide for the regular employment of all children received into the home, in some useful industrial pursuit, in order to enable them to support themselves after their discharge from the home, and shall also provide for each child the means of obtaining a common school education while such children remain inmates of the home. And any profits arising from such labor shall go into the general support of the home, and shall be accounted for by the managers.

SEC. 8. In cases of neglect or refusal of the board of supervisors of any county in the state to make the necessary levy for the support of children sent from said county, then, and in that case, the state board of equalization is hereby authorized and empowered to make the levy for such delinquent county or counties.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That the soldiers' orphans now at the other state homes, shall be removed to the Davenport home within ninety days after the taking effect of this act.

SEC. 10. Section 1623 of the code is hereby amended by striking out from the second and third lines thereof, the words "one person from each of the counties in which the said homes are located, and one from the state at large," and by inserting in lieu thereof the words "three persons from the state at large."

Approved March 15, 1876.

CHAPTER 5.

OF THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

SECTION 1643. A reform school shall be permanently located at Eldora, in Hardin county, and maintained for the reformation of such boys and girls under the age of [sixteen] years who may be committed to it as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 1644. There shall be a board of trustees, whose name and style shall be "The board of trustees of the Iowa reform school," and it shall consist of five persons, who shall be appointed by the general assembly, no two of whom shall be taken from the same congressional district, and who shall hold office for the term of six years each and until their successors are appointed and qualified. All vacancies in said board shall be filled by appointment by the governor of the state. No member of the general assembly shall be hereafter chosen a trustee of the reform school, and no appointment shall be made till the number of trustees is reduced to five.

SEC. 1645. Said trustees shall, before entering upon the discharge of their duties, take and subscribe an oath or affirmation to support the constitution of the United States and of this state, and faithfully discharge the duties required of them by law.

SEC. 1646. The members of said board shall receive no compensation except the same mileage going to and returning from the place of meeting, as members of the general assembly, computed for the actual distance from their residence to the place of meeting; provided,
that while employed in superintending the erection of buildings for
said school, they shall receive the sum of three dollars per day and
their actual traveling expenses, the amount due each trustee to be
certified by the president and secretary of the board.

Sec. 1647. Said board of trustees shall, from their board, appoint
a president, secretary, and treasurer, and shall take charge of the
general interests of the institution; shall have power to enact by-laws
and rules for the regulation of all its concerns not inconsistent with
the constitution and laws of this state; to see that its affairs are con-
ducted in accordance with the requirements of law, and that strict
discipline is maintained therein; to provide employment and instruc-
tion for the inmates; to appoint a superintendent, a steward, a teacher
or teachers, and such other officers as in their judgment the wants of
the institution may require, and prescribe their duties; to exercise a
vigilant supervision over the institution, its officers, and inmates; to
remove such officers at their pleasure and appoint others in their
stead, and determine the salaries to be paid to the officers; and shall
also require the treasurer to execute a bond to the state of Iowa in a
sufficient amount to be approved by the executive council and filed in
the office of the secretary of state.

Sec. 1648. They shall cause the boys and girls under their charge
to be instructed in piety and morality, and in such branches of useful
knowledge as are adapted to their age and capacity, and in some reg-
cular course of labor, either mechanical, manufacturing, or agricul-
tural, as is best suited to their age, strength, disposition, and capacity,
and as may seem best adapted to secure the reformation and future
benefit of the boys and girls.

Sec. 1649. The trustees, with the consent in writing of their
parents or guardians, as the case may be, or in case they have no
parents or guardians, may bind out boys and girls committed to the
school until they attain their majority, or for any less time, stipulating
in the indentures for the needful amount of education, and from time
to time, as the rightful guardians of the boys and girls, ascertain
whether the duties and obligations of the person to whom the boy
or girl is bound are faithfully performed, and if not, cancel the inden-
ture and receive the boy or girl into the school again.

Sec. 1650. When there shall be twenty or more boys and girls in
the school, one or more of the trustees shall visit the school once in
every month and examine the boys and girls in their school-room and
labor, and inspect the register and accounts of the superintendent. A
record shall be kept of these visits in the books of the superintendent.
Once in each year, or oftener if the trustees think it necessary, they
shall examine the school in all its departments, including the accounts,
vouchers and documents of the superintendent, and prepare a report
on the condition of the institution on the first Monday in November
next preceding the meeting of the general assembly, which, together
with a full report of the superintendent, and a list of the officers and
their salaries, with an estimate of the value of the personal property
of the state in connection with the school, shall be laid before the
general assembly.

Sec. 1651. The superintendent, with such subordinate officers as
the trustees may appoint, shall have the charge and custody of the
boys and girls; he shall discipline, govern, instruct, employ, and use
his best endeavors to reform the inmates in such manner as, while
preserving their health, will secure the promotion, as far as possible,
of moral, religious, and industrious habits, and regular thorough progress and improvement in their studies, trades, and employment.

SEC. 1652. He shall, before entering upon his duties, give a bond to the state, with sureties, the amount and sureties to be satisfactory to the board of trustees, conditioned that he shall faithfully perform all his duties, and account for all money received by him as superintendent, which bond shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state; he shall have charge of all the property of the institution within the precincts thereof; he shall keep in suitable books complete accounts of all his receipts and expenditures, and of all property intrusted to him, showing the income and expenses of the institution, and in such manner as the trustees may require, for all money received by him. His books and documents relating to the school shall, at all times, be open to the inspection of the trustees. He shall keep a register containing the name, age, and circumstances connected with the early history of each boy and girl, and shall add such facts as shall come to his knowledge relating to his or her history while at the institution, and after leaving it.

SEC. 1653. When a boy or girl under the age of [sixteen] years, shall, in any court of record, be found guilty of any crime, excepting murder, the said court may, if in its opinion the accused is a proper subject therefor, instead of entering judgment, cause an order to be entered that said boy or girl be sent to the state reform school pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, and a copy of said order, duly certified by the clerk, under the seal of said court, shall be a sufficient warrant for carrying said boy or girl to the school, and for his or her commitment to the custody of the superintendent thereof.

SEC. 1654. When a boy or girl under the age of [sixteen] shall be convicted before a justice of the peace or other inferior court of any crime, or of being a disorderly person, it shall be lawful for the magistrate before whom he or she may be convicted, to forthwith send such boy or girl, together with all the papers filed in his office on the subject, under the control of some officer to a judge of a court of record, who shall then issue an order to the parent or guardian of said boy or girl, or such person as may have him or her in charge, or with whom he or she has last resided, or one known to be nearly related to him or her, if he or she be alone and friendless, then to such person as said judge may appoint to act as guardian for the purposes of the case, requiring him or her to appear at a time and place stated in said order, to show cause why said boy or girl should not be committed to the reform school for reformation and instruction. [But no boy or girl shall ever be committed to the Iowa Reform School in any case, who is under the age of seven years, or who is not of sound mind.]

SEC. 1655. Said order shall be served by the sheriff or other officer, by delivering a copy thereof, personally, to the party to whom it is addressed, or leaving it with some person of full age at the place of residence or business of said party, and immediate return shall be made to the said judge of the time and manner of such service. The fees of the sheriff or other officer under this chapter, shall be the same as now allowed by law for like services.\(^b\)

\(^b\) For conveying a convict to the reform school, the sheriff is entitled to the same fees as for conveying a convict to the penitentiary, which is sixteen cents per mile of travel, as his full compensation therefor. *Bringolf v. Polk County*, 41 Iowa, 554.
CHAP. 5.]  
STATE REFORM SCHOOL. 

SEC. 1656. At the time and place mentioned in said order, or at the time and place to which it may be adjourned, if the parent or guardian to whom said order may be addressed shall appear, then in his or her presence, or if he or she shall fail to appear, then in the presence of some suitable person whom the said judge shall appoint as guardian for the purposes of the case, it shall and may be lawful for the said judge to proceed to take the voluntary examination of said boy or girl, and to hear the statements of the party appearing for him or her and such testimony in relation to the case as may be produced, and if upon such examination and hearing the said judge shall be satisfied that the boy or girl is a fit subject for the state reform school, he may commit him or her to said school by warrant.

SEC. 1657. The judge shall certify in the warrant the place in which the boy or girl resided at the time of his or her arrest, also his or her age, as near as can be ascertained, and command the said officer to take the said boy or girl and deliver him or her, without delay, to the superintendent of said school, or other person in charge thereof, at the place where the same is established; and such certificate for the purpose of this chapter, shall be conclusive evidence of his or her residence or age. Accompanying this warrant, the judge shall transmit to the superintendent by the officer executing it, a statement of the nature of the complaint, together with such other particulars concerning the boy or girl as the judge is able to ascertain.

SEC. 1658. If the judge is of the opinion that the boy or girl is not a fit subject for the school, or if said boy or girl shall appeal from the decision of the court in which the conviction was had, he shall remand him or her to the custody of the officer who had him or her in charge, to be returned to the magistrate before whom the conviction was had, to be dealt with according to law.

SEC. 1659. If any parent or guardian shall make complaint to a judge of a court of record, that any boy or girl, the child or ward of such parent or guardian, is habitually vagrant or disorderly, or incorrigible, it shall and may be lawful for said judge to issue a warrant to have the sheriff or constable to cause said boy or girl to be brought before him at such time and place as he may appoint, when and where said judge shall examine the parties, and if in his judgment the boy or girl is a fit subject for the reform school he may issue an order, with the consent of said parent or guardian indorsed thereon, to be executed by a sheriff or constable, committing said boy or girl to the custody of the superintendent of said school for reformation and instruction till he shall attain the age of majority; provided, that security for the payment of the expenses of said complaint, commitment, and of carrying said boy or girl to the reform school, and the expenses of board at such school, may, in the discretion of said judge, be required of said parent or guardian.

SEC. 1660. No boy or girl shall be committed to said reform school for a longer term than until he or she attain the age of majority, but the said trustees by their order may, at any time after one year's service, discharge a boy or girl from said school as a reward of good conduct in the school and upon satisfactory evidence of reformation.

SEC. 1661. Any boy or girl committed to the state reform school shall be there kept, disciplined, instructed, employed, and governed, under the direction of the trustees, until he or she arrives at the age of majority or is bound out, reformed, or legally discharged. The binding out or discharge of a boy or girl as reformed, or having arrived at
Unruly or incorrigible pupil.  
Same, § 20.

Punishment for aiding pupil to escape.  
Same, § 21.

the age of majority, shall be a complete release from all penalties incurred by conviction of the offense for which he or she was committed.

SEC. 1662. If any boy or girl, convicted of a felony, committed to the reform school, shall prove unruly or incorrigible, or if his or her presence shall be manifestly and persistently dangerous to the welfare of the school, the trustees shall have power to order his or her removal to the county from which he or she came and delivery to the jailor of the said county, and proceedings against him or her shall be resumed as if no warrant or order committing him or her to the reform school had been made.

SEC. 1663. Every person who unlawfully aids or assists any boy or girl lawfully committed to the reform school in escaping, or attempting to escape therefrom, or knowingly conceals such boy or girl after his or her escape, shall be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding five years.

(CHAPTER 21, LAWS OF 1874.)

STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

Title.

AN ACT for the support of the state reform school. [Additional to code, title XII., chapter 5.]

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of [eight] dollars per month, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for each boy or girl actually supported in the state reform school, counting the average number sustained in the school for the month; and upon the presentation to the auditor of state, each month, of a sworn statement by the superintendent of the average number of boys and girls supported by the school for the preceding month, the auditor of state shall draw his warrant on the treasurer of state in favor of the treasurer of the board of trustees of the state reform school for the sum hereinbefore provided.

(Section 2 was repealed by chapter 97, of laws of 1878.)

(CHAPTER 171, LAWS OF 1880.)

Title.

AN ACT amending chapter five (5), title twelve (12), of the code, relating to the Iowa reform school for girls, and providing for carrying the same into effect and for permanently locating the same at Mitchellville, Iowa.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That the executive council is hereby authorized and instructed to purchase for the use and occupancy of the girls' department of the reform school, the building, furniture and grounds of the Mitchell Seminary, located at Mitchellville, Iowa, and twenty acres of land adjoining said grounds on the south, comprising forty acres in all. And in payment therefor the auditor of state is hereby required to draw warrants on the state treasurer for the amount of the purchase money, and the warrants so drawn shall be payable, one-half in the year 1882, and the other half in the year 1884: Provided, that the
cost of the said property shall not exceed the sum of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000), and, further provided, that no money shall be paid for said property until a title thereof is furnished to the state free of all liens and incumbrances.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the trustees of the reform school to take possession of said property after the completion of the purchase, and cause the building to be painted and repaired, and erect suitable stables and out-buildings, on the said grounds, at an expense not exceeding the sum of one thousand dollars ($1,000.00); and they shall thereafter as soon as practicable remove to said premises the girls' department of the reform school which is now temporarily located at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.

Sec. 3. To defray the expense of said repairs and the erection of outbuildings and the removal of the school, there is hereby appropriated from funds not otherwise appropriated the sum of fifteen hundred dollars ($1,500.00), or such an amount thereof as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of the second section of this act. (Took effect by publication in the newspapers, April 3, 1880.)

CHAPTER 6.
COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND.

Sec. 1664. There shall be maintained at Vinton, in the county of Benton, a college for the blind, under the supervision of a board of trustees consisting of six persons who shall be chosen by the general assembly as their present or future terms of office expire, and hold their offices for four years from the date of each appointment.

Sec. 1665. No member of the general assembly shall hereafter be chosen a trustee of the college for the blind.

Sec. 1666. The trustees shall have the general supervision of the institution, adopt rules for the government thereof, provide teachers, servants, and necessaries for the institution, and perform all other acts necessary to render the institution efficient and to carry out the purposes of its establishment.

Sec. 1667. Three of said trustees shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Sec. 1668. Trustees residing more than ten miles from the institution, shall be allowed five dollars per day for actual services and ten cents per mile to and from their place of meeting, which shall be paid out of the funds of the institution, for attendance at the quarterly and annual meetings of the board.

Sec. 1669. The board of trustees shall fix the compensation of all the officers and employees of said institution, at such rate as shall by them be deemed just and equitable; provided, that in no event shall the total amount of expenses of the institution exceed the total amount of appropriation for the same.

Sec. 1670. The assistant officers shall receive their appointment from the board, upon the nomination of the principal, and shall be responsible to the principal for the faithful performance of their duties, and the principal shall be held responsible to the board for the performance of his duties.
SEC. 1671. The trustees shall appoint some one of the employes, steward, at such compensation as they may deem just, who, under their direction, shall purchase all supplies for the institution.

SEC. 1672. Persons not residents of the state shall be entitled to the benefits of this institution, on paying to the treasurer thereof the sum of [fifty-four] dollars a quarter in advance, provided, that no such person shall be so received to the exclusion of any resident of this state.

SEC. 1673. The board of trustees shall elect one of their number president and another treasurer of the institution, and the treasurer shall enter into bonds, with security, in the sum of not less than thirty thousand dollars, to be approved by the executive council, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties, and the honest disbursement and account for all moneys belonging to the institution, which bond shall be filed with the secretary of state.

SEC. 1674. The board of trustees shall not create any indebtedness against the institution, exceeding the amount appropriated by the general assembly for the support thereof.

SEC. 1675. To meet the ordinary expenses of the institution, including furniture, books, and maps, the compensation of principal, matron, teachers, and employes, and to provide for contingencies, there is hereby appropriated the sum of eight thousand dollars annually, or so much thereof as may be necessary to meet the wants of the institution.

SEC. 1676. For the purpose of meeting current expenses, there is appropriated out of the state treasury so much as necessary, not to exceed [thirty-two] dollars per quarter to each pupil in said institution, [except non-residents at the time of their reception.]

SEC. 1677. The principal of said institution shall report to the governor, on or before the fifteenth day of November preceding each regular session of the general assembly, the number of pupils in attendance, with the name, age, sex, residence, place of nativity, and also the cause of blindness of each pupil. He shall also make a report of the studies pursued and trades taught in said institution, together with a complete statement of the expenditures, and also the number, kind and value of articles manufactured and sold.

SEC. 1678. When the pupils of said institution are not otherwise supplied with clothing, they shall be furnished by the principal, who shall make out an account therefor in each case against the parent or guardian, if the pupil be a minor, and against the pupil if he or she have no parent or guardian or has attained the age of majority, which account shall be certified to be correct and signed by the principal, and shall be presumptive evidence of its correctness in the courts, and such principal shall forthwith remit such account to the treasurer of the proper county, who shall proceed to collect the same by suit, if necessary, in the name of such institution, and pay the same into the state treasury, and said principal shall, at the same time, remit a duplicate of such account to the auditor of state, who shall credit the same to account of the college for the blind, and charge it to the proper county.

SEC. 1679. The above appropriations, including account of clothing furnished pupils, shall be drawn quarterly on the order of the trustees of the institution made on the auditor of the state, who shall draw his warrant in the name of such institution on the treasurer, as ordered by the trustees.
SEC. 1680. All blind persons, residents of this state, of suitable age and capacity, shall be entitled to an education in this institution at the expense of the state. Each county superintendent of common schools shall report on the first day of November of each year to the superintendent of the college for the blind, the name, age, residence and post office address of every blind person, and every person blind to such an extent as to be unable to acquire an education in the common schools, and who resides in the county in which he is superintendent.

(Sections 1681, 1682 and 1683 repealed by chapter 71, laws of 1876.)

SEC. 1684. Upon the death, resignation or removal from the state of any member of the board of trustees, the general assembly, if in session at the time, shall fill the vacancy, but if the general assembly is not in session, then shall the governor fill such vacancy by appointment, to continue until the next regular session of the general assembly and until a successor shall be by that body elected. The refusal or neglect of any duly elected or appointed member of said board to act, shall be deemed a resignation.

CHAPTER 7.

OF THE INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

SECTION 1685. There shall be permanently maintained at Council Bluffs, in the county of Pottawattamie, an institution for the support and education of the deaf and dumb, under the supervision of a board of trustees.

SEC. 1686. The trustees shall have the general supervision of the institution, adopt rules for the government thereof, provide teachers, servants and necessaries for the institution, and perform all other acts necessary to render it efficient, and to carry out the purposes of its establishment.

SEC. 1687. Three of said trustees shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and their proceedings at each meeting shall be recorded in a minute book, which shall be signed by those present and form a record of their proceedings.

SEC. 1688. Persons not residents of the state, of suitable age and capacity, shall be entitled to an education in said institution, on paying to the trustees thereof the sum of forty dollars a quarter in advance.

SEC. 1689. Every deaf and dumb citizen of the state, of suitable age and capacity, shall be entitled to receive an education in said institution at the expense of the state, and each county superintendent of common schools shall report on the first day of November in each year to the superintendent of the institution the name, age and post office address of every deaf and dumb person between the ages of five and twenty-one years residing in his county, including all such persons as may be too deaf to acquire an education in the common schools.

SEC. 1690. The board of trustees shall select one of their number as president and another as treasurer of the institution, and the treasurer shall enter into bonds, with security, in such sum as the board
shall direct, conditioned for the faithful paying over of all money belonging to the institution upon the order of the board, which bond shall be approved by the executive council and filed with the secretary of state.

Sec. 1691. The board shall not create any indebtedness against the institution exceeding the amount appropriated by the general assembly for the use thereof.

Sec. 1692. For the purpose of meeting current expenses, there is hereby appropriated the sum of [twenty-eight] dollars per quarter for each pupil in said institution.

Sec. 1693. To meet the ordinary expenses of the institution, including furniture, books, school apparatus, and compensation of officers and teachers, there is hereby appropriated the sum of [eleven] thousand dollars per annum, or so much thereof as may be necessary, which may be drawn quarterly in such sums as the necessities of the institution may require.

Sec. 1694. The superintendent of said institution shall report to the governor, on or before the fifteenth day of November preceding each regular session of the general assembly, the number of pupils in attendance, with the name, age, sex, residence, place of nativity, and also the cause of the deafness of each pupil. He shall make a report of the studies pursued and trades taught in said institution, together with a complete detailed statement of the expenditures for said institution and the receipts on account of the same, the salaries paid to each officer and teacher, and also the kind, number and value of all articles manufactured and sold.

Sec. 1695. When the pupils of said institution are not otherwise supplied with clothing, they shall be furnished by the superintendent, who shall make out an account of the cost thereof in each case, against the parent or guardian if the pupil be a minor, and against the pupil if he or she have no parent or guardian or have attained the age of majority; which account shall be certified to be correct by said superintendent; and, when so certified, such an account shall be presumed correct in all courts. The superintendent shall thereupon remit said accounts by mail to the treasurer of the county from which the pupil so supplied shall have come to said institution; such treasurer shall proceed at once to collect the same by suit in the name of his county if necessary, and pay the same into the state treasury; the superintendent shall, at the same time, remit a duplicate of such account to the auditor of state, who shall credit the same to the account of the institution, and charge it to the proper county; provided, if it shall appear by the affidavit of three disinterested citizens of the county not kin to the pupil, that the pupil or his or her parents would be unreasonably oppressed by such suit, then such treasurer shall not commence the said suit, but shall credit the same to the state on his books, and report the amount of such account to the board of supervisors of his county, and the said board shall levy sufficient tax to pay same to the state, and to cause the same to be paid into the state treasury.

Sec. 1696. The above mentioned appropriations, including the accounts for clothing aforesaid, shall be drawn quarterly on the requisition of the board of trustees of the institution, in the usual manner, and then only in such amounts as the wants of the institution may require.
INSTITUTION FOR EDUCATION OF DEAF AND DUMB.

AN ACT to provide for the rebuilding of the institution for the deaf and dumb, and to provide for the government of the same, and repeal a portion of section 1685, chapter 7, title XII, of the code.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That the board of trustees of the institution for the deaf and dumb shall consist of three persons, to be elected by the present general assembly, one for two years, one for four years, and one for six years; and each subsequent general assembly shall elect one trustee to serve for six years. Two of said trustees shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. Said trustees shall enter upon the duties of their office on the first day of May in the year in which they are elected.

SEC. 2. And no teacher, superintendent, steward, or other employe, shall reside in the institution, or receive board, or any allowance of provision, clothing, fuel, or other supplies from the funds or supplies furnished for the support of the institution, except by arrangement made in advance with the trustees, and at and for prices that shall be just to the state.

SEC. 3. There is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $40,000, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, to be expended under the direction of the board of trustees for the purpose of rebuilding and completing in a plain and substantial manner the main building of the said institution; and the trustees shall cause to be utilized for this purpose so much of the material in the walls of the old main building and east wing as may be suitable for that purpose; provided, That not more than five thousand dollars of said appropriation shall be drawn from the state treasury before the first day of April, A. D., 1879.

SEC. 4. The trustees shall have authority to utilize the inmates of the institution, so far as practicable without interfering with the proper education of the inmates, in any suitable labor on the farm, in the workshops, in the erection of buildings belonging to the institution, or in the domestic service of the same.

SEC. 5. All that portion of section 1685 of the code, after the word "trustees," in the fourth line, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. There is further appropriated for the purchase of furniture for use of pupils in said institution, the sum of two thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

(Took effect by publication in newspapers, March 30, 1878.)
CHAPTER 8.

OF COUNTY HIGH SCHOOLS.

SEC. 1697. Each county having a population of two thousand inhabitants or over, as shown by the last state or federal census, may establish a high school on the conditions and in the manner herein-after prescribed, for the purpose of affording better educational facilities for pupils more advanced than those attending district schools, and for persons desiring to fit themselves for the vocation of teaching.

SEC. 1698. When one-third of the electors of a county, as shown by the returns of the last preceding election, shall petition the board of supervisors requesting that a county high school be established in their county at the place in said petition named, then, or when said board in its discretion shall deem proper, said board shall give twenty days' notice previous to the next general election, or previous to a special election duly called for that purpose, that they will submit the question to the electors of said county whether such high school shall be established; at which election said electors shall vote by ballot, for or against establishing such county high school. The notice contemplated in this section shall be given through one or more newspapers published in said county, if any be published therein, and by at least one written or printed notice to be posted in each township.

SEC. 1699. After said election, the ballots on said question shall be canvassed in the same manner as in the election for county officers; and if a majority of all the votes cast on said question shall be in favor of establishing said school, the board of supervisors shall immediately proceed to appoint six persons, who shall be residents of the county, but not more than two of whom shall be residents of the same township, who shall, with the county superintendent of common schools, constitute a board of trustees for said high school. Each of said trustees appointed as aforesaid shall hold his office until his successor is elected and qualified, and shall be required, within ten days after appointment, to qualify by taking the oath of office, and giving such bond as may be required by the said board of supervisors, for the faithful discharge of his duties.

SEC. 1700. At the next general election after said appointment, there shall be elected in said county six high school trustees, who shall be divided into three classes of two each; each class to hold their office one, two, and three years, respectively, and their respective terms to be decided by lot. And each year thereafter there shall be two such trustees elected to succeed those whose term is about to expire. And said trustees shall qualify and enter upon the duties of their office in the same manner, and at the same time as other county officers.

SEC. 1701. The county superintendent shall, by virtue of his office, be president of said board of trustees; and at their first meeting in each year, they shall appoint from their own number a secretary and treasurer, who shall perform the usual duties devolving upon such officers for the term of one year, or until their successors are appointed to take their places.

SEC. 1702. At said meeting, or at some succeeding meeting called for such purpose, said trustees shall make an estimate of the amount of funds needed for building purposes, for payment of teachers' wages,
and for contingent expenses, and they shall present to the board of superintendents a certified estimate of the rate of tax required to raise the amount desired for such purposes. But in no case shall the tax for such purposes exceed in one year the amount of five mills on the dollar on the taxable property of the county, and, when the tax is levied for the payment of teachers' wages and contingent expenses only, shall not exceed two mills on the dollar.

Sec. 1703. The said tax shall be levied and collected in the same manner as other county taxes, and when collected the county treasurer shall pay the same to the treasurer of the county high school, in the same manner that school funds are paid to the district treasurers as required by law.

Sec. 1704. The said treasurer of the high school shall give such additional bond as the board of trustees may deem sufficient, and receive all moneys from the county treasurer and from other parties that belong to the funds of said school, and pay the same out only by direction of the board of trustees upon orders duly executed by the president, countersigned by the secretary thereof, stating the purpose for which they were drawn. Both the secretary and treasurer shall keep an accurate account of all moneys received and expended for said school; and at the close of each year, and as much oftener as required by the board, they shall make a full statement of the financial affairs of the school.

Sec. 1705. The said board of trustees shall proceed, as soon as practicable after their appointment as aforesaid, to select the best site, in accordance with the vote of the county, that can be obtained without expense to the same, and the title thereof shall be vested in said county. They shall then proceed to make such purchases of material, and to let such contracts for their necessary school buildings as they may deem proper, but shall not make any purchase or contract in any year to exceed the amount on hand and to be raised by the levy of tax that year.

Sec. 1706. When said board of trustees shall have furnished a suitable building for the school, they shall employ some competent teacher to take charge of the same, and furnish such assistant teachers as they deem necessary, and provide for the payment of their salaries. As far as practicable, model schools shall be encouraged, and advanced students and those preparing to become teachers may be employed a portion of their time in teaching the younger pupils, in order that they may become familiar with the practice as well as theory of successful school-teaching, and also avoid, as far as practicable, the expense of employing other assistant teachers.

Sec. 1707. Tuition shall be free to all pupils of such school residing in the county where the same is located. The board of trustees, however, shall make such general rules and regulations as they deem proper in regard to age and grade of attainments essential to entitle pupils to admission in the school. If there should be more applicants than can be accommodated at any time, each district shall be entitled to send its equal proportion of pupils according to the number of pupils it may have, as shown by the last report to the county superintendent of common schools. And the boards of the respective school districts shall designate such pupils as may attend.

Sec. 1708. If, at any time, the school can accommodate more pupils than apply for admission from that county, the vacancies may be filled by applicants from other counties, upon the payment of such
tuition as the board of trustees may prescribe; but at no time shall such pupils continue in said school to the exclusion of pupils belonging in the county in which such high school is situated.

Sec. 1709. The principal of any such high school, with the approval of the board of trustees, shall make such rules and regulations as he deems proper in regard to the studies, conduct, and government of the pupils under his charge, and if any such pupils will not conform to and obey the rules of the school, they may be suspended or expelled therefrom by the board of trustees.

Sec. 1710. The said board of trustees shall, annually, make a report to the board of supervisors of their county, which shall specify the number of students, both male and female, who have been in attendance at the county high school during the year, the branches of learning taught, the text-books used, the number of teachers employed, the amount of salary paid to them, the amount expended for library and apparatus, and for buildings and all other expenses; also the amount of funds on hand, debts unpaid, and other information deemed important or expedient to report. Said report shall be printed in at least one newspaper in the county, if any is published therein, and a copy of the report shall be forwarded to the state superintendent of public instruction.

Sec. 1711. The board of supervisors shall have power to fill any vacancy that may occur in the board of trustees of that county by appointment, until the next general election, and a majority of any such board of trustees shall be a quorum for the transaction of business.

Sec. 1712. The board of supervisors may allow each member of the board of trustees the sum of two dollars per day for the time actually employed in the discharge of his official duties, and when such accounts are presented for payment, they shall be audited and paid out of the county treasury in the same manner as other accounts against the county, and said trustees shall not be entitled to any further remuneration for services or expenses.

CHAPTER 9.

OF THE SYSTEM OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

Section 1713. Each civil township now or hereafter organized, and each independent school district organized as such prior to the taking effect of this code, is hereby declared a school district for all the purposes of this chapter, subject to the provisions hereinafter made.6

6The school law of this state contemplates that school districts shall coincide in boundary with civil townships. Section 1797 of the code from two or more civil townships, or parts thereof, situated even in adjoining counties. Id. District Township of Union v. Independent District of Greene, 41 Iowa, 30.
SEC. 1714. When an organized district has been left without officers, the township trustees shall give such notice for a special election of directors, as is required in cases of regular district elections; and the persons elected shall continue in office until their successors are elected and qualified.

SEC. 1715. When changes in civil township boundaries are made, or any district shall be divided into two or more entire townships for civil purposes, the existing board of directors shall continue to act for both or all the new districts, or parts of districts, until the next regular district election thereafter, at which time the new district townships shall organize by the election of directors. The respective boards of directors shall, immediately after such organization, make an equitable division of the then existing assets and liabilities between the old and new districts; and in case of a failure to agree, the matter may be decided by arbitrators, chosen by the parties in interest. A similar division shall be made in case of the formation or changes of boundaries of independent districts.

SEC. 1716. Every school district which is now, or may hereafter be organized, is hereby made a body corporate by the name of the “district township,” or “independent district” (as the case may be), of , in the county of , and in that name may hold property, become a party to suits and contracts, and do other corporate acts.

SEC. 1717. Each district township shall hold an annual meeting on the second Monday in March, and the electors of the district, when legally assembled at such meeting, shall have the following powers:
1. To appoint a chairman and secretary in the absence of the regular officers;
2. To direct the sale or other disposition to be made of any school-house or the site thereof, and of such other property, personal and real, property of the district. The respective districts, after the division, which do not receive their just proportion of the property, have a claim, which they may enforce by action, against those who obtain more than the share to which they are entitled.

When a part of the territory of one school district is attached to another, the board of directors of the two districts, or arbitrators chosen by them, shall apportion the assets upon the reorganization of the districts, and their jurisdiction for this purpose is exclusive. The District Township of Viola v. The District Township of Audubon, 45 Id., 104. See also the Ind. School Dist. of Lowell v. The Ind. School Dist. of Duser, 45 Id., 391, holding the same view as to the conclusiveness of the action of the board of directors.

Upon the subdivision of a district township into independent districts, the directors of the district township are authorized to apportion the assets and liabilities, and it is only upon their failure to agree that the matters in dispute are to be referred to arbitrators. The consent of the various independent districts is not necessary to the jurisdiction of the directors of the district township. The Ind. School Dist. of Lowell v. The Ind. School District of Duser, 45 Id., 391.
as may belong to the district the manner in which the proceeds arising therefrom shall be applied; to determine what additional branches shall be taught in the schools of the district; or to delegate any of these powers to the board of directors.

3. To vote such tax, not exceeding ten mills, on the dollar in any one year, on the taxable property of the district township; as the meeting shall deem sufficient for the purchase of grounds and the construction of the necessary school-houses for the use of the district, and for the payment of the debts contracted for the erection of school-houses, and for procuring district libraries.

[4. To instruct the board of directors to transfer any surplus in the school-house fund, not appropriated to either the contingent or teachers fund.]

**SUBDISTRICTS.**

**SEC. 1717.** [When a school district, by fire or otherwise, has been deprived of a school building, and the board of directors of such district, by the use of the powers, in them vested, are unable to provide for the continuance of the school therein; then such board of directors shall call a meeting of such district. The manner of calling such meeting, and the powers of such meetings, shall be as follows:

1st. The board of directors shall cause to be posted in three public places in such district, at least ten days prior to the designated time of holding such meeting, written notices of such meeting, in which shall be stated the time and place of such meetings, and the object or purpose for which same is called.

2d. The powers of such meeting shall be the same as is prescribed in section 1717 hereof, except those powers which are set forth in paragraph two, after the word “applied” in the fourth line thereof, and in paragraph three after the word “district” in the fifth line thereof.]
SEC. 1718. The several subdistricts shall, annually, on the first Monday in March, hold a meeting for the election of a subdirector, five days notice of which meeting shall be given by the then resident subdirector, or, if there is none, by the district secretary, posting a written notice in three public places therein, and such notice shall state the hour of meeting.

SEC. 1719. At the meeting of the subdistrict, a chairman and secretary shall be appointed, who shall act as judges of the election, and give a certificate of election to the subdirector elect. [When there is a tie vote between two persons for the office of subdirector, the secretary shall notify the secretary of the district township board of such tie vote, and shall notify said persons to appear at the regular meeting of the board on the third Monday in March, to determine the tie vote by lot before one or more members of the board elected, and the certificate of election shall be given accordingly. Should either party fail to appear, or take part in the lot, the secretary shall draw for him.]

SEC. 1720. In all district townships comprising but one subdistrict, the board of directors shall consist of three subdirectors; and in all district townships comprising but two subdistricts it shall consists of one subdirector chosen from each subdistrict, and one from the district township at large, who shall in both cases be elected in the manner provided by law for the election of one subdirector from each subdistrict. The judges of the respective subdistrict elections shall canvass the votes for subdirector chosen from the district township at large, and shall issue a certificate of election to the person elected.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

SEC. 1721. The subdirectors of the several subdistricts shall constitute a board of directors for the district township, and shall enter upon their duties upon the day fixed for the regular meeting of the board in March, at which time they shall organize by electing from their own number a president, who shall simply be entitled to a vote as a member of the board; and from the district township at large, [at their regular meeting on the third Monday of September in each year.] a secretary and a treasurer, unless there are at least five subdirectors in the district township, in which case they may be selected from the board, [and said secretary and treasurer thus elected shall qualify, and enter upon the duties of their respective offices within ten days following the date of their election.] If selected from the district township at large, they shall have no vote in the proceedings of the board.

SEC. 1722. [The board of directors shall hold their regular meetings on the third Monday in March and September of each year; and may hold such special meetings as occasion may require, at the call of the president, or by request of a majority of the board; provided, that...]

*Where the board of directors had in due form created a subdistrict, and then a vote was obtained in such subdistrict in favor of an independent organization, it was held that the fact that a subdirector had not been elected before the organization of the independent district did not invalidate such organization. Independent School District No. 8, etc. v. Independent School District of Burr Oak, 48 Iowa, 157.

The electors of a district township when legally assembled, may authorize the use of the school-houses of the district for religious purposes, and under the authority thus conferred, a subdirector is empowered to permit the school-house in his subdistrict to be so used. Davis v. Boget et al, 50 Iowa, 11.
the board of directors of a district township may hold their meetings at any place within the civil or district township in which such district township is situated.] Sec. 1723. They shall make all contracts, purchases, payments, and sales, necessary to carry out any vote of the district; but before erecting any school-house they shall consult with the county superintendent as to the most approved plan of such buildings. And all school-houses erected or repaired at a cost exceeding three hundred dollars, shall be so erected or repaired by contract, and no such contract for labor or materials shall be let until proposals for the same shall have been invited by advertisement for four weeks in some newspaper published in the county where the work is to be done, if there be one published therein, if not, in the nearest newspaper in an adjoining county; and such contract shall be let to the lowest responsible bidder, and bonds with sufficient sureties for the faithful performance of the contract shall be required.*

Sec. 1724. They shall fix the site for each school-house, taking into consideration the geographical position and convenience of the people of each portion of the subdistrict, and shall determine what number of schools shall be taught in each subdistrict, and for what additional time beyond the period required by law they shall be continued during each year.

Sec. 1725. They shall determine where pupils may attend school, and for this purpose may divide their district into such subdistricts as may by them be deemed necessary; provided, that no such subdistrict shall be created for the accommodation of less than fifteen pupils, but the board of directors shall have power to rent a room and employ a teacher for the accommodation of any five scholars: [Provided further, that nothing in this chapter contained shall be construed to prohibit the construction of as many school-houses, out of moneys derived from taxes levied previous to January 1st, 1876, in any subdistrict, where the subdistrict comprises the entire district township, as shall have been authorized and provided for at the annual meeting of the district township electors.]

Sec. 1726. They may establish graded or union schools wherever they may be necessary, and may select a person who shall have the general supervision of the schools in their district, subject to the rules and regulations of the board.

Sec. 1727. In each subdistrict there shall be taught one or more schools for the instruction of youth between the ages of five and twenty-one years, for at least twenty-four weeks, of five school days each, in each year, unless the county superintendent shall be satisfied that there is good and sufficient cause for failure so to do. Any person who was in the military service of the United States during his minority shall be admitted into the schools in the subdistrict in

*See Williams v. Peinny, 25 Iowa, 436, and note to section 1717, ante. Also, Manning v. The District Township of Van Buren, 23 id., 332, and note to section 1717, ante.

The board of directors of a district township have no authority, without a vote of the electors, to purchase lightning-rods for school-houses and give the obligation of the district township therefor. The Monticello Bank v. The District Township of Coffin’s Grove, 51 Iowa, 330. Prima facie, an order drawn upon the treasurer of a school district for payment for a lightning-rod out of the contingent fund is invalid, as the expenditure for that purpose not being indispensable to the operation of the school. Wolf & Son v. The Independent School District et al, 51 Iowa, 432.
which he may reside, on the same terms on which youths between
the ages of five and twenty-one are admitted.\(^2\)

Sec. 1728. The board of directors of any district township or
independent district, shall not order, or direct, or make any change in
the school books, or series of text-books, used in any school under
their superintendence, direction, or control, more than once in every
period of three years, except by a vote of the electors of the district
township or independent district.

Sec. 1729. They may use any unappropriated contingent fund in
the treasury to purchase records, dictionaries, maps, charts, and appa-
ratus for the use of the schools of their districts, but shall contract no
debts for this purpose.\(^1\)

Sec. 1730. They shall appoint a temporary president and secretary
in case of the absence of the regular officers, and shall fill any vacancy
that may occur in the office of president, treasurer, or secretary, or in
the board of directors.

Sec. 1731. They shall require the secretary and treasurer to give
bonds to the district in such penalty and with such security as they
dem sign necessary to secure the district against loss, conditioned for
the faithful performance of their official duties. The bond shall be
filed with the president, and in case of a breach of the conditions
thereof, he shall bring suit thereon in the name of the district town-
ship or independent district.

Sec. 1732. They shall, from time to time, examine the accounts of
the treasurer and make settlement with him, and shall present at
each regular meeting of the electors of the district township, a full

\(^2\)The constitution and statutes provide for the education of all the youths of the state, without
distinction of color, and the board of directors have no discretionary power to require colored
children to attend a separate school. They may exercise a uniform discretion, operative upon
all, as to the residence or qualification of children to entitle them to admission to each particular
school, but they cannot deny a youth admission to any particular school, merely because of his
color, nationality, religion, or the like. Clark v. The Board of Directors, etc., 24 Iowa, 366; 
Smith v. The Independent School District of Keokuk, 40 Id., 518; Dore v. Same, 41 Id., 689.

Where in a subdistrict containing five pupils, the board directed that no school should
be taught during the winter in their district, and provided for the attendance of their pupils
elsewhere, it was held that their action was not inconsistent with section 1727 of the code. Pot-
ter v. District Township, etc., 40 Id., 369.

If a person who has attained the age of twenty-one years, voluntarily attends the public
school, creating the relation of teacher and pupil, he thereby subjects himself to like disci-
pline with pupils who are within the school age. The State v. Mizner, 45 Id., 248.

The pupil in such case may be punished for refractory conduct, and the teacher will not be
liable therefor, if, under the circumstances, the punishment was reasonable. Id.

The board of directors may provide a school for less than twenty-four weeks in the year, with
the consent of the county superintendent, and it is not necessary to the validity of their action
that such consent shall first be obtained. Herr-
ington v. The District Township of Liston, 47 Id., 11.

Children residing in one school district may attend school in another with the consent of the
directors of the latter, provided their own school is not in session; and also provided they have
not had the privilege of attending school twenty-four weeks in the year in their own district, and
for such attendance their own district is liable to the district where they may attend. The Dis-

tinct Township of Horton v. The District Town-
ship of Ocheyedan et al., 49 Id., 231.

Where the directors of the district in which the children reside, upon being notified of their
attendance elsewhere, determine they will not pay their tuition, no further demand upon them
is necessary, and the account may then be filed with the auditor. Id.

\(^1\)An independent school district may provide that music shall be taught in its schools, and the
board has power to purchase a musical instru-
ment, to be paid for out of any unappropriated
funds of the district. Bellinger v. The In-
dependent District of Marshalltown, 44 Iowa, 564.

In the absence of proof to the contrary, it will be
presumed that there were unappropriated
funds of the district on hand at the time of such
purchase, and this presumption will not be re-
buted by the fact that payment was to be made
at a future time. Id.
Audit claims.
Same, § 25.

Same, § 27.

Pupils in independent districts dismissed or suspended.

Certificate of election of officers filed.
Ch. 143, § 15, 11 G. A.

Rules for government of subdirectors.

Quorum.
Ch. 172, § 34, 9 G. A.
Ch. 192, § 2, 10 G. A.

President to preside, draw, sign orders.
Ch. 173, § 35, 9 G. A.

statement of the receipts and expenditures of the district township, and such other information as may be deemed important.

Sec. 1733. They shall audit and allow all just claims against the district, and fix the compensation of the secretary and treasurer, and no order shall be drawn on the treasury until the claim for which it is drawn has been audited and allowed.

Sec. 1734. They shall visit the schools in their district, and aid the teachers in establishing and enforcing the rules for the government of the schools; and see that they keep a correct list of the pupils, embracing the periods of time during which they have attended school, the branches taught, and such other matters as may be required by the county superintendent. In case a teacher employed in any of the schools of the district township is found to be incompetent, or is guilty of partiality or dereliction in the discharge of his duties, or for any other sufficient cause shown, the board of directors may, after a full and fair investigation of the facts of the case, at a meeting convened for the purpose, at which the teacher shall be permitted to be present and make his defense, discharge him.\(^1\)

Sec. 1735. The majority of the board in independent districts shall have power, with the concurrence of the president of the board of directors, to dismiss or suspend any pupils from the school in their district for gross immorality or for a persistent violation of the regulations or rules of the school, and to re-admit them if they deem proper so to do.

Sec. 1736. They shall, at their regular meeting in March of each year, require the secretary to file with the county superintendent, county auditor, and county treasurer, each, a certificate of the election, qualification, and post-office address of the president, treasurer, and secretary of the district township, and to advise them from time to time of any changes made in said offices by appointment.

Sec. 1737. They shall make such rules and regulations as may be necessary for the direction and restriction of subdirectors in the discharge of their official duties, and not inconsistent with law.\(^2\)

Sec. 1738. A majority of the board of directors shall be a quorum to transact business, but a less number may adjourn from time to time, and no tax shall be levied by the board after the third Monday in May; nor shall the boundaries of subdistricts be changed except by a vote of the majority of the board, nor shall the members of the board, except its secretary and treasurer, receive pay out of any school funds for services rendered under this chapter.

PRESIDENT.

Sec. 1739. The president shall preside at all meetings of the board of directors and of the district township; shall draw all drafts on the county treasury for money apportioned to his district; sign all orders

\(^1\) The duties imposed upon school directors by section 1734 of the code respecting the discharge of teachers, are of a judicial character. "This discretion does not extend simply to the execution of a duty or the manner of the performance of an act required by law. It pertains to the determination of the question whether the law requires the act to be done—whether the facts of the case are of the character to call into action the authority conferred by law." Smith v. The District Township of Knox, 42 Iowa, 522.

\(^2\) While a subdirector in a school district is authorized to make contracts for the employment of teachers for his subdistrict, his authority is subject to the rules and restrictions, not inconsistent with law, which may be prescribed by the board of directors. Potter v. The District Township of Fredericksburg, 40 Iowa, 369.
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on the treasury, specifying in each order the fund on which it is
drawn, and the use for which the money is appropriated, and shall
sign all contracts made by the board.

SEC. 1740. He shall appear in behalf of his district in all suits
brought by or against the same, but when he is individually a party
this duty shall be performed by the secretary; and in all cases where
suits may be instituted by or against any of the school officers to
enforce any of the provisions herein contained, counsel may be em-
ployed by the board of directors.

SECRETARY.

SEC. 1741. The secretary shall record all the proceedings of the
board and district meetings in separate books kept for that purpose;
shall preserve copies of all reports made to the county superintendent;
shall file all papers transmitted to him pertaining to the business of
the district; shall countersign all drafts and orders drawn by the pres-
ident, and shall keep a register of all orders drawn on the treasury,
showing the number of the order, date, name of the person in whose
favor drawn, the fund on which it is drawn, for what purpose, and
the amount; and shall, from time to time, furnish the treasurer with
a transcript of the same.1

SEC. 1742. He shall give ten days' previous notice of the district
township meeting, by posting a written notice in five conspicuous
places therein, one of which shall be at or near the last place of meet-
ing, and shall furnish a copy of the same to the teacher of each school
in session, to be read in the presence of the pupils thereof, and such
notice shall in all cases state the hour of meeting.

SEC. 1743. He shall keep an accurate account of all the expenses
incurred by the district, and shall present the same to the board of
directors, to be audited and paid as herein provided.

SEC. 1744. He shall notify the county superintendent when each
school of the district begins, and its length of term.

SEC. 1745. Between the fifteenth and twentieth days of September
in each year, the secretary of each school district shall file with the
county superintendent a report of the affairs of the district, which
shall contain the following items:

1. The number of persons, male and female, each, in his district
between the ages of five and twenty-one years;
2. The number of schools, and the branches taught;
3. The number of pupils, and the average attendance of the same
in each school;
4. The number of teachers employed, and the average compensa-
tion paid per week, distinguishing males from females;
5. The length of school, in days, and the average cost of tuition
per week for each pupil;
(Subdivisions 6, 7 and 8, stricken out by section 1, chapter 112, 16th
general assembly.)
9. The text-books used, and the number of volumes in the district
library, and the value of apparatus belonging to the district;
10. The number of school-houses, and their estimated value;

1The books of the secretary of a school dis-
trict, showing its indebtedness, are admissible
in an action against the district upon its orders,
Wormley v. The District Township of Carroll, 45 Iowa, 685.
in excess of the legal limit of indebtedness,
Sub-divisions 6, 7, and 8, stricken out by § 2, ch. 112, 16 G. A.

Penalty for failure.
Same, § 42.

11. The name, age, and post-office address of each deaf and dumb, and each blind person within his district between the ages of five and twenty-one, including all who are blind or deaf to such an extent as to be unable to obtain an education in the common schools.

Sec. 1746. Should the secretary fail to file his report as above directed, he shall forfeit the sum of twenty-five dollars, and shall make good all losses resulting from such failure, and suit shall be brought in both cases by the district on his official bond.

TREASURER.

Sec. 1747. The treasurer shall hold all moneys belonging to the district, and pay out the same on the order of the president, countersigned by the secretary, and shall keep a correct account of all expenses and receipts in a book provided for that purpose.

Sec. 1748. The money collected by district tax for the erection of school-houses, and for the payment of debts contracted for the same, shall be called the "school-house fund;" that designed for rent, fuel, repairs, and all other contingent expenses necessary for keeping the schools in operation, the "contingent fund;" and that received for the payment of teachers, the "teachers' fund;" and the district treasurer shall keep with each fund a separate account, and shall pay no order which does not specify the fund on which it is drawn and the specific use to which it is applied. If he have not sufficient funds in his hands to pay in full the warrants drawn on the fund specified, he shall make a partial payment thereon, paying as near as may be an equal proportion of each warrant.

Sec. 1749. He shall receive all moneys apportioned to the district township by the county auditor, and also all money collected by the county treasurer on the district school tax levied for his district.

Sec. 1750. He shall register all orders on the district treasury reported to him by the secretary, showing the number of the order, date, name of the person in whose favor drawn, the fund on which it is drawn, for what purpose, and the amount.

Sec. 1751. He shall render a statement of the finances of the district from time to time, as may be required by the board of directors, and his books shall always be open for inspection.

[He shall make to the board, on the third Monday in September, a full and complete annual report, embracing:
1. The amount of teachers' fund held over, received, paid out, and on hand;
2. The amount of contingent fund held over, received, paid out, and on hand;
3. The amount of school-house fund held over, received, paid out, and on hand.

He shall immediately file a copy of his report with the county superintendent, and for failure to file said report, he shall forfeit the sum of twenty-five dollars to be recovered by suit brought by the district on his official bond.]

A public officer is not excused from compliance with the terms of his bond by any events against which he could have provided therein. The District Township of Union v. Smith et al., 30 Iowa, 9. This case holds that the treasurer's liability, under the language of his bond and the law, covered a case where the money, which suit was brought to recover, was accidentally consumed by fire without his fault or negligence, by the burning of his residence, no safe having been furnished him by the district.
SEC. 1752. Each subdirector shall, on or before the third Monday in March following his election, appear before some officer qualified to administer oaths, and take an oath to support the constitution of the United States, and that of the state of Iowa, and that he will faithfully discharge the duties of his office; and in case of failure to qualify, his office shall be deemed vacant.

SEC. 1753. The subdirector, under such rules and restrictions as the board of directors may prescribe, shall negotiate and make in his subdistrict all necessary contracts for providing fuel for schools, employing teachers, repairing and furnishing school-houses, and for making all other provisions necessary for the convenience and prosperity of the schools within his subdistrict, and he shall have the control and management of the school-house unless otherwise ordered by a vote of the district township meeting. All contracts made in conformity with the provisions of this section shall be approved by the president and reported to the board of directors, and said board, in their corporate capacity, shall be responsible for the performance of the same on the part of the district township.

SEC. 1754. He shall, between the first and tenth days of September of each year, prepare a list of the names of the heads of families in his subdistrict, together with the number of children between the ages of five and twenty-one years, distinguishing males from females, and shall record the same in a book kept for that purpose.

SEC. 1755. He shall, between the tenth and fifteenth days of September of each year, report to the secretary of the district township the number of persons in his subdistrict between the ages of five and twenty-one years, distinguishing males from females.

SEC. 1756. He shall have power, with the concurrence of the president of the board of directors, to dismiss any pupil from the schools in his subdistrict for gross immorality, or for persistent violation of the regulations of the school, and to re-admit them, if he deems proper so to do; and shall visit the schools in his subdistrict at least twice during each term of said school.

TEACHERS.

SEC. 1757. All contracts with teachers shall be in writing, specifying the length of time the school is to be taught, in weeks; the compensation per week, or per month of four weeks, and such other matters as may be agreed upon; and shall be signed by the subdirector.
Must obtain certificate from county superintendent.
Same, § 59.

Keep register.
Same, § 60.

File copy with secretary.
Same, § 61.

or secretary and teacher, and be approved by and filed with the president before the teacher enters upon the discharge of his duties.

SEC. 1758. No person shall be employed to teach a common school which is to receive its distributive share of the school fund, unless he shall have a certificate of qualification signed by the county superintendent of the county in which the school is situated, or by some other officer duly authorized by law; and any teacher who commences teaching without such certificate, shall forfeit all claim to compensation for the time during which he teaches without such certificate.  

SEC. 1759. The teacher shall keep a correct daily register of the school, which shall exhibit the number or other designation thereof, township and county in which the school is kept; the day of the week, the month and year; the name, age and attendance of each pupil, and the branches taught. When scholars reside in different districts, a register shall be kept for each district.

SEC. 1760. The teacher shall, immediately after the close of his school, file in the office of the secretary of the board of directors, a certified copy of the register aforesaid.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

SEC. 1761. A school month shall consist of four weeks of five school days each.

SEC. 1762. During the time of holding a teachers’ institute in any county, any school that may be in session in such county shall be closed; and all teachers, and persons desiring a teacher’s certificate, shall attend such institute, or present to the county superintendent satisfactory reasons for not so attending, before receiving such certificate.

SEC. 1763. The electors of any school district at any legally called school meeting, may, by a vote of a majority of the electors present, direct the German or other language to be taught as a branch in one or more of the schools of said district, to the scholars attending the same whose parents or guardians may so desire; and thereupon such board of directors shall provide that the same be done; provided, that all other branches taught in said school or schools shall be taught in the English language; provided, further, that the person employed in teaching the said branches shall satisfy the county superintendent of his ability and qualifications, and receive from him a certificate to that effect.

SEC. 1764. The Bible shall not be excluded from any school or institution in this state, nor shall any pupil be required to read it contrary to the wishes of his parent or guardian.

(Chapter 136, Laws of 1876.)

RELATED TO SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS AND DIRECTORS.

An Act to define who may hold the offices of county school superintendent and school director in the state of Iowa.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That no person shall be deemed ineligible by reason of sex, to any school office in the state of Iowa.

* This section prohibits the employment of any person to teach a public school, which receives its distributive share of the school fund, unless he shall have a certificate. Per Rothrock, J., in Bellinger v. The Independent District of Marshalltown, 44 Iowa, 564.
SEC. 2. No person who may have been or shall be elected or appointed to the office of county superintendent of common schools or school director in the state of Iowa, shall be deprived of office by reason of sex.\(^p\) (Took effect by publication in newspapers March 29, 1876.)

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

SEC. 1765. The county superintendent shall not hold any office in, or be a member of the board of directors of a district township or independent district, or of the board of supervisors during the time of his incumbency.

SEC. 1766. [On the last Saturday of each month, the county superintendent shall meet all persons desirous of passing an examination, and, for the transaction of other business within his jurisdiction, in some suitable room provided for that purpose by the board of supervisors at the county seat, at which time he shall examine all such applicants for examination as to their competency and ability to teach orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, English grammar, physiology, and history of the United States; and, in making such examination, he may, at his option, call to his aid one or more assistants. Teachers exclusively teaching music, drawing, penmanship, book-keeping, German, or other language, shall not be required to be examined except in reference to such special branch, and in such case it shall not be lawful to employ them to teach any branch, except such as they shall be examined upon and which shall be stated in the certificate.\(^q\)]

SEC. 1767. If the examination is satisfactory, and the superintendent is satisfied that the respective applicants possess a good moral character, and the essential qualifications for governing and instructing children and youth, he shall give them a certificate to that effect, for a term not exceeding one year.

SEC. 1768. Any school officer or other person shall be permitted to be present at the examination; and the superintendent shall make a record of the name, residence, age, and date of examination of all persons so examined, distinguishing between those to whom he issued certificates, and those rejected.

SEC. 1769. [The county superintendent shall hold, annually, a normal institute for the instruction of teachers and those who may desire to teach, and, with the concurrence of the superintendent of public instruction, procure such assistance as may be necessary to

\(^p\) There is no constitutional inhibition upon the right of a woman to hold the office of county superintendent of schools. Huff v. Cook, 44 Iowa, 639.

In the absence of a constitutional restriction, the general assembly may confer upon women the right to hold an elective office, or by retrospective statute confirm her election thereto. Id.

That such a retrospective statute was not passed until after a judgment was rendered in the inferior court, holding her to be ineligible, will not deprive her of its benefits upon appeal. Id.

So also she is entitled in such case to avail herself of the curative act in the supreme court, notwithstanding an agreement that the cause should be there heard and determined upon the pleadings and agreed statement of facts on which the cause was tried below. Id.

\(^q\) An independent school district may provide that music shall be taught in its schools, and the board of directors have authority to contract on behalf of the district for the purchase of a musical instrument, to be paid for out of the unappropriated funds of the district. Bellinger v. The Independent District, etc., 44 Iowa, 504.

The county superintendent cannot recover from the county for services in examining teachers at any other time than as provided in section 1766 of the code. Farrell v. Webster County, 49, Id., 245.
§ 2, ch. 67, 15 G. A.
Superintendent to transmit money. "Institute fund."
Appropriation by board of supervisors.
Disbursements.

May appoint deputy. Ch. 172, § 68, 9 G. A.
May revoke certificate. Same, § 69.

Make report to superintendent of public instruction.
Ch. 173, § 70, 9 G. A.
Ch. 143, § 12, 11 G. A.

Penalty for failure.
Ch. 173, § 71, 9 G. A.

Must conform to instructions; visit schools.
Same, § 72.

Report to superintendent of colleges for the blind and deaf and dumb.
Ch 31, § 1, 13 G. A.
Ch. 114, § 1, 14 G. A.

conduct the same, at such time as the schools in the county are generally closed. To defray the expenses of said institute, he shall require the payment of a registration fee of one dollar from each person attending the normal institutes, and shall require the payment, in all cases, of one dollar from every applicant for a certificate.]

SEC. 2. He shall monthly, and at the close of each institute, transmit to the county treasurer all moneys so received, including the state appropriation for institutes, to be designated the "institute fund," together with a report of the name of each person so contributing, and the amount. The board of supervisors may appropriate such additional sum as may by them be deemed necessary for the further support of the institute. All disbursements of the institute fund shall be upon the order of the county superintendent, and no order shall be drawn except for bills presented to the county superintendent and approved by him for services rendered, or expenses incurred, in connection with the normal institute.]

SEC. 1770. If, for any cause, the county superintendent is unable to attend to his official duties, he shall appoint a deputy to perform them in his stead, except visiting schools and trying appeals.

SEC. 1771. The superintendent may revoke the certificate of any teacher in the county which was given by the superintendent thereof, for any reason which would have justified the withholding thereof when the same was given, after an investigation of the facts in the case, of which investigation the teacher shall have personal notice, and he shall be permitted to be present and make his defense.

SEC. 1772. On the first Tuesday of October of each year, he shall make a report to the superintendent of public instruction, containing a full abstract of the reports made to him by the respective district secretaries, and such other matters as he shall be directed to report by said superintendent, and as he himself may deem essential in exhibiting the true condition of the schools under his charge; and he shall, at the same time, file with the county auditor a statement of the number of persons between the ages of five and twenty-one years in each school district in his county.

SEC. 1773. Should he fail to make either of the reports required in the last section, he shall forfeit to the school fund of his county the sum of fifty dollars, and shall, besides, be liable for all damages caused by such neglect.

SEC. 1774. He shall at all times conform to the instructions of the superintendent of public instruction, as to matters within the jurisdiction of the said superintendent. He shall serve as the organ of communication between the superintendent and township or district authorities. He shall transmit to the townships, districts, or teachers, all blanks, circulars, and other communications which are to them directed; he shall visit each school in his county at least once in each term, and shall spend at least one-half day in each visit.

SEC. 1775. He shall report on the first Tuesday of October of each year to the superintendent of the Iowa college for the blind, the name, age, residence, and postoffice address of every person blind to such an extent as to be unable to acquire an education in the common schools, and who resides in the county in which he is superintendent, and also to the superintendent of the Iowa institution for the deaf and dumb, the name, age, and postoffice address of every deaf and dumb person between the ages of five and twenty-one who resides within his county, including all such persons as may be deaf to such
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an extent as to be unable to acquire an education in the common schools.

Sec. 1776. The county superintendent shall receive from the county treasury the sum of three dollars per day for every day necessarily engaged in the performance of official duties, and also the necessary stationery and postage for the use of his office, and he shall be entitled to such additional compensation as the board of supervisors may allow; provided, that he shall first file a sworn statement of the time he has been employed in his official duties with the county auditor.

TAXES.

Sec. 1777. The board of directors shall, at their regular meeting in March of each year, or at a special meeting convened for that purpose, between the time designated for such regular meeting and the third Monday in May, estimate the amount required for the contingent fund, in addition to the amount received from the semi-annual apportionment, as shown by the notice from the county auditor, to support the schools of the district for the time required by law for the current year; and shall cause the secretary to certify the same, together with the amount voted for school-house purposes, within five days thereafter to the board of supervisors, who shall, at the time of levying taxes for county purposes, subject to the provisions of section seventeen hundred and eighty of this chapter, levy the per centum necessary to raise the sum thus certified upon the property of the district township, which shall be collected and paid over as are other district taxes.

Sec. 1778. They shall apportion any tax voted by the district township meeting for school-house fund, among the several subdistricts in such a manner as justice and equity may require, taking as the basis of such apportionment the respective amounts previously levied upon said subdistricts for the use of such fund; provided, that if the electors of one or more subdistricts at their last annual meeting shall have voted to raise a sum for school-house purposes greater than that granted by the electors at the last annual meeting of the district township, they shall estimate the amount of such excess on such subdistrict or subdistricts, and cause the secretary to certify the same within five days thereafter to the board of supervisors, who shall, at the time of levying taxes for county purposes, levy the per centum of such excess on the taxable property of the subdistrict asking the same, provided that not more than fifteen mills on the dollar shall be levied on the taxable property of any subdistrict for any one year for school-house purposes.

Sec. 1779. The board of supervisors of each county, shall, at the time of levying the taxes for county purposes, levy a tax for the support of schools within the county of not less than one mill, nor more than three mills on the dollar, on the assessed value of all the real and personal property within the county, which shall be collected by the county treasurer at the time and in the same manner as state and county taxes are collected, except that it shall be receivable only in cash.

Compensation. Ch. 172, § 78, 9 G. A.

Board of directors to estimate amount required for contingent and teacher's fund. Same, § 31. Ch. 105, § 1, 10 G. A. Ch. 143, § 14, 11 G. A. Ch. 129, § 1, 14 G. A.

Board of supervisors to levy tax. Same, § 63.

This section, prescribing the time and manner in which a school tax shall be levied, is directory merely, and a failure of the board of supervisors to levy the tax in the time prescribed is not fatal there to. Perrin et al. v. Benson, 49 Iowa, 325.
SEC. 1780. They shall also levy at the same time, the district school tax certified to them from time to time by the respective district secretaries; provided, that the amount levied for school-house fund shall not exceed ten mills on the dollar on the property of any district, and the amount levied for contingent fund shall not exceed five dollars per pupil, and the amount raised for teachers' fund, including the amount received from the semi-annual apportionment, shall not exceed fifteen dollars per pupil for each pupil residing in the district, as shown by the last report of the county superintendent. And if the amount certified to the board of supervisors exceeds this limit, they shall levy only to the amount limited; provided, that they may levy seventy-five dollars for contingent fund, and two hundred and seventy dollars, including the amount received for the semi-annual apportionment, for the teachers' fund for each sub-district.

COUNTY AUDITOR.

SEC. 1781. The county auditor shall, on the first Monday in April and the fourth Monday in September of each year, apportion the county school tax, together with the interest of the permanent school fund to which his county is entitled, and all other money in the hands of the county superintendent belonging in common to the schools of his county and not included in any previous apportionment, among the several sub-districts therein, in proportion to the number of persons between five and twenty-one years of age, as shown by the report of the county superintendent filed with him for the year immediately preceding.

SEC. 1782. He shall immediately notify the president of each school district of the sum to which his district is entitled by said apportionment, and shall issue his warrant for the same to accompany said notice, which warrant shall be also signed by the president and countersigned by the secretary of the district in whose favor the same is drawn; and shall authorize the district treasurer to draw the amount due said district from the county treasurer; and the secretary shall charge the treasurer of the district with all warrants drawn in his favor, and credit him with all warrants drawn on the funds in his hands, keeping separate accounts with each fund.

SEC. 1783. He shall forward to the superintendent of public instruction, a certificate of the election or appointment and qualification of the county superintendent; and shall, also, on the second Monday in February and August of each year, make out and transmit to the auditor of state, in accordance with such form as said auditor may prescribe, a report of the interest of the school fund then in the hands of the county treasurer, and not included in any previous apportionment; and also the amount of said interest remaining unpaid.

COUNTY TREASURER.

SEC. 1784. The county treasurer shall, on the first Monday in April of each year, pay over to the treasurer of the district the amount of all school district tax which shall have been collected, and shall render him a statement of the amount uncollected, and shall pay

*The board of supervisors are not authorized to levy a tax for the payment of a judgment against the school-house fund of a district township, when the tax already levied for the use of that fund equals the maximum rate of ten mills on the dollar. The Sterling S. F. Co., v. Harvey, 45 Iowa, 468.
over the amount in his hands quarterly thereafter. He shall also keep the amount of tax levied for school-house purposes, separate in each subdistrict, where such levy has been made directly upon the property of the subdistrict making the application, and shall pay over the same quarterly to the township treasurer for the benefit of such subdistrict. He shall, in all counties wherein independent districts are organized, keep a separate account with said independent districts, in which the receipts shall be daily entered, which books shall at all times be open to the inspection and examination of the district board of directors, and shall pay over to the said independent districts the amount of school taxes in his possession on the order of the board, on the first day of each and every month.

SEC. 1785. On the first day of each quarter, the county treasurer shall give notice to the president of the school board of each township in his county of the amount collected for each fund; and the president of each board shall draw his warrant, countersigned by the secretary, upon the county treasurer for such amount, who shall pay the amount of such taxes to the treasurers of the several school boards only on such warrants.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEC. 1786. All fines and penalties collected from a school district officer by virtue of any of the provisions of this chapter, shall inure to the benefit of that particular district. Those collected from any member of the board of directors, shall belong to the district township, and those collected from county officers, to the county. In the two former cases, suit shall be brought in the name of the district township; in the latter, in the name of the county, and by the district attorney. The amount in each case shall be added to the fund next to be applied by the recipient for the use of common schools.

SEC. 1787. When a judgment has been obtained against a school district, the board of directors shall pay off and satisfy the same from the proper fund, by an order on the treasurer; and the district meeting, at the time for voting a tax for the payment of other liabilities of the district shall provide for the payment of such order or orders.

SEC. 1788. In case a school district has borrowed money of the school fund, the board of supervisors shall levy such tax, not exceeding five mills on the dollar in any one year, on the taxable property of the district as constituted at the time of making such loan, as may be necessary to pay the annual interest on said loan, and the principal when the same falls due, unless the board of supervisors shall see proper to extend the time of said loan.

SEC. 1789. No district township or subdistrict meeting shall organize earlier than nine o'clock A.M., nor adjourn before twelve o'clock M.; and in all independent districts having a population of three hundred and upward, the polls shall remain open from nine o'clock A.M. to 4 o'clock P.M.

†One who has obtained a judgment against a district township upon an order on the school-house fund, and to whom the directors have issued an order upon the treasurer for payment in compliance with section 1787 of the code, is entitled to payment out of the general fund to the school-house fund who have not obtained judgments. Chase v. Morrison, 40 Iowa, 620. The judgment in such case will enable the plaintiff to levy upon the property of the district, if any be found, or by mandamus compel the levy of a special tax, if the district has not levied the maximum allowed by law. Id.
SEC. 1790. Any school director, or director elect, is authorized to administer to any school director elect the official oath required by law, and said official oath may be taken on or before the third Monday in March following the election of directors.

SEC. 1791. When any school officer is superseded by election or otherwise, he shall immediately deliver to his successor in office, all books, papers, and moneys pertaining to his office, taking a receipt therefor; and every such officer who shall refuse to do so, or who shall willfully mutilate or destroy any such books or papers, or any part thereof, or shall misapply any moneys entrusted to him by virtue of his office, shall be liable to the provisions of the general statutes for the punishment of such offense.

SEC. 1792. Nothing in this chapter shall be so construed as to give the board of directors of a district township jurisdiction over any territory included within the limits of any independent district.

SEC. 1793. [Children residing in one district may attend school in another in the same or adjoining county or township on such terms as may be agreed upon by the respective boards of directors, but in case no such agreement is made, they may attend school in any adjoining district with the consent of the county superintendent of the county where such pupil resides and the board of directors of said adjoining district, when they reside nearer the school in said district, and one and a half miles or more, by the nearest traveled highway, from any school in their own.] The board of directors of the township, in which such children reside, shall be notified in writing, and the district in which they reside shall pay to the district in which they attend school, the average tuition of said children per week, and an average proportion of the contingent expenses of said district where they attend school; and in case of refusal so to do, the secretary shall file the account of tuition and contingent expenses, certified to by the president of the board, with the county auditor of the county, in which said children reside, and the said county auditor at the time of making the next semi-annual apportionment thereof, deduct the amount so certified, from the sum apportioned to the district in which said children reside, and cause it to be paid over to the district in which they have attended school."

SEC. 1794. Pupils who are actual residents of a district shall be permitted to attend school in the same, regardless of the time when they acquired such residence, whether before or after the enumeration, or of the residence of their parents or guardians; but pupils who are sojourning temporarily in one district, while their actual residence is in another, and to whom the last preceding section is not applicable, may attend school upon such terms as the board of directors may deem just and equitable.

SEC. 1795. Pupils may attend school in any subdistrict of the district township in which they reside with the consent of the subdirector of such subdistrict, and of the subdirector of the subdistrict in which such pupils reside.

SEC. 1796. The board of directors shall, at their regular meeting in September, or at any special meeting called thereafter for that purpose, divide their townships into subdistricts, such as justice, equity, and the interests of the people require; and may make such alterations of the boundaries of subdistricts heretofore formed, as may be deemed

*See District Township of Horton v. The District Township, etc., 49 Iowa, 231.
Where streams or other obstacles interfere.
Sec. 1797. In cases where, by reason of streams or other natural obstacles, any portion of the inhabitants of any school district cannot, in the opinion of the county superintendent, with reasonable facility enjoy the advantages of any school in their township, the said county superintendent, with the consent of the board of directors of such district as may be affected thereby, may attach such part of said township to an adjoining township, and the order therefor shall be transmitted to the secretary of each district, and be by him recorded in his records, and the proper entry made on his plat of the district.

Sec. 1798. That in all cases where territory has been, or may be set into an adjoining county or township, or attached to any independent school district in any adjoining county or township, for school purposes, such territory may be restored by the concurrence of the respective board[s] of directors; but on the written application of two-thirds of the electors residing upon the territory within such township or independent district in which the school-house is not situated, the said boards shall restore the territory to the district to which it geographically belongs.

Sec. 1799. The boundary lines of a civil township shall not be changed by the board of supervisors of any county, so as to divide any school district by changing the boundary lines thereof, except when a majority of the voters of such district shall petition therefor; provided, however, that this shall not prevent the change of the boundary lines of any civil township, when such change is made by adopting the lines of congressional townships.

*See note to section 1718, ante.

*The school law of this state contemplates that school districts shall coincide in their boundaries with civil townships. Section 1797 of the code, provides the only exception to this rule. District Township of Union v. Independent District of Greene, 41 Iowa, 30.

No such restriction rests upon the formation of independent districts, which may be created from two or more civil townships, or parts of the same, situated in adjoining counties. Id.

*This section provides for detaching territory only when both townships are organized as district townships, and each is governed by a board of directors whose jurisdiction extends over the entire township. The Independent District of Fairview v. Durland et al., 45 Iowa, 53.

An independent district, embracing territory lying within the limits of two district townships, cannot be deprived of its territory, save upon the concurrent action of the boards of directors of both the district townships; and when the organization of one of the townships has been abandoned, the territory lying within the limits of the other cannot be restored to it upon a vote to that effect by two-thirds of the voters residing within the township. Id.

Where a district township had been divided into independent districts, a vote of the electors re-districting the townships, did not have the effect to destroy the legal existence of an independent district lying partly within the township and partly within another, notwithstanding the directors of the latter had ordered the territory belonging to it to be restored. Id.
ISSUANCE OF BONDS BY SCHOOL DISTRICTS TO FUND JUDGMENT INDEBTEDNESS.

An Act to enable school districts to issue bonds for the purpose of funding judgment indebtedness now existing. [Additional to Code, title XII, chapter 9, "Of the system of common schools."]

Title.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That any school district against which judgments have been rendered prior to the passage of this act, and which judgments remain unsatisfied, may, for the purpose of paying off such judgments and funding such judgment indebtedness, issue upon the resolution of the board of directors of the district, the negotiable bonds of such district, running not more than ten years, and bearing a rate of interest not exceeding ten per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, which bonds shall be signed by the president of the district, and countersigned by the secretary, and shall not be disposed of for less than their par value, nor for any other purpose than that provided for by this act, and such bonds shall be binding and obligatory upon the district.

Section 2. It shall be the duty of the board of directors of any district which shall issue bonds under this act, to provide for the payment of the same by the levy of tax therefor, in addition to the other taxes provided by law, and they are hereby required to levy such an amount each year as shall be sufficient to meet the interest on such bonds promptly as it accrues.

Section 3. The bonds issued under this act shall be in the name of the district and in substantially the same form as is by law provided for county bonds; shall be payable at the pleasure of the district; shall be registered in the office of the county auditor; shall be numbered consecutively and redeemed in the order of their issuance.

Approved, March 25, 1878.

FUNDING JUDGMENT INDEBTEDNESS.

An Act to enable school districts or district townships to issue bonds for the purpose of funding judgment indebtedness now existing. [Additional to Code, title XII, chapter 9: "Of the system of common schools."]

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That any school district or district township against which judgments have been rendered prior to the passage of this act, and which such judgments remain unsatisfied, may, for the purpose of paying off such judgment indebtedness, issue negotiable bonds of such district township, upon a resolution of the board of directors of the district township, running not more than ten years, and bearing a rate of interest not exceeding eight per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, which bonds shall be signed by the president of the district and countersigned by the secretary, and shall not be disposed of for less than their par value, nor for any other purpose than that provided for the payment of the said bonds.

Approved, March 25, 1880.
by this act, and such bonds shall be binding and obligatory upon the
district township.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the board of directors of any dis-

tRICT township which issues bonds under this act, to provide for the
payment of the same by the levy of tax therefor, in addition to the
other taxes provided by law, and they are hereby required to levy
such an amount each year as shall be sufficient to meet the interest
on such bonds promptly as it accrues.

Sec. 3. The bonds issued under this act shall be in the name of the
district township, and in substantially the same form as is by law
provided for county bonds; shall be payable at the pleasure of the
district township; shall be registered in the office of the county
auditor; shall be numbered consecutively and redeemed in the order
of their issuance.

Approved. March 16, 1880.

INDEPENDENT DISTRICTS.

Sec. 1800. [Any city, town, or village containing not less than
two hundred inhabitants within its limits, may be constituted a sepa-
rate school district; and territory contiguous to such a city, town, or
village may be included with it as a part of said separate district in
the manner hereinafter provided. The village herein mentioned shall
be understood to be a collection of inhabitants residing within the
limits of a town plat and not organized into a city or incorporat­ed
town.]

Sec. 1801. At the written request of any ten legal voters residing
in such city or town, the board of directors of the district township
shall establish the boundaries of the contemplated school district,
including such contiguous territory as may best subserve the conveni­
ence of the people for school purposes, and shall give at least ten days'­
previous notice of the time and place of meeting of the electors resid­
ing in said district, by posting written notices in at least five con­
spicuous places therein; at which meeting the said electors shall vote
by ballot for or against a separate organization. 7

Sec. 1802. [Should a majority of votes be cast in favor of such
separate organization, the board of directors of the district-township
shall give similar notice of a meeting of the electors for the election
of six directors. Two of these directors shall hold their office until
the first annual meeting after their election, and until their successors
are elected and qualified, two until the second, and two until the third
annual meeting thereafter, their respective terms of office to be deter­
mined by lot. The six directors shall constitute a board of directors
for the district, and they shall, at their first regular meeting in each
year, elect a president from their own number, and at their meeting
on the third Monday of September in each year a secretary [who may

7 In the erection of an independent school dis­
District Township of Union v. Inde­
pendent District of Greene, 41, Id., 30.

The extension of the limits of a city or town
does not have the effect, to enlarge the school
district existing in such city or town, previous to
such extension of its boundaries. The State v.
Independent School District No. 6; The State
v. Independent School District of Sunnyside et
al., 46 Id., 425.
or may not be a member of the board, and treasurer who shall not be a member of the board.] Provided, That in all independent districts having a population of less than five hundred there shall be three directors elected, who shall organize by electing a president from their own number, also a secretary and treasurer who may or may not be members of the board: And provided further, that in all independent districts already organized the terms of office of such directors as may have been chosen previous to the taking effect of this section for two or three years shall not be interfered with by its passage.]

SEC. 1803. Said meeting for the first election of directors shall organize by appointing a president and secretary, who shall act as judges of the election and issue a certificate of election to the person elected.

SEC. 1804. The organization of such independent district shall be completed on or before the first day of August of the year in which said organization is attempted, and when such organization is thus completed, all taxes levied by the board of directors of the district township of which the independent district formed a part in that year, shall be void so far as the property within the limits of the independent district is concerned; and the board of directors of such independent district shall levy all necessary taxes for school purposes as provided by law for that year at a meeting called for that purpose, at any time before the third Monday of August of that year, which shall be certified to the board of supervisors on or before the first Monday of September, and said board of supervisors shall levy said tax at the time and in the manner that school taxes are required to be levied in other districts.

SEC. 1805. In case such district is formed of parts of two or more civil townships in the same or adjoining counties, the duty of giving the notice shall devolve upon the board of directors of the township in which a majority of the legal voters of the contemplated district reside.

SEC. 1806. Said district may have as many schools, and be divided into such wards or other subdivisions for school purposes, as the board of directors may deem proper; and shall be governed by the laws enacted for the regulation of district townships, so far as the same may be applicable.

SEC. 1807. It shall be lawful for the electors of any independent district, at the annual meeting of such district, to vote a tax, not exceeding ten mills on the dollar in any one year, on the taxable property of such district, as the meeting may deem sufficient for the purchase of grounds and the construction of the necessary school-houses for the use of such independent district, and for the payment of any debts contracted for the erection of such school-houses, and for procuring a library and apparatus for the use of the schools of such independent district.*

SEC. 1808. The annual meeting of all independent districts shall be held on the second Monday in March for the transaction of the business of the district, and for the election by ballot of two directors, as the successors of the two whose term expires, who shall continue in office for three years; and the president, secretary, and one of the directors then in office shall act as judges of the election, and shall

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*This section limits the amount of taxes to this amount is void for such excess. McPherson v. Foster Bros., 43 Iowa, 48. to one per cent per annum; a tax in excess of
issue certificates of election to the persons elected for the ensuing term; provided, that in all independent districts, having a population of less than five hundred, there shall be elected, annually, one director, who shall continue in office for three years. [In cases of a tie vote in the election of director, or directors, the secretary shall notify them to appear at the regular meeting of the board on the third Monday in March to determine their election by lot before one or more members of the board elected, and the certificate of election shall be given accordingly. Should either party fail to appear, or take part in the lot, the secretary shall draw for him.]

Sec. 1809. When an independent district has been formed out of a civil township, or townships, as herein contemplated, the remainder of such township, or of each of such townships, as the case may be, shall constitute a district township as provided in section seventeen hundred and thirteen of this chapter, and the boundaries between such district township and independent district may be changed, or the independent district abandoned at any time, with the concurrence of their respective boards of directors.

Sec. 1810. In case an independent district embraces a part or the whole of a civil township which has no separate district township organization, upon the written application of two-thirds of the electors residing upon the territory of such independent district and within such civil township to the board of directors, they shall set off such territory, whether provided with school-houses or not, to be organized as a district township in the manner provided for such organization when a new civil township is formed.

Sec. 1811. Independent districts located contiguous to each other, may unite and form one and the same independent district, in the manner following: At the written request of any ten legal voters residing in each of said independent districts, their respective boards of directors shall require their secretaries to give at least ten days' notice of the time and place for a meeting of the electors residing in such districts, by posting written notices in at least five public places in each of said districts, at which meetings the said electors shall vote by ballot for or against a consolidated organization of said independent districts; and if a majority of the votes cast at the election in each district, shall be in favor of uniting said districts, then the secretaries shall give similar notice of a meeting of the electors as provided for by the law for the organization of independent districts. The independent district thus consolidated shall be completed, and its directors governed by the same provisions of the law which apply to other independent districts.

Sec. 1812. Where, under the school laws of the state heretofore in force for the convenience and accommodation of the people, school districts were formed of portions of two counties of territory lying contiguous to each other, at the written request of five legal voters residing in portions of said territory in each county, the board of directors of the district township to which such territory belongs, having a majority of the legal voters, shall fix the boundaries of an independent school district composed of such sections of land, or portions thereof, as may be described in the petition therefor, and shall give at least ten days' notice of the submission of the question of the formation of said independent district, at a special election for said purpose, specifying the boundaries of the district, the time and place of the meeting of the electors for such election, at which meeting the
Detailed statement of receipts and disbursements published. Ch. 46, § 1, 14 G. A.

Districts consolidated and organized as independent districts. Ind. dists. may become dist. tp. Substituted by ch. 165, 16 G. A.

Sec. 1813. The boards of directors of the several independent school districts are hereby required to publish, two weeks before the annual school election in such district, by publication in one or more newspapers, if any are published in such district, or by posting up in writing in not less than three conspicuous places in such independent district, a detailed and specific statement of the receipts and disbursements of all funds expended for school and building purposes for the year preceding such annual election. And the said boards of directors shall also, at the same time, publish in detail an estimate of the several amounts which, in the judgment of such board, are necessary to maintain the schools in such district for the next succeeding school year; and failure to comply with the provisions of this section shall make each director liable to a penalty of ten dollars.

Sec. 1814. Township districts may be consolidated and organized as independent districts, in the following manner: Whenever the board of directors of any existing district township shall deem the same advisable, and also whenever requested to do so by a petition signed by one-third of the voters of the district township, the board shall submit to the voters of said district township, at a regular election, or one called for the purpose, the question of consolidation, at which election the voters of the district township shall vote for or against consolidation. If a majority of votes shall be in favor of such consolidated organization, such district township shall organize on the second Monday of March following as an independent district; provided, that in townships which have been divided into independent districts, the duties in this section devolving on the board of directors shall be performed by the trustees of the township to whom the petition shall in such cases be addressed; and provided further, that nothing in this section shall be construed to affect independent districts composed wholly or mainly of cities or incorporated towns. Independent districts may in like manner change their boundaries so as to form any number of districts less than the number of districts existing at the time such change is asked for, and such changes shall be specified in the notices for a vote thereon.

Sec. 1815. [The independent districts of a civil township may be constituted a district township in the manner hereinafter provided.]

This section applies to the single case where under the laws heretofore in force, school districts were formed of portions of two counties, and provides that steps may be taken for the organization of an independent district, upon the written request of five legal voters residing in portions of the territory in each county. The only thing that can be inferred from this section is that when these conditions exist the independent district must be formed in the manner in this section prescribed. It contains no express or implied provision that no independent district shall be formed of parts of two counties, except when these conditions exist. Per Day, J., in District Township of Union v. Independent District of Greene, 41 Iowa, 30.

The object and purpose of section 1814 is two fold only. 1. To consolidate a district township when it has been divided into subdistricts, and organize the whole township as an independent district. 2. Where a township has been organized into independent districts, to consolidate the latter as an independent district embracing the whole township. Per Beevers, Ch. J., in The Independent District of Fairview v. Durland, 45 Iowa, 32.
SEC. 1816. [At the written request of one-third of the legal voters residing in any civil township, which is divided into independent districts, the township trustees shall call a meeting of the qualified electors of such civil township at the usual place of holding the township election, by giving at least ten days' notice thereof, by posting three written notices in each independent district in the township, and by publication in a newspaper, if one be published in such township, at which meeting the said electors shall vote by ballot for or against a district township organization.]

SEC. 1817. [If a majority of the votes cast at such election be in favor of such district township organization, each independent district shall become a subdistrict of the district township, and shall organize as such subdistrict, on the first Monday in March following, by the election of a subdirector.]

SEC. 1818. [Each subdistrict so formed shall hold a meeting on the first Monday in March for the election of a sub-director, five days' notice of which meeting shall be given by the secretary of the old independent district, by posting written notices in three public places in each district, which notices shall state the hour and place of meeting.]

SEC. 1819. [District townships organized under the provisions of the preceding four sections shall be governed and treated in all respects as other district townships; provided, that nothing in this act shall be construed to affect independent districts composed wholly or mainly of cities or incorporated towns.]

SEC. 1820. [When any district township is organized under the provisions of the preceding five sections, the subdirectors shall organize as a board of directors, on the third Monday in March, and make an equitable settlement of the then existing assets and liabilities of the several independent districts.]

(CHAPTER 131, LAWS OF 1880.)

SUBDIVISION OF INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

AN ACT repealing section 1, chapter 133, of the acts of the seventeenth general assembly, and enacting a substitute therefor.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That section 1, chapter 133, of the acts of the seventeenth general assembly be and the same is hereby repealed, and the following enacted as a substitute therefor:

SEC. 1. That any independent school district, organized under any of the laws of this state, may subdivide, for the purpose of forming two or more independent school districts, or have territory detached to be annexed with other territory in the formation of independent district or districts, and it shall be the duty of the board of directors of said independent district to establish the boundaries of the districts so formed, the districts so formed not to contain less than four government sections of land each. This limitation shall not apply when, by reason of a river, or other obstacle, a considerable number of pupils will be accommodated by the formation of a district containing less than four sections, or where there is a city, town, or village within said territory, of not less than one hundred inhabitants, and in such cases the independent districts so formed shall not contain less than
two government sections of land, such subdivision to be affected [effected] in the manner provided for in sections 2, 3, and 4 of this chapter; provided, that where either of the districts so proposed to be formed contains less than four government sections it shall require a majority of the votes of each of the proposed districts to authorize such subdivision.

(Took effect by publication in newspapers, April 2, 1880.)

(Chapter 133, Laws of 1878.)

SUBDIVISION OF INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

AN ACT to provide for the subdivision of independent school districts.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That any independent school district organized under the provisions of chapter 73 of the acts of the fourteenth general assembly may be subdivided for the purpose of forming two or more independent school districts, or have territory detached to be annexed with other territory in the formation of independent district or districts, the district so formed not to contain less than four government sections of land each, such division to be effected in the manner herein-after provided.

Section 2. At the written request of one-third of the legal voters residing in any independent school district, the board of directors of said independent district shall call a meeting of the qualified electors of the independent district, at the usual place of holding their meeting, by giving at least ten days' notice thereof by posting three notices in the independent district sought to be divided, and by publication in a newspaper, if one be published in the independent district, at which meeting the electors shall vote by ballot for or against such subdivision.

Section 3. Should a majority of the votes be cast in favor of such subdivision, the board or boards of directors shall call a meeting in each independent district so subdivided or formed as aforesaid, for the purpose of electing by ballot three directors, who shall hold their offices one, two and three years respectively, the length of their respective terms to be determined by lot; and but one director shall be chosen annually thereafter, who shall hold his office for three years.

Section 4. At the meeting of the electors of each independent school district, as provided in the last section, they shall also determine by ballot the name to be given to their district, and each independent district, when so organized, shall be a body corporate, and the name so chosen shall be its corporate name; provided, that the board of directors of any district organized under the provisions of this act may change its name if any other district in the township shall have chosen the same name.

Section 5. Independent districts organized under the provisions of this act shall be governed by the laws relating to independent districts. Approved, March 25, 1878.
AN ACT to amend the law governing the election of directors and the powers of boards of directors of independent school districts:

[Amendatory of Code, title XII, chapter 9.]

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That in independent school districts having a population of not less than fifteen thousand inhabitants shall be divided into not less than three, nor more than six, election precincts, in each of which a poll shall be held at a convenient place, to be appointed by the board of directors for the reception of the ballots of the electors residing in such precinct at said election.

SEC. 2. The board of directors shall provide for the submission of all questions relating to the powers reserved to the electors, under section 1807 of the code, which questions shall be decided by ballot, returns to be made on questions submitted as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 3. A register of the electors residing in each precinct shall be prepared by the board of directors from the register of the electors for any city, town, or township, which is in whole or in part included within such independent school district, and for that purpose a copy of such register of electors shall be furnished by the clerk of each such city, town, or township to the board of directors. Said board shall in each year before the annual election for directors revise and correct such school election registers by comparison thereof with the last register of elections for such cities, towns, and townships. And the register provided for by this section shall have the same force and effect at elections held under this act and in respect to the reception of votes at said elections as the register of elections has by law at general elections.

SEC. 4. Notice of every election under this act shall be given in each district in which the same is to be held by the secretary thereof by posting up the same in three public places in said district and by publication in a newspaper published therein for two weeks preceding such election. Such notice shall also state the respective election precincts, and the polling place in each precinct.

SEC. 5. The board of directors shall appoint one of their own number and another elector of the district to act as judges of election, and a clerk for each polling place who shall be sworn as provided by section 609 of the code in case of general elections. The polls shall be opened from 9 o'clock A. M. to 6 o'clock P. M. If either of the judges, or clerk, fail to attend, his place may be filled by the others, by appointing an elector attending in his place, and if all fail to attend in time, or refuse to serve or be sworn, the electors present shall choose two judges and a clerk from the electors attending. A ballot-box and the necessary poll-book shall be provided by the board of directors for each precinct, and the election shall be conducted in the same manner, and under the same rules and regulations, so far as applicable, as or are provided by chapter 3 of title 5, of the code for general elections.

SEC. 6. The judges of election and clerk in each precinct shall canvass the vote therein, and shall as soon as possible make out, sign, and return to the secretary of the district a certificate showing the whole number of votes cast in such precinct, and the number of votes in
favor of each person voted for, and questions submitted. The board of directors shall meet on the next Monday after the election and canvass the returns, and ascertain the result of the election, the whole number of votes cast, and the number in favor of each person voted for shall be entered in their record, and the persons respectively receiving the highest two numbers of votes shall be declared elected, and all questions submitted receiving a majority of votes cast shall be recorded as carried. The secretary shall issue to each person so elected a certificate of his election.

Sec. 7. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

MAY ISSUE BONDS.

Sec. 1821. Independent school districts shall have the power and authority to borrow money for the purpose of [redeeming outstanding bonds and] erecting and completing school-houses, by issuing negotiable bonds of the independent district, to run any period not exceeding ten years, drawing a rate of interest not to exceed ten per centum per annum, which interest may be paid semi-annually; which said indebtedness shall be binding and obligatory on the independent district for the use of which said loan shall be made; but no district shall permit a greater outstanding indebtedness than an amount equal to five per centum of the last assessed value of the property of the district. 

Sec. 1822. The directors of the independent district may submit to the voters of their district at the annual or a special meeting, the question of issuing bonds as contemplated by the preceding section, giving the same notice of such meeting as is now required by law to be given for the election of officers of such districts, and the amount

*The powers of a municipal corporation (an independent school district being such), are created only by positive statute. and any act done in the exercise of a power not thus created is void. McPherson v. Fister, 43 Iowa, 48.

The attempted exercise of powers not conferred is equally illegal with the exercise of prohibited power. Id.

That part of the indebtedness contracted by a municipal corporation for a certain purpose is within the constitutional limit, will not legalize that portion of it which is in excess of such limit. Id.

In the absence of the power to issue municipal bonds, no subsequent transfer of the bonds will give them effect, and they are void even in the hands of bona fide holders. Id.

That the tax-payers of a municipal corporation have stood by in silence and permitted the bonds to be issued, does not estop them to object to their legality in the hands of an innocent holder, nor will the assent of all of the people of such corporation thereto make the debt valid, the contract creating the debt being ultra vires. Id.

Purchasers of the bonds of a municipal corporation are charged with knowledge that the corporation has only express and limited powers, and are bound at their peril to ascertain whether the bonds have been issued in compliance with law. Id.

The constitutional restriction upon the creating of indebtedness does not operate upon the municipal authorities, as agents of the corporation, but upon the corporation itself, as principal, and therefore the latter cannot be bound by an act of its agents creating such indebtedness. Id.

That a municipal corporation has authority to issue negotiable paper will not authorize the presumption that bonds issued upon indebtedness in excess of the constitutional limitation were issued upon the requisite authority. Id.

The holder of such bonds takes them with notice of their informalities; and subsequent acts of the corporation will not estop it to deny their validity. Id.

Nor where bonds were issued in excess of constitutional authority and were therefore void, will the fact that the corporation received the value of such bonds entitle the holder to recover the amount paid therefor. Id.

Where the corporation has issued bonds to evidence an indebtedness in excess of the constitutional limit, the bonds are valid to the extent and within such limit, and invalid beyond such limit. Id.

So also, a tax levied to pay the principal and interest of municipal bonds is valid so far as it is within the municipal power, and beyond that is invalid. Id.

These rulings were made in a case where bonds were issued by an independent school district, many of which were found to have been issued without authority of law. [Et al.]
proposed to be raised by the sale of such bonds; which question shall be voted upon by the electors, and if a majority of all the votes cast on that question be in favor of such loan, then said board shall issue bonds to the amount voted, in denominations of not less than twenty-five dollars, nor exceeding one thousand dollars, due not more than ten years after date, and payable at the pleasure of the district at any time before due; which said bonds shall be given in the name of the independent district issuing them, and shall be signed by the president of the board [and attested by the secretary] and delivered to the treasurer, taking his receipt therefor, who shall negotiate said bonds at not less than their par value, and countersign the same when negotiated. The treasurer shall stand charged upon his official bond with all bonds that may be delivered to him; but any bond or bonds not negotiated may be returned by him to the board.

Sec. 1823. If the electors of an independent school district which has issued bonds, shall, at the annual meeting in March for any year, fail to vote sufficient school-house tax to raise a sum equal to the interest on the outstanding bonds which will accrue during the then coming year, and such proportionate portion of the principal as will liquidate and pay off said bonds at maturity, then it shall be lawful for the board of such district to vote a sufficient rate on the taxable property of the district to pay such interest, and such portion of the principal as will pay said bonds in full by the time of their maturity, and shall cause the same to be certified and collected the same as other school taxes.

Sec. 1824. All school orders shall draw lawful interest after having been presented to the treasurer of the district and not paid for want of funds, which fact shall be indorsed upon the order by the treasurer.

(Chapter 132, Laws of 1880.)

To authorize funding outstanding bonded indebtedness of school districts.

An Act to authorize independent school districts or district townships to fund their outstanding bonded indebtedness and to provide for the payment of the same.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That any independent school district or district township now or hereafter having a bonded indebtedness outstanding is hereby authorized to issue negotiable bonds at any rate of interest not exceeding seven per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, for the purpose of funding said indebtedness; said bonds to be issued upon a resolution of the board of directors of said district; provided, that said resolution shall not be valid unless adopted by a two-thirds vote of said directors.

Sec. 2. The treasurer of such district is hereby authorized to sell the bonds provided for in this act, at not less than their par value, and apply the proceeds thereof to the payment of the outstanding bonded indebtedness of the district, or he may exchange such bonds for outstanding bonds, par for par; but the bonds hereby authorized shall be issued for no other purpose than the funding of outstanding bonded indebtedness. The actual cost of the engraving and printing of such bonds to be paid for out of the contingent fund of such district.
SEC. 3. Said bonds shall run not more than ten years, and be payable at the pleasure of the district after five years from the date of their issue; provided, that in order to stop interest on them, the treasurer shall give the owner of said bonds ninety days' written notice of the readiness of the district to pay, and the amount it desires to pay; said notice to be directed to the postoffice address of the owner of the bonds; provided, further, that the treasurer shall keep a record of the parties to whom he sells the bonds, and their postoffice address, and notice sent to the address as shown by said record shall be sufficient.

SEC. 4. Said bonds shall be in denominations of not less than one hundred dollars, and not more than one thousand dollars; and said bonds shall be given in the name of the independent district or district township, and signed by the president and countersigned by the secretary thereof; and the principal and interest may be made payable wherever the board of directors may by resolution determine.

SEC. 5. When said bonds are delivered to the treasurer to be negotiated, the president shall take his receipt therefor, and the treasurer shall stand charged on his official bond with the amount of the bonds so delivered to him.

SEC. 6. The tax for the payment of the principal and interest of said bonds shall be raised as provided in section 1823, chapter 9, title XII of the code; provided, that if the district shall fail or neglect to so levy said tax, the board of supervisors of the county in which said district is located shall, upon application of the owner of said bonds, levy said tax.

SEC. 7. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

(Took effect by publication in newspapers April 4, 1880.)

(Chapter 64, Laws of 1874.)

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS IN SCHOOLS.

An Act to establish and maintain industrial expositions in public schools of the state. [Additional to code, title XII, chapter 9: "Of the system of common schools."

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That it shall be the duty of the board of directors of independent school districts, and the subdirector of each subdistrict, if they should deem it expedient, under the direction of the county superintendent, to introduce and maintain an industrial exposition in connection with each school under their control within this state.

SEC. 2. That these expositions shall consist of useful articles made by the pupils, such as samples of sewing, and cooking of all kinds, knitting, crocheting and drawing, iron and wood work of all kinds, from a plain box or horse-shoe to a house or steam engine in miniature; also, all other useful articles known to the industrial world, or that may be invented by the pupils in connection with farm and garden products in their season, that are the results of their own toil.

SEC. 3. That the pupils be required to explain the use and method of their work, and kind and process of culture [of] farm and garden products.
SEC. 4. That the parents and friends of the pupils be allowed and requested to be present at said exposition.

SEC. 5. That ornamental work shall be encouraged when accompa-

nied by something useful made by the same pupil.

SEC. 6. That these expositions be held in the school-room upon a
school-day as often as once a term, and not oftener than once a month.

Approved March 21, 1874.

CHAPTER 10.

OF SCHOOL-HOUSE SITES.

SECTION 1825. It shall be lawful for any district township, or Districts may
district, to take and hold under the provisions contained take real estate
in this chapter, so much real estate as may be necessary for the for.
location and construction of a school-house and convenient use of the school; provided, that the real estate so taken, otherwise than by the consent of the owner or owners, shall not exceed one acre.

SEC. 1826. The site so taken must be on some public highway, at least forty rods from any residence, the owner whereof objects to its being placed nearer, and not in any orchard, garden or public park. But this section shall not apply to any incorporated town.

SEC. 1827. If the owner of any such real estate refuse or neglect to grant the site on his premises, or if such owner cannot be found, the county superintendent of the county in which said real estate may be situated, shall, upon application of either party, appoint three disinterested persons of said county, unless a smaller number is agreed upon by the parties, who shall, after taking an oath to faithfully and impartially discharge the duties imposed on them by this chapter, inspect said real estate and assess the damages which said owner will sustain by appropriation of his land for the use of said house and school; said county superintendent giving to the owner of such real estate, the same notice as is required for the commencement of a suit at law in the district court, of the time of such assessment of damage, and make a report in writing to the county superintendent of said county, giving the amount of damages, description of land, and exact location, who shall file and preserve the same in his office. If said board shall, at any time before they enter upon said land for the purpose of building said house, deposit with the county treasurer for the use of said owner, the sum so assessed as aforesaid, they shall be thereby authorized to build said house, and maintain the right to said premises; provided, that either party may have the right to appeal from such assessment of damages to the circuit court of the county where such real estate is situated, within twenty days after receiving notice that such assessment is made, which appeal shall be final; but such appeal shall not delay the prosecution of work upon said house, if said board shall pay, or deposit with the county treasurer, the amount so assessed by such appraisers, and in no case shall said board be liable for costs on appeal, unless the owner of said real estate shall be adjudged a greater amount of damages than was awarded by said

Deposit of sum assessed.

Notice to owner.

To assess dam-
ages.

Oath of.

Appraiser.

County superin-
tendent to ap-
point apprais-
ers.

May condemn.

Same, § 3.

Site of.

Same.

May condemn.

Same, § 3.

Site of.

Same.

Districts may take real estate for.

Ch. 120, § 1, 13 G. A.
CHAPTER 11.

OF APPEALS.

Section 1829. Any person aggrieved by any decision or order of the district board of directors, in matter of law or of fact, may, within thirty days after the rendition of such decision, or the making of such order, appeal therefrom to the county superintendent of the proper county.

Sec. 1830. The basis of the proceeding shall be an affidavit, filed by the party aggrieved with the county superintendent, within the time for taking the appeal.

Sec. 1831. The affidavit shall set forth the errors complained of in a plain and concise manner.

Sec. 1832. The county superintendent shall, within five days after the filing of such affidavit in his office, notify the secretary of the proper district, in writing, of the taking of such appeal. And the latter shall, within ten days after being thus notified, file in the office of the county superintendent a complete transcript of the record and proceedings relating to the decision complained of, which transcript shall be certified to be correct by the secretary.

Sec. 1833. After the filing of the transcript aforesaid in his office, he shall notify in writing all persons adversely interested of the time and place where the matter of the appeal will be heard by him.

The holder of a certificate of tax sale is entitled to notice of proceedings to condemn the land embraced in his certificate for a school-house site, and he cannot be deprived of his interest without compensation therefor; and a notice by publication to the holder of the legal title, and all other persons interested, is not sufficient to charge the holder of the tax certificate with notice. Cochran v. The Independent District, etc., 50 Iowa, 663.

A district school board has the power to change the established site of a school-house and remove the building to the new site; and where the board, in ordering such change, does not exceed its jurisdiction, nor otherwise act illegally, a court of equity will not interfere with its action nor restrain its proceedings thereunder. The remedy for unwise or inexpedient action in such case, is by appeal to the county superintendent. Vance et al. v. The District Township of Wilton, 23 Iowa, 408.

An appeal will lie from the decision of the board of directors having an adequate remedy by appeal to the county superintendent, and thence to the state superintendent, is not entitled to the writ of mandamus. Marshall v. Sloan et al., 35 Id., 445.

A party aggrieved by the action of a board of school directors having an adequate remedy by appeal to the county superintendent, and from thence to the state superintendent, is not entitled to the writ of mandamus. Marshall v. Sloan et al., 35 Id., 445.

Sec. 1834. At the time thus fixed for hearing, he shall hear testimony for either party, and for that purpose may administer oaths if necessary, and he shall make such decision as may be just and equitable, which shall be final, unless appealed from as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 1835. An appeal may be taken from the decision of the county superintendent, to the superintendent of public instruction in the same manner as provided in this chapter for taking appeals from the district board to the county superintendent, as nearly as applicable, except that he shall give thirty days' notice of the appeal to the county superintendent, and the like notice shall be given the adverse party. And the decision when made shall be final.

Sec. 1836. Nothing in this chapter shall be so construed as to authorize either the county or state superintendent to render a judgment for money, neither shall they be allowed any other compensation than is now allowed by law. All necessary postage must first be paid by the party aggrieved.

CHAPTER 12.

OF THE SCHOOL FUND.

Section 1837. The following are hereby declared to be and remain perpetual funds for common school purposes, the interest of which only can be appropriated:

1. The five per cent upon the net proceeds of the public lands in the state of Iowa;
2. The proceeds of the sales of the five hundred thousand acres of land which were granted to the state of Iowa under the eighth section of the act of congress, passed September fourth, A. D. 1841, entitled, "an act to appropriate the proceeds of all sales of public lands, and to grant preemption rights";
3. The proceeds of all sales of intestate estates which escheat to the state;
4. The proceeds of the sales of the sixteenth section in each township, or lands selected in lieu thereof.

Sec. 1838. The following are declared to be and remain temporary funds for common school purposes, to be received and appropriated annually in the same manner as the annual interest of the perpetual fund:

1. All forfeitures of ten per cent which are authorized to be made for the benefit of the school fund;
2. The proceeds of all fines collected for violations of the penal laws;
3. The proceeds of all fines collected for the non-performance of military duty;
4. The proceeds of the sales of lost goods and estrays.

If a party who has appealed to the county superintendent of public instruction, is aggrieved by his decision, the appellant may again appeal to the state super-

The five per centum of the net proceeds of all sales of the public lands is hereby made payable to the state treasurer, and the state auditor shall apportion the same among the several counties, taking into consideration the amount of the permanent school fund already in possession of and steadily loaned in said counties.

Those portions of the permanent school fund enumerated in the second and fourth subdivisions of section eighteen hundred and thirty-seven of this chapter, are hereby made payable to the county treasurer of the county in which the lands sold are situated, and the proceeds of subdivision third of said section to the treasurer of the county where said escheated estates are.

The temporary funds enumerated in section eighteen hundred and thirty-eight of this chapter, are hereby made payable to the county treasurers of the several counties in which they arise respectively, and shall be accounted for to the board of supervisors, who shall apportion the same among the several school districts of said county as provided by law.

The auditor is required to audit all losses to the school fund as provided in section three of article seven of the constitution; and, for this purpose, he shall prescribe such regulations for the conduct of officers having such funds in charge as he shall deem necessary to ascertain such losses.

Whenever any amount, not less than one thousand dollars, is audited in favor of the permanent school fund for losses of the same, whereby the state becomes indebted to said fund, the state auditor shall issue the bond or bonds of the state in favor of said fund, bearing interest at the rate of eight per cent, payable semi-annually, on the first day of January and July after the issuing of the same, and the amount required to pay the interest on said bonds, as the same becomes due, is hereby appropriated out of any revenue in the state treasury.

The state auditor shall keep the school fund accounts in books provided for that purpose, separate and distinct from the revenue books, and immediately after making the apportionment required by section sixty-six of chapter three of title two, he shall notify the auditor of each county of the sum to which his county is entitled by said apportionment, and in those cases where the counties have less of such interest than they are entitled to by apportionment, he shall, by such notice, authorize the treasurer of each of such counties to transfer the amount of such deficiency from the state revenue in his hands to such interest fund, and said notice shall be filed by the treasurer and be his proper voucher to the state for the amount of said revenue so transferred. And in those cases where the counties have an excess of such interest over the amount apportioned to each, such notice shall authorize the county treasurer to transfer such excess from the interest fund, and such excess so transferred shall be paid into the state treasury as revenue.

The board of supervisors may, at such time as they deem best, authorize the trustees of any township where the sixteenth section, or land selected in lieu thereof, has not been sold, to lay out the same in such tracts as in their judgment will be for the best interests of the school fund, conforming as far as the interests of said
fund will permit, to the legal subdivisions of the United States surveys; and they shall appraise each tract at what they believe to be its true value, and certify to the said board of supervisors the divisions and appraisements made by them; said division and appraisement shall be approved or disapproved by said board at their first meeting after such report, and in case they disapprove the same, they may at once order another division and appraisement, should they deem it best. Where the board of supervisors approve, the county auditor shall make and keep a record of such division, appraisement, and approval.

Sec. 1846. Whenever the board of supervisors shall offer for sale the sixteenth section, or lands selected in lieu thereof, or any portion of the same, or any part of the five hundred thousand acre grant, the county auditor shall give at least forty days’ notice by written or printed notices posted in five public places in the county, two of which shall be in the township in which the land to be sold is situated; and also to publish a notice of said sale for four weeks preceding the same, in a newspaper should one be published in the county; if there is none published in said county, then in some newspaper authorized by the board of supervisors; and he shall describe the land to be sold, and state the time and place of sale; then at such time and place, or at such other time and place as the sale may be adjourned to, he shall offer to the highest bidder, subject to the provisions of this chapter, and shall sell either for cash, or one-third cash, and the balance on a credit not exceeding ten years, with interest on the same at the rate of [eight] per cent per annum; said interest to be paid at the office of the county treasurer of said county, on the first day of January in each year; but in no case shall the land so offered be sold for less than its appraised value; nor shall any member of the board of supervisors, or county auditor, township trustees, or any person who was engaged in the division and appraisement of said land, be, directly or indirectly, interested in the purchase thereof; and any sale made where such parties, or any of them, are so interested shall be void and of no effect.

Sec. 1847. No school lands shall be sold for less than the minimum price of six dollars per acre, except as hereinafter provided, and in no case for less than the amount at which it has been appraised.

Sec. 1848. No school lands of any kind shall be sold until there shall be at least twenty-five legal voters resident in the congressional township in which said school land is situated, and in a fractional township of less than thirty-six sections, the number of voters residing therein, must have at least the same ratio to twenty-five as the number of sections, or parts of sections in said township has to thirty-six, which fact in all cases must be shown to the satisfaction of the board of supervisors.

Sec. 1849. Where the board of supervisors of any county shall have once, at least, offered for sale any school lands in compliance with the requirements of section eighteen hundred and forty-five, and eighteen hundred and forty-six of this chapter, and are unable to sell the same for the minimum price of six dollars per acre, and, if in the opinion of said board, it is for the best interests of the school fund that the same be sold for a less price, then said board may instruct the auditor of said county to transmit by mail or otherwise to the register of the state land office, a certified copy of the proceedings of said board of supervisors in relation to the order of sale of said land, and subsequent proceedings in relation thereto, including the action
Submitted to executive council.

Again offered.

Sale of lands bid in on execution.
Ch. 78, § 2, 12 G. A. Ch. 29, § 5, 13 G. A.

Patent to issue when payment made.
R. § 1972. Ch. 148, § 12, 9 G. A.

Contracts to be reduced to writing and recorded.

Supervisors may refuse to sell on credit or may exact security.

When failure is made to pay principal or interest.
R. § 1975.

Whole becomes due.

of the township trustees, and the price per acre at which said land shall have been appraised, which transcript the register of the state land office shall submit to the executive council; and if a majority of said council, including the register, shall approve of the sale of said land for less than the minimum price of six dollars per acre, then the register shall certify such approval to the auditor of the county from whence said transcript came, which certificate shall be transcribed in the minute book of the board of supervisors of said county, and, thereupon, said land may again be offered and sold to the highest bidder, as provided in section eighteen hundred and forty-six of this chapter without being again appraised; but in no case under the provisions of this section, shall any school land be sold for less than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre.

SEC. 1850. When any lands have been bid in by the state in behalf of the school fund, on execution founded on a judgment in favor of said fund, such land shall be sold in the same manner as other school lands. Whenever any such lands shall have been conveyed to the counties in which the same are situated for the use of the school fund, instead of to the state as required by law, such conveyance shall be considered valid and binding; and on the proper certificates being made as hereinafter provided, patents shall be issued to the purchasers of said lands in like manner as in cases where the conveyances were made to the state for the use of the school fund.

SEC. 1851. When any purchaser shall pay the full amount of his purchase money at the time of purchase, or, whenever full payment shall be made for lands previously purchased belonging to the school fund, the auditor shall forthwith issue a certificate of that fact, which shall be transmitted to the state land office and entitle the purchaser to a patent which shall be issued by the governor.

SEC. 1852. In case the lands are purchased upon a partial credit as hereinafter provided, the contract shall at once be reduced to writing, signed by the parties, and recorded in the office of the recorder, after which it shall be filed in the office of the county auditor, and during the continuance of such contract, it shall be lawful for such purchaser, his heirs, or assignees, at any time to pay the principal and interest due upon such contract, and receive a certificate of purchase as mentioned in the preceding section.

SEC. 1853. When, in the judgment of the board of supervisors, any school lands are of such a character that a sale upon partial credit would be unsafe or incompatible with the interest of the school fund, and especially in the case of timbered lands, the board of supervisors may, in their discretion, exact the whole of the purchase money in advance; or, if they sell such land upon a partial credit as hereinafter prescribed, they shall require good collateral security for the payment of the purchase money upon which credit is given.

SEC. 1854. Whenever any purchaser of any school lands, sold under the provisions of this chapter upon a partial credit, or any person to whom a portion of the school fund has been loaned, fails to pay the interest upon the amount due the school fund from him on the first day of January, and such payment is not made within six months thereafter, then the entire amount, both of principal and interest, owing to the school fund from such person, shall be deemed to have become due, and the county auditor shall report the name of the delinquent, together with the sum total due from such delinquent, to the district attorney of his judicial district, who shall immediately
commence suit for the collection of the amount thus reported. The provisions of this section, in so far as they provide for the principal owing for the purchase of school lands, or for money borrowed from the school fund becoming due and being collected at an earlier day than that stipulated in the contract upon failure to pay the interest, are hereby declared to be a part of every contract made under and by virtue of this chapter, whether expressed in such contract or not.

SEC. 1855. The provisions of the last section shall be of force as far as applicable, to all cases where land is purchased or money borrowed from the university fund, and, in case of delinquency as provided for in said section, the treasurer of the state university shall make the report therein required to the district attorney of the district where the party so purchasing or borrowing resides, or where the real estate given as security for said purchase or loan is situated.

SEC. 1856. All school lands, the sale of which is provided for under this chapter, shall be subject to taxation from and after the execution and delivery of the contract to the purchaser.

SEC. 1857. All contracts relative to the sale of school lands provided for in this chapter, shall be subject to such laws as now are, or may hereafter be in force relative to the prevention or punishment of waste.

SEC. 1858. The township trustees in each township, shall see that no waste be committed upon any school lands lying in their township, and in case any such waste be attempted, they shall apply by petition to the district or circuit court, or to any judge thereof, for an injunction to stay waste, and the same, if granted, shall be without bond. The court may make such order in the premises as shall be equitable and calculated to secure the school lands from waste or destruction, and may adjudge damages against the party for injuries done in such cases; the costs shall abide the event of the suit, and the damages shall be paid to the county treasurer and constitute a part of the permanent school fund.

SEC. 1859. When, in the opinion of the board of supervisors, it may be necessary to have a portion of the school lands within their county surveyed, they may employ the county surveyor for the purpose, who shall be paid out of the county treasury upon proof made of the request and performance of the service.

FUNDS AND SECURITIES.

SEC. 1860. The several boards of supervisors shall hold and manage the securities given to the school fund in their respective counties, and also all judgments and lands therein belonging to said fund for the use of said fund; and to that end such counties shall have power to sue in their own name, for the use of said fund, either by the district attorney, or such other attorney as such board shall select, and to do all other

The State University possesses the equitable rights which belong to other vendors of real property, as connected with the forfeiture of contracts for laches on the part of the vendee. And the exercise of this right is not in conflict with sections (1975, 1979 of the revision) 1854 and 1855 of the code. Henn, Administrator, v. The State University, 22 Iowa, 185.

It was held in this case, further, that the repeal of section 1052 of the code of 1851, which provided that if any purchaser failed to pay the interest due upon any contract for the sale of university lands, the board of trustees might, at their discretion, consider the contract as forfeited and proceed to re-sell the land, etc., did not deprive the State University of the exercise of the general equitable right possessed by other vendors of real property, of rescinding contracts that have become forfeited for non-compliance on part of the vendee. Id.
COUNTIES LIABLE FOR LOSSES.

How discharged.

Final adjustment.

Fund loaned: conditions and terms.

How secured: interest.

Real estate offered as security.

Costs.

Loan of permanent fund by county auditor.

SEC. 1861. The permanent school fund shall be loaned out as hereinafter provided, as the same may come into the hands of the county treasurer, but no loan to any one person or company shall exceed the sum of five hundred dollars, nor shall any loan of the school fund be made to the county auditor, treasurer, or to any member of the board of supervisors. Said loans shall not be made for shorter time than one year, nor for more than five years.

SEC. 1862. The payment of the money thus borrowed, together with the interest thereon at the rate of eight per cent per annum, shall be secured by promissory notes executed by the party borrowing, together with two good sureties, and by mortgage on unencumbered real estate, which, exclusive of any buildings, is appraised by the appraisers hereinafter provided for at double the value of the amount of money loaned; which real estate must be situated in the county where such loan is made.

SEC. 1863. The value of real estate offered as security for money loaned as herein provided, shall be fixed by three appraisers under oath, who shall be selected by the county auditor, and, in making the valuation provided for, the appraisers shall not take into consideration any buildings that may be on the land; said appraisers shall be allowed for their services the sum of fifty cents each, to be paid by the party borrowing, and the party borrowing shall pay for recording the mortgage given to secure such loan.

SEC. 1864. When any person desires to borrow from the permanent school fund, he shall apply to the county auditor; and if, in the opinion of said auditor, it would be to the interest of the school fund to grant such application, he shall order the necessary papers to be made act in relation to the same necessary for the protection of said fund, and such counties shall be severally liable for all losses upon loans of such fund made in such county. But any county may discharge itself from any liability in any case wherein its liability is not made absolute by sections eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and eighteen hundred and eighty-two of this chapter, by showing that the alleged loss was not incurred by reason of any default of its officers or by taking insufficient or imperfect securities. The state auditor shall examine and adjust any claim by a county for exemption from liability under the foregoing proviso, upon proof in writing submitted to him in behalf of the county, within three months after he shall notify the county auditor of his readiness to receive it. In the absence of such proof, or, if the same is insufficient, the state auditor shall charge the amount of such loss against the county as a final adjustment. If found sufficient, he shall present the facts thereof in his report to the general assembly next ensuing.\(^{a}\)

The principal and interest of loans from the school fund are payable to the county treasurer, and the payment of the proceeds of a judgment in its favor by the clerk to the county auditor is unauthorized; and if the auditor, in such case, fails to pay over to the county treasurer the amount thus paid to him by the clerk, the latter is liable on his official bond for the amount. "Emmet County v. Skinner et al., 49 Iowa, 492.

The statute of limitations will not operate to bar an action for the recovery of the money in such case, until after three years from the time when it was paid to the auditor. \(\text{Id.}\)

The board of supervisors may make such reasonable rules for the loaning of the school fund as to them shall seem proper, and, among others, may provide that the fund shall be loaned only to residents of the county. \(\text{Id.}\)
out to secure the amount thus to be borrowed, as required by sections eighteen hundred and sixty-two and eighteen hundred and sixty-three of this chapter. When the same are made out, they shall be presented to said auditor, who shall, if he approves the same, indorse thereon, "accepted," and sign his name below the same, and he shall examine the title to any real estate offered as security, and make and preserve an abstract of such title, which shall be certified by him and submitted to the board of supervisors at the first meeting thereafter; he may charge a fee not to exceed two dollars for his services in making such abstract of title, to be paid by the party borrowing. He shall then give to the party borrowing a copy of the promissory note, certifying over his hand and official seal, that it is a correct copy of the same, which together with a mortgage securing it, has been filed in his office, and upon the parties presenting said certificate to the treasurer, he shall pay the amount specified in said copy of note out of the permanent school fund in his possession, and retain the said certified copy as his voucher. The said auditor shall file the original note in his office, and also the mortgage after having it recorded.¹

Sec. 1865. In all cases where the county auditor is required to take mortgages upon real estate as security for money borrowed, and upon the return of the appraisers thereof, the said auditor shall examine the assessment of the said land for the year previous, and should the said appraisal be higher than the said assessment, shall take the security upon one-half of the assessed valuation thereof.

Sec. 1866. At each meeting of the board of supervisors, the auditor shall make a full statement of all money received for and loaned out of the school fund under his control, and shall also submit for their examination all notes, mortgages, and abstracts of title connected with the school fund which have come into his possession since their last meeting. Said board, at the first meeting after such report and papers are submitted to them, shall either approve or disapprove of each loan made by said auditor. Should they disapprove of any loan or security thus reported, they may require the party borrowing to give additional security within thirty days; and in case of failure so to do, the entire amount, both of principal and interest, owing to the school fund, shall be deemed to have become due, and the district attorney shall be directed immediately to collect the same; and in such case, should it be found impossible to collect the entire amount due, and the security prove insufficient, then the county auditor and his bondsmen shall be liable for the deficiency. The provision herein contained with regard to principal and interest becoming due on the failure to give additional security when required for money borrowed from the school fund, is hereby declared to be a part of every contract made under and by virtue of this chapter, whether expressed in the contract or not.

Sec. 1867. When any person desires to pay either principal or interest due the school fund, he shall obtain a certificate from the county auditor specifying the amount due from such person to the school fund, stating whether it is principal or interest, or both, and setting forth distinctly the amount of each. Upon the presentation of which certificate to the county treasurer, the treasurer shall receive the amount so specified from the person presenting the certificate, title examined.

1 The auditor, under this section, is to file the original note in his office, and also the mortgage after it has been recorded, but he is not authorized to receive payment thereof. Mahaska County v. Searle et al., 44 Iowa, 492; see also The Same v. Ruan et al., 45 Id., 325.
Supervisors may pay prior incumbrances. (Ch. 148, § 2, 9 G. A.)

Sec. 1868. Whenever any portion of the school fund has been loaned upon real estate security, upon which exists a prior encumbrance other than for taxes, the board of supervisors shall have authority, in their discretion, if they deem it necessary to remove said prior encumbrance in order that said fund may ultimately realize the money upon said loan, to appropriate so much money out of the school fund, if any there be within said county, as shall be necessary to remove said encumbrance; provided, said encumbrance shall not exceed one-half the actual cash value of said real estate.

(Chapter 12, Laws of 1880.)

AN ACT in relation to loaning and management of the permanent school fund.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, The rate of interest on all permanent school funds loaned after January 1, A. D., 1880, shall not exceed eight per cent per annum from date of such loan.

Sec. 2. Interest not paid when due shall bear interest at the same rate as the principal.

Sec. 3. After July 1, A. D. 1880, the counties having permanent school funds in control shall be charged only six per cent instead of eight per cent as now provided by the code.

Sec. 4. Section 1846 of the code is hereby amended by striking out the words "ten per cent" in the sixteenth and seventeenth lines, and inserting in lieu thereof the words "eight per cent."

Sec. 5. Section 1873 of the code is hereby amended by adding at the end of the section the following: "But in no case to exceed ten per cent on the amount for which judgment is rendered, and in no case to exceed the sum of twenty-five dollars."

Sec. 6. Loans may hereafter be made to one person, or one company, to the amount of one thousand dollars: provided, it is found impracticable to keep the whole amount of the funds loaned in sums of five hundred dollars or less.

Sec. 7. All laws inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

(Took effect by publication in newspapers, March 5, 1880.)

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Sec. 1869. The board of supervisors may, by resolution, assign without recourse any school fund claim to any person having a subsequent lien on the premises affected by such claim, upon the full payment of the amount due the said fund, but not otherwise.

Sec. 1870. Such board may, when deemed necessary, employ some competent person to examine the securities aforesaid, make abstracts of titles to the lands mortgaged, and make out complete statements thereof for such boards, and under the direction of said boards, or committee thereof, to procure the renewal of such notes and mortgages,

1 The county auditor is not authorized to receive money collected upon judgments in favor of the school fund, and his sureties are not liable for an amount thus collected and paid by the clerk to the auditor. Mahaska County v. Ryan et al., 45 Iowa, 399.
when demanded by persons entitled thereto, upon such terms as to time and security in all respects as in making new loans. And such agent may, with the consent of said board or committee, take from any person responsible for any loan, any additional security by way of bond or mortgage, or both, in cases where the property mortgaged is inadequate security for the sum loaned, and the applicant shall pay all interest and procure the written consent of the securities on the note; but in all cases of the continuance of loans, as well as in cases of new loans, abstracts of title shall be presented and filed with the mortgage, which shall show that the title to the mortgaged premises is in the mortgagor, free and clear of any incumbrance or debt.

Sec. 1871. Any person responsible to the school fund for any part of the principal thereof, who shall promptly pay all interests and costs, if any, thereon, whether the same may be rendered into a judgment or not, shall be permitted to borrow such principal upon complying in all respects with the requirements of law relating to new loans.

Sec. 1872. Every county auditor in whose county there are outstanding contracts on the sale of school lands, which are due, shall immediately publish a notice requiring all persons holding any such lands, to at once pay up the amount due thereon, or otherwise make satisfactory arrangements for an extension of time. He shall also give a like notice to all mortgagors to said fund on whose notes either principal or interest is due. Such notices shall be printed for four weeks in a newspaper published in the county, if there be one; if there be none, then in such newspaper published in this state as will be most likely, in the opinion of said auditor, to give notice to all concerned; and a copy of such notice shall be posted for the same time at the outer door of the building in which the last district court in said county was held.

Sec. 1873. In case the person holding lands so contracted or mortgaged shall neglect to pay the sums due thereon, or make an arrangement for an extension of time within three months from the first publication of such notice, the board of supervisors may cause suit to be brought and prosecuted with the utmost diligence to secure said fund, and in any action in favor of a county for the use of the school fund, an injunction may issue without bond, and in any such action, where service is made by publication, default and judgment may be entered and enforced without the bond required of individuals. In all such suits the court shall give the plaintiff, as a part of the costs, such an amount as will be a sufficient compensation for the plaintiff’s attorney in the case. [But in no case to exceed ten per cent on the amount for which judgment is rendered, and in no case to exceed the sum of twenty-five dollars.]

Sec. 1874. In case of sales of lands on execution founded on any such mortgage or contract, the attorney for said board, or other person authorized by said board, shall bid on behalf of the state or county, as the case may be, for the use of said fund, such sum as the interests of said fund may require, and if struck off to the state, the same shall be held and disposed of in all respects the same as other lands belonging to said fund, except as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 1875. All contracts, notes and mortgages given to said fund shall be made payable to the county controlling them, but no such contracts, notes, or mortgages shall be invalid because they are made payable to any other payee, but the same shall be deemed and taken to
belong to said county for the use of said fund, and suits may be main-
tained thereon in the name of the said county, with the same effect as
if they were drawn payable to the said county.

SEC. 1876. Each county treasurer shall, immediately upon receiving
or paying out any moneys belonging to the school fund, enter a correct
account thereof on proper books kept by him for the purpose in all
cases where money is received, distinguishing between principal and
interest, and shall keep an account showing all money due the school
fund, whether principal or interest, and designating the amount of
each and from whom due, and his books shall at all times present a
clear and intelligible statement of the school fund in his hands. Said
books shall at all times be open to the inspection and examination of
any householder or tax payer in the county.

SEC. 1877. Each county auditor shall keep in his office, in books
provided for that purpose, an account to be known as the school fund
account, in which he shall enter all notes, mortgages, bonds, and assets
of every kind and description which may come into his hands, and he
shall open accounts with the county treasurer in which he shall charge
him with all money in his hands at the time such account is opened,
and also with all money which may hereafter be paid to him, as shown
by the certificates duly indorsed as hereinbefore provided for, distin-
guishing between principal and interest, which shall be kept in dis-
tinct accounts; and shall, on the third Monday in May, the first Mon-
day of October, and the third Monday of December, in each and every
year, make a complete settlement of the school fund account with the
county treasurer, from the time of the last settlement, and at each
regular meeting of the board of supervisors, he shall submit a full
report of his last settlement with the county treasurer, and also of all
notes, mortgages, bonds, and assets of every kind and description
which have come into his hands since the last meeting of the board.

SEC. 1878. Any county treasurer, or auditor, failing or neglecting
to perform any of the duties which are required of him by the provis-
ions of this chapter, shall be liable to a fine of not less than one
hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, to be recovered in
an action brought in the district court by the board of supervisors, the
judgment to be entered against the party and his bondsmen and the
proceeds to go to the school fund.

SEC. 1879. Whenever it shall be evident to the board of supervi-
sors, that the interest of the school fund will be endangered by imme-
diate prosecution of any mortgage, or the sale of mortgaged premises,
they may give such reasonable time as they may deem for the best
interests of the school fund.

SEC. 1880. Lapse of time shall in no case bar any action brought,
or to be brought, on any contract for any part of the school fund, nor
shall such lapse of time prevent the introduction of evidence in any
such action, any provision of this code to the contrary notwith-
standing.

COUNTIES RESPONSIBLE.

SEC. 1881. On and after the first day of January, A. D. 1874, the
board of supervisors of the several counties shall have sole control
and management of all loans on mortgages then held or thereafter
made, and shall, when necessary, have them foreclosed at the expense
of the county; and any losses sustained or gains realized upon fore-
closures and re-sales of mortgaged property, shall be made good by or
enure to the benefit of the county as the case may be; provided, how­ever, that upon a foreclosure of contracts, when the land is bid in by the county, the auditor of state, as soon as notified by the county auditor that the foreclosure has been effected and the lands bid in, shall give the county credit for the original amount of the notes remaining unpaid; and on being notified by the county auditor that a re-sale has been effected, he shall charge the county with the full amount of re-sale; but when the land is purchased by a third party on the foreclosure for a less amount than due on the contract notes, the loss shall be sustained by the county. County auditors shall report annually on the first day of January, the amounts of all sales and re-sales of the sixteenth section, five hundred thousand acres grant, and escheated estates made the year previous; and the auditor of state shall charge up the same to said counties, and also charge interest on the same from the date of said sales or re-sales, at the rate of eight per cent per annum.k

SEC. 1882. On and after the first day of January, A. D. 1874, the auditor of state shall charge up to each county having permanent school fund under its control, interest on the whole amount in said county, at the rate of eight per cent per annum, semi-annually, on the first day of January and July of each year, which amount so charged shall become due and payable on the first day of January and July of the year following, and be embraced in the semi-annual apportionment of interest collected for the year eighteen hundred and seventy-five and each year thereafter, and shall be deemed the whole amount due from each county on account of interest accrued subsequent to the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-four. Any surplus of interest collected over the eight per cent charged to the counties, shall be paid into the county treasury for the benefit of the county. If any county should fail to collect the full amount of interest due the state, the deficiency shall be advanced from the county treasury, and if any county becomes delinquent in the payment of the full amount of interest due the state, the auditor of state shall charge to and collect from such county a penalty of one per cent per month on the amount delinquent until paid.

SEC. 1883. Whenever there are funds belonging to the permanent school fund in any county amounting to one thousand dollars that cannot be loaned according to law, the county auditor may certify the fact to the auditor of state, who shall order a transfer of said funds to some other county, or counties, where, in his opinion, it can be loaned readily. Upon such transfer being made, the auditor of state shall give the county making the transfer credit for the amount transferred, and shall charge the county or counties to which the transfer is made with the amount transferred, and shall afterwards charge interest on the actual amount in the possession of each county.

SEC. 1884. The county auditors shall continue to report to the auditor of state, semi-annually as now required by law, the amount of interest collected and which accrued previous to the first day of January, A. D. 1874, until the amount of interest due up to that date has been collected. The amount collected from time to time shall be added to the semi-annual apportionment of interest herefore provided for. The county auditor shall also embrace in said reports, in

k See second note to section 1860, ante.
the year eighteen hundred and seventy-five and thereafter, the amount of interest collected and which accrued subsequent to the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, in a separate item.

CHAPTER 13.

OF THE STATE LIBRARY.

SECTION 1885. The governor, judges of the supreme court, secretary of state, and superintendent of public instruction, shall, by virtue of their office, constitute a board of trustees of the state library, of which the governor shall be president.

SEC. 1886. The said trustees shall have full power to make and carry into effect such rules and regulations for the superintendence and care of the books, maps, charts, papers and furniture contained in the state library, and for the arrangement and safe keeping of the same as they may deem proper.

SEC. 1887. The said trustees shall provide in their rules and regulations, that any member of the general assembly, any member or attorney of the supreme court, during the sessions of the same, the judges and attorneys of the courts of the United States, and the heads of departments of state, shall be permitted, under proper restrictions, penalties and forfeitures to take from the library any books, excepting such as the trustees shall determine ought not to be removed therefrom; but none of such persons shall be allowed to take such books or property from the library without executing a receipt therefor, nor to retain the same more than ten days at a time.

SEC. 1888. No books or other property shall be removed from the seat of government, and no person shall be entitled to take from the library more than two books at the same time; provided, that during the terms of the supreme court of the state, or the federal courts, the judges and attorneys of said courts may be permitted to take and use any number of books needed on the trial of causes, but such books shall not be taken from the seat of government, and shall be returned according to law.

SEC. 1889. The state library shall be kept open every day during the sessions of the general assembly and the supreme court, and during such hours as shall be determined by the trustees.

SEC. 1890. The state library shall be in the custody of the state librarian, who shall be appointed by the governor, and who shall hold the office for the term of two years, commencing on the first day of May, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified. Before entering upon the duties of his office, he shall give a bond with good and sufficient surety, in the penal sum of five hundred dollars, in such form as the governor shall approve, conditioned for the performance of all the duties required of him by law, and for the observance of all the rules prescribed by the trustees of the library.

SEC. 1891. The librarian shall give his personal attendance upon the library during the hours it shall be directed to be kept open, and shall perform such duties as shall be imposed on him by law or shall be prescribed by the rules and regulations of the trustees.
SEC. 1892. The librarian shall prepare a complete alphabetical catalogue of the library, number the books therein, and report the same to the governor, who shall cause the same to be published for the use of the library.

SEC. 1893. The librarian shall cause each book in the library to be labeled with a printed label to be pasted on the inside of the cover, with the words, "Iowa State Library," with the number of the volume in the catalogue of said library inscribed on said label, also to write the same words at the bottom of the thirtieth page of each volume. All books that may hereafter be added to the library shall be labelled in the same manner, and entered on the catalogue, immediately on their receipt, and before they can be taken therefrom.

SEC. 1894. The librarian shall make report to the governor five days before the adjournment of any session of the general assembly, of the number of books that have been taken out of the library by the members giving the names of all members that have any books at the date of such report, with the name and number of such book.

SEC. 1895. All fines, penalties, and forfeitures, imposed by the rules and regulations of the library for any violation of such rules and regulations, may be recovered in any proper action or proceeding in the name of the state, before any court of competent jurisdiction; and all such fines, penalties, forfeitures, and recoveries shall be applied to the use of the library, under the direction of the trustees.

SEC. 1896. Any person injuring, defacing, destroying, or losing a book, shall pay to the librarian twice the value of the book, and, if it be one of a set, he shall be liable to pay the full amount of the value of the set, and the librarian shall prosecute such person on such liability; provided, that if such person shall within a reasonable time replace the book so injured or lost, he shall not be liable under this section.

SEC. 1897. The librarian shall report to the governor, whenever required, a list of books and other property missing from the library, an account of fines and forfeitures imposed and collected, and the amount uncollected, a list of the accessions to the library since the last report, and all other information required by the governor. He shall also make a full and specific report to the general assembly on the first day of its regular sessions.

(Section 1898, repealed by section 9, chapter 159, laws of 1876.)

SEC. 1899. [There is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of two thousand dollars annually, commencing on the first day of January 1881, to be expended by the board of trustees in the purchase of books for the library; and the further sum of five-hundred dollars for the purpose of paying the salary of an assistant librarian, when, in the judgment of the trustees, the services of an assistant librarian shall be for the interests of the library.]

(Chapter 69, Laws of 1880.)

STATE LIBRARY.

AN ACT to amend chapter thirteen (13), title XII of the code, in relation to the state library.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, From and after the taking effect of this act no books, maps, charts or papers belonging to the state library shall be removed from the capitol building.
the capitol building, except to remove the same from the old capitol building to the new capitol building, when such building shall have been prepared to receive the same.

SEC. 2. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed, so far as the same conflicts with this act.

(Took effect by publication in newspapers, March 25, 1880.)

CHAPTER 14.

OF THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

SECTION 1900. There is hereby annually appropriated, until the legislature shall, by law, otherwise direct, to the state historical society at Iowa City, in connection with and under the auspices of the state university, the sum of [ten] hundred dollars, to be expended by that society in collecting, embodying, arranging, and preserving in authentic form, a library of books, pamphlets, maps, charts, manuscripts, papers, paintings, statuary, and other materials illustrative of the state of the history of Iowa, to rescue from oblivion the memory of its early pioneers, to obtain and preserve varieties of their exploits, perils, and hardy adventures; to secure facts and statements relative to the history, genius, and progress or decay of our Indian tribes; to exhibit faithfully the antiquities, past and present resources of Iowa; also to aid in the publication of such of the collections of the society as the society shall from time to time deem of value and interest; to aid in binding its books, pamphlets, manuscripts, and papers, and in paying other necessary and incidental expenses of the society.

SEC. 1901. The board of curators of said society at Iowa City shall consist of eighteen persons, of whom nine shall be appointed by the governor of the state, and nine elected by the members of the society. The term of office of said curators shall be two years, except as provided in the next section, and they shall receive no compensation for their services. The curators appointed by the governor, shall be appointed on or before the last Wednesday in June in each even-numbered year, and their term of office shall commence on that day. And at the annual meeting of said historical society, held next before the last Wednesday in June in each odd-numbered year, there shall be elected by ballot from the members of the society nine curators for the term next ensuing.

SEC. 1902. The members of said society may be admitted at any time under the rules now in force, or such other rules as may hereafter be adopted by the board of curators.

SEC. 1903. The annual meeting of the society shall be held at Iowa City, on the Monday preceding the last Wednesday in June of each year.

SEC. 1904. The board of curators shall choose, annually, or oftener if need be, a corresponding secretary, recording secretary, a treasurer, and a librarian, who shall be selected from the members of the historical society outside of their own number, and shall hold office for one year, unless sooner removed by a vote of the board. Said officers shall be officers of the society as well as of the board of curators,
and their respective duties shall be determined by said board. No officer of the society or of the board shall receive any compensation from the state appropriation to the society.

Sec. 1905. The board of curators shall also choose from their own number a president, who shall be the executive head of the board, and shall hold his office for one year, and until his successor is elected.

Sec. 1906. The curators, a majority of whom shall reside in the vicinity of the state university, and five of whom shall constitute a quorum, shall be the executive department of the society, and shall have full power to manage its affairs. They shall keep a full and correct account of all their doings, and of the receipt and expenditure of all funds collected or granted for the purpose of the society, and shall report the same annually to the governor, on or before the fifteenth day of December, as required by law of other state institutions.

Sec. 1907. There shall be delivered to said society, twenty bound copies of the reports of the supreme court, and of all other books and documents published by the state, or at its order, for the purpose of effecting exchanges with similar societies in other states and countries, and for the preservation in its library, and the other purposes of the society.
PART SECOND.

PRIVATE LAW.

TITLE XIII.

OF RIGHTS OF PROPERTY.

CHAPTER 1.

OF RIGHTS OF ALIENS.

SECTION 1908. Aliens, whether they reside in the United States or any foreign country, may acquire, hold, and enjoy property, and may convey, devise, mortgage, or otherwise encumber the same, in like manner and with the same effect, as citizens of the state.

SECTION 1909. The title to any land heretofore conveyed or transferred by devise or descent, shall not be questioned or in any manner affected by reason of the alienage of any person through whom such title may have been derived.

CHAPTER 2.

OF TITLE IN THE STATE OR COUNTY.

SECTION 1910. Whenever, to secure the state or county therein from loss, it shall become necessary to take real estate on account of a debt, either by bidding off the same at a sale on execution or otherwise, the conveyance thereof to the state, or to any county, shall vest under the act of March 15th, 1858 (revision, § § 2488-2493), non-resident aliens could take property by will upon the condition that the devisee should, subsequently to the making of the bequest, become a resident of the state, but could not take property by descent. Krogan v. Kinney, 15 Iowa, 242; Rheim v. Robbins, 20 Id., 45.

In Purcell v. Smidt, 21 Id., 540, the court was equally divided as to the proper construction of the provisions of the revision in respect to the rights of aliens, Cole, J., and Dillon, J., holding a different view from that in Krogan v. Kinney, 15 Id., 242 and Rheim v. Robbins, 20 Id., 45, Lowes, Ch. J., and Wright, J., adhered to the construction there given.

In Brown v. Pearson et al., 41 Id., it was held that under the provisions of the revision a non-resident alien had not the capacity to inherit real property. The law of the code is essentially different from that of the revision.
in such grantee as complete a title as if such grantee were an actual person.

Sec. 1911. The proper person to bid off such real estate shall be:
1. The attorney general, or the proper district attorney, in case the judgment is in the name of the state, and the proceeds thereof are payable into the state treasury;
2. In case the proceeds of the judgment are, by law, payable into the county treasury for the use of the county revenue, or the school or other fund of the county, the district attorney of the district, or the president of the board of supervisors of the county, or any attorney employed or authorized by the board of supervisors to prosecute such claim.

Sec. 1912. In all cases where property is sold as above provided, it shall first be appraised in the manner provided by law for the appraisement of property levied on under execution, and the said officers shall bid upon and purchase said property for the lowest sum possible. If no other person shall bid therefor, they shall bid at least two-thirds of the appraised value thereof, or the full amount of the judgment and costs, if the same is less than two-thirds of such appraised value.

Sec. 1913. In cases where the state becomes the purchaser of real estate, under execution issued upon judgments rendered in favor of the state, all costs and expenses attending the same shall be audited and allowed by the executive council, and paid out of any money in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, whenever such costs and expenses cannot be collected out of the defendant in such judgments, and if the property is purchased by a county, the costs and expenses in like cases shall be paid by such county.

Sec. 1914. Whenever the state or any county holds any such lands undisposed of, it may, by its proper agent, lease and control the use of the same, as shall, in the opinion of the executive council, if belonging to the state, and the board of supervisors, if belonging to the county, be for the best interest of such owner; and the proceeds of such use shall belong to the fund to which the debt on which the land was taken belongs.

Sec. 1915. The officers invested with the control and management thereof, shall have full power, and shall keep any valuable buildings thereon insured against fire, for the benefit of the state or county, in some responsible insurance company or companies; and the expense of such insurance shall be paid out of the rents of such property or the proceeds thereof when sold.

Sec. 1916. In any case where the title to any real estate is vested in the state as above provided, the executive council shall have the care, custody, and management thereof, and may sell the same for such sum and upon such terms as to them seems best, and may take such adequate security for any deferred payments as they see proper; and the proceeds of such sale shall be paid to the proper officer and credited to the fund to which the debt on which such real estate was taken belonged. A patent shall be issued to the purchaser of such real estate.

Sec. 1917. In cases where the title to any real estate is vested in any county as above provided, it shall be competent for the board of supervisors to sell and dispose thereof, as in their judgment shall be for the best interest of their county; if the same is sold on time for any part of the purchase money, the board shall require adequate security for the payment thereof besides the responsibility of the pur-
chaser; and the proceeds of sales of all such lands shall belong to the fund to which the debt on which the land was taken belonged.

Sec. 1918. In case of any such sale and conveyance by such board of supervisors, the resolution making the sale shall be entered on the minutes of the board, and the yeas and nays on the passage thereof shall be also entered with the date; such resolution shall express the consideration paid for such land, and such a description thereof as shall be necessary to make a deed therefor; and a transcript of such proceedings relating to said sales, the resolution and yeas and nays on its passage made and certified under the hand of the county auditor and the seal of the said board, shall be a sufficient deed of conveyance by the said county, and shall be entitled to be recorded or received in evidence without further proof.

Sec. 1919. The state, or county, on selling such lands, may, at the option of the officer making such sale, execute a contract of sale, or an absolute conveyance thereof, and may take notes, mortgages, contracts or other securities, payable to the grantor, which shall be as valid as if made to an actual person.

CHAPTER 3.

OF PERPETUITIES AND LAND IN MORTMAIN.

Section 1920. Every disposition of property is void, which suspends the absolute power of controlling the same for a longer period than during the lives of persons then in being and for twenty-one years thereafter.

Sec. 1921. Church organizations occupying property granted to them by the territory or state of Iowa, may lease the same for business purposes, and occupy other property with their church edifice; provided, that all of the income derived from such leased property shall be devoted to maintaining the religious exercises and ordinances of the church to which the grant was originally made, and to no other purpose; and such church and its affairs shall remain in the control of a board of trustees regularly chosen in accordance with its charter; but property so leased, shall, in all cases, be subject to taxation the same as the property of individuals.

CHAPTER 4.

OF THE TRANSFER OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Section 1922. No sale, contract or lease, wherein the transfer of title or ownership of personal property is made to depend upon any condition, shall be valid against any creditor or purchaser of the vendee, or lessee in actual possession obtained in pursuance thereof,
TRANSFER OF PERSONAL PROPERTY. [TITLE XIII.

Mortgages of must be record-ed.
R. § 2201.

without notice, unless the same be in writing, executed by the vendor or lessor, acknowledged and recorded the same as chattel mortgages.1

Sec. 1923. No sale or mortgage of personal property, where the vendor or mortgagor retains actual possession thereof, is valid against existing creditors or subsequent purchasers, without notice, unless a written instrument conveying the same is executed, acknowledged like conveyances of real estate, and filed for record with the recorder of the county where the holder of the property resides.1

1 Under a contract for the sale of a watch by the terms of which the vendee was to carry it thirty days, after which the sale should be consummated if the watch proved satisfactory; held, that the transaction was not a conditional sale, coming within the provisions of this section, and that until the thirty days expired the watch was not subject to seizure in the hands of the party intending to purchase on an execution against him. Mowbray v. Cady, 40 Iowa, 604.

Section 1922 of the code, does not apply to sales made prior to the enactment of the statute. The intention of the legislature to make a statute retrospective in its operation, must be clearly expressed to justify such a construction. Knowlton v. Redenbaugh, Id., 114; Moseley & Bro. v. Shattuck, 43 Id., 540.

The possession of personal property is not conclusive evidence of ownership, nor does a change of possession estop the party who has surrendered it from asserting his title in the article surrendered. Moseley & Bro. v. Shattuck, supra.

Where there is a conditional sale of personal property, the title does not pass until the price is paid. Id.

The simple noting of personal property on a writ, or the taking of an inventory, where there is no removal of the property and no person is placed in charge thereof by the officer, does not constitute a valid levy as against one who claims never to have parted with the title to the judgment debtor. Teckmeyer v. Waltz, 43 Id., 645.

The right of a pledgee will prevail over the lien of an execution levied upon the property pledged by an officer with notice of the contract pledging the same. Reeves & Co. v. Sebern, 16 Iowa, 234.

The fact that a bill of sale was acknowledged long after its date, is not alone sufficient to raise the presumption that it was antedated. Horne v. Hillhouse, 17 Id., 67.

When personal property at the time of the sale thereof was in the possession of a lessee, and remained therein after the sale, it was held, that the vendor did not retain the actual possession thereof, within the meaning of this section. Id.

An attachment creditor cannot acquire, through his attachment, a higher or better right to the property or assets attached, than the defendant had when the attachment was levied, unless he can show some fraud or collusion by which his rights have been impaired. Id.

When the execution defendants have, in the absence of any fraud, sold their interest in the property before seizure thereof under pro-

cese, the purchaser's rights under such sale are paramount to those under the process, notwithstanding it is not shown that the execution plaintiff, or the officer serving the process, had no notice of such sale prior to the seizure of the property. Id.

A gift made in good faith by a father to his child, while he is solvent, if the possession of the property be taken by the child, and it is held as exclusively hers and under her sole and exclusive control, will not become liable to the father's debts subsequently contracted, by the simple fact that it was in his house with his furniture. Section 2201 of the revision, (§ 1923, code) has no application to this class of cases. Pierson v. Hersey, 19 Id., 114.

Fixtures so attached to the realty as to become a part thereof between vendor and vendee, pass to the vendee free of the lien of a prior mortgage of the same as personal property, of which the vendee had no notice. A purchaser, in searching the title to real property, is not required to examine the record of chattel mortgages for incumbrances. Bringolf v. Munzenmaier, 20 Id., 513.

A mortgage of personal property, duly executed, though not recorded, and though the mortgagor retains possession of the property, is valid against existing creditors, with notice of the mortgage. The words, "without notice" contained in the statute, apply to creditors as well as to purchasers. Allen v. McCaile, 25 Id., 464.

The notice contemplated by the statute is either actual or constructive. Id.

Notice is actual where the purchaser either knows of the existence of the adverse claim, or is conscious of having the means of knowledge, and does not use them, whether his knowledge is the result of a direct communication, or is gathered from facts and circumstances. And where a person designedly abstains from making inquiry for the purpose of avoiding knowledge he will not be regarded as a bona fide purchaser without notice, but as charged with the knowledge which his inquiries would have developed. Id.

A mortgaging creditor, who has notice that a mortgage exists, to some one, on the property upon which the levy is made, cannot defeat it by showing that at the time of the levy he believed that the mortgage was being withheld from record, in order to delay and defraud creditors. Id.

Notice to the attorney is notice to the client. Whether the notice to the attorney must be in
SEC. 1924. The recorder must keep an entry book or index for instruments of the above description, having the pages thereof ruled, so as to show in parallel columns, in the manner hereinafter provided in case of deeds for real property:

1. The mortgagors or vendors;
2. The mortgagees or vendees;
3. The date of the filing of the instrument;
4. The date of the instrument itself;
5. Its nature;
6. The page and book where the record is to be found.

SEC. 1925. Whenever any written instrument of the character above contemplated is filed for record as aforesaid, the recorder shall note thereon the day and hour of filing the same, and forthwith enter in his entry book all the particulars required in the preceding section, except the sixth; and from the time of said entry, the sale or mortgage shall be deemed complete as to third persons, and have the same

the course of the transaction in which he is acting for his client, not decided. *Id.

A mortgagee of chattels takes the title thereto unaffected by any lien of the vendor for the purchase money of which he has no notice, unless such lien was evidenced by writing, acknowledged and recorded as required by the statute. *Manny & Co. v. Woods et al., 33 Id., 265.

A mortgagee of personal property is a purchaser within the meaning of the recording law. *Id.

Where the title to personal property has once passed to the vendee absolutely, it cannot be so qualified by an unrecorded writing as to affect the right or title of a purchaser without notice from the vendee. *Id.

The terms "existing creditors," in section 1923 of the code, are not limited to those who were creditors when the sale was made; they apply equally to those who became such before possession is changed, the bill of sale recorded, or notice given. *Fox v. Edwards, 38 Id., 215.

The recording of a bill of sale or other instrument having an acknowledgment, defective, in not showing the county of the notary taking the same, does not impart constructive notice. *Willard v. Cramer, 36 Id., 22.

A sale of personal property is of no validity against a subsequent purchaser or encumbrance without notice, where the possession is retained by the vendor. *Heeser & Hale v. Wilson, 36 Id., 132.

A manufactured a buggy for and on the order of B., furnishing the material therefor, except the top, which was furnished by B. B. had paid A. the price agreed upon. *Under these circumstances, and while the buggy was yet in the possession of A., he executed a mortgage thereon to a creditor without notice of B.'s rights. *Hold, that the mortgagee's rights were not affected thereby. *Id.

In an action to recover personal property claimed under an alleged sale, it was held proper to instruct the jury that if there was no change of possession of the property, and no record of the sale, it was invalid against existing creditors without notice. *Boothby & Co. v. Brown, 40 Id., 104.

The sale of personal property without notice to creditors of the vendor, will not defeat the levy of an attachment. *Id.

Possession is a fact which may be established by proof. It is competent to ask a witness who was in possession of property which is the subject of controversy. *Id.

Where cattle, purchased while running at large, were separated from the other cattle of the vendor at the time of the sale, but were afterward allowed to run with them as before, under the charge of a son of the vendor, held, that there was not such a change of actual possession as to constitute a valid sale, under section 1953 of the code, as against a subsequent mortgagee without notice. *Sutton v. Ballou et al., 46 Id., 517.

Under such circumstances it was held not error to instruct the jury that, if there was an actual delivery of the cattle to the purchaser, he must have continued his possession to the time of the execution of the subsequent mortgage by the vendor, to render such mortgage invalid. *Id.

An unrecorded chattel mortgage is not valid as against a mortgage subsequently executed, entered and filed of record. *Pitkin & Brooks v. Fletcher & Davis, 47 Id., 53.

Where C., having a quantity of grain, sold it to E., receiving part payment therefor, and agreeing for future delivery, he subsequently stated to W. that he had made a sale, and agreed with W. that he should deliver it, it was held, that this did not constitute a valid sale of the grain as against an existing creditor of C. without notice. *McKay v. Clapp et al., 47 Id., 418.

The sale of personal property without a transfer of possession is void, as to creditors without notice, where no written instrument evidencing the same is executed and recorded. The absence of acts of control or ownership is not evidence that actual possession is transferred to the purchaser. *Hickok v. Buel et al., 51 Id., 655.
REAL PROPERTY. [TITLE XIII.

CHAPTER 5.

OF REAL PROPERTY.

Section 1928. All persons owning lands not held by an adverse possession, shall be deemed to be seized and possessed of the same.²

Section 1929. The term "heirs," or other technical words of inheritance, are not necessary to create and convey an estate in fee simple.³

Section 1930. Every conveyance of real estate passes all the interest of the grantor therein, unless a contrary intent can be reasonably inferred from the terms used.⁴

Section 1931. Where a deed purports to convey a greater interest than the grantor was at the time possessed of, any after acquired interest of such grantor, to the extent of that which the deed purports to convey, enures to the benefit of the grantee.⁵

Section 1932. Adverse possession of real property does not prevent any person from selling his interest in the same.

¹ The husband's possession of the personal property of the wife, does not deprive her of the right to mortgage the property, and the record of the mortgage, by section 1925, is notice to the world of the rights of the mortgagee and mortgagor therein. Root et al. v. Schaffer, 39 Iowa, 375.

² Under the statute, the mere retention of the possession by the mortgagor of personal property mortgaged when the instrument is recorded, is neither per se fraudulent, or a badge of fraud in law. It may be a circumstance, with others, to prove fraud in fact. Hughes v. Corey, 20 Iowa, 399.

³ The mortgagor of chattels has an equity of redemption therein, even after the conditions of the mortgage have been broken, and a mortgagee who has taken possession of the property after such breach, is liable to garnishment at the suit of a creditor of the mortgagor for any surplus remaining after the satisfaction of the mortgage. Doane & Co. v. Garretson, 24 Id., 351.

⁴ "Under the statute the word 'heirs' or other technical words of inheritance are not necessary to create and convey an estate. The grantee takes the title of his grantor although no such words are used in the conveyance to the grantor." Barlow v. C. R. I. & P. R'y Co., 29 Iowa, 276, 280; Frederick v. Callahan, 40 Id., 311, 313; Benkert v. Jacoby, 36 Id., 273.

⁵ A deed in which the wife joins the husband in the granting clause and in the covenants, operates, under our statutes (code 1930, 1935,) to pass all the estate of the wife in the property conveyed, including her right of dower. Edwards v. Sullivan et al., 20 Iowa, 502.

⁶ Where a person erects improvements on real estate under a parol contract for its purchase, he thereby acquires an interest in the land to the extent of such improvements, and this interest may under our statute be conveyed or mortgaged. White v. Butt, 32 Id., 335.

⁷ A right of redemption is an interest in lands that will pass by a conveyance. Stout v. Merrill, 35 Id., 47, 58. And see Frederick v. Callahan, 40 Id., 311, 313.

⁸ "Under our statute "all persons owning lands not held by an adverse possession shall be deemed to be seized and possessed of the same." Fleming v. Maddox, 30 Iowa, 239, 241.

This presumption of seizure continues until the owner is disseized. Barrett v. Love, 48 Id., 111.
SEC. 1933. Estates may be created to commence at a future day.

SEC. 1934. Declarations, or creations of trusts or powers, in relation to real estate, must be executed in the same manner as deeds of conveyance; but this provision does not apply to trusts resulting from the operation or construction of law.5

SEC. 1935. A married woman may convey or encumber any real estate or interest therein belonging to her, and may control the same, or contract with reference thereto, to the same extent and in the same manner as other persons.7

SEC. 1936. Every conveyance made by a husband and wife shall be deemed sufficient to pass any and all right of either in the property conveyed, unless the contrary appears on the face of the conveyance.8

in the conveyance of his real property, by a deed with general covenants of warranty, does not estop her from subsequently acquiring with her own means, a title to the same property, and asserting the same against her grantee. Id.; O'Neill v. Vanderburg, 23 Id., 104.

Whether she would be thus estopped in case of a conveyance of her own land, query. Id.

Where a deed purports to convey a greater interest than the grantor was at the time possessed of, any after acquired interest of the grantor to the extent of that which his deed purports to convey, inures to the benefit of the grantee. Van Orman v. McGregor, 23 Id., 300.

This rule is subject to an exception, where the grantor executes to his grantee a mortgage to secure a part of the purchase money on the premises subsequently conveyed by the latter to the former. Morgan v. Graham et al., 35 Id., 213.

It was accordingly held, where A executed a deed of conveyance for land to which he then had no title to B, and A afterwards purchased and received a deed for the premises from C, the owner, and executed back to him a mortgage for the unpaid purchase-money, that the rights of C, under his mortgage were not affected by the prior conveyance from A to B. Id.

The doctrine of the rule of section 1931 applies to grants by the state. See Bellows v. Todd, 39 Id., 209, 217.

5 The bona fide purchaser of real estate, of a vendor who holds title under a deed absolute on its face and duly recorded, is not charged with notice of a trust set out in a separate instrument not recorded. Declarations of trust must be executed and recorded like deeds of conveyance. Koontz v. Groover, 20 Iowa, 373.

A married woman may convey or encumber any real estate which she owns in her own right. But such conveyance of a married woman has had the character of the trust from a resulting to an express one.

1. That the whole estate of the woman was essential to the validity of her deed to her own property, but under the code of 1851, and the revision, section 2255, the conveyance of a married woman has had the same effect as a conveyance of a femi sole, or by a man, an acknowledgment being necessary to admit the deed to record as constructive notice to third persons, but not essential to its validity as between the parties thereto. Simms v. Hervey, 19 Id., 273.
Covenants:

SEC. 1937. In cases where either the husband or wife joins in a conveyance of real property owned by the other, the husband or wife so joining shall not be bound by the covenants of such conveyance, unless it is expressly so stated on the face thereof.

SEC. 1938. In the absence of stipulations to the contrary, the mortgagor of real property retains the legal title and right of possession thereof.¹

SEC. 1939. Conveyances to two or more in their own right, create a tenancy in common unless a contrary intent is expressed.²

SEC. 1940. No vendor's lien for unpaid purchase money shall be recognized or enforced in any court of law or equity after a conveyance by the vendee, unless such lien is reserved by conveyance, mortgage, or other instrument duly acknowledged and recorded, or unless such conveyance by the vendee, is made after suit brought by the vendor, his executor, or assigns to enforce such lien. But nothing herein shall be construed to deprive a vendor of any remedy now existing against conveyances procured through the fraud or collusion of the vendees therein, or persons purchasing of such vendees with notice of such fraud.³

¹ Under our statute, in the absence of stipulations to the contrary, the mortgagor of real estate retains the legal title and right of possession. Per Cole, J., in Chase v. Abbott, 20 Iowa, on p. 158. See also Waters v. Waters & Jones, Id., on p. 366; McHenry v. Cooper, 27 Id., 137, 144; Devon v. Hendershott, 32 Id., on p. 194.

Upon payment, or performance of the condition, the mortgagor or his assignee holds by virtue of the original title, and not by virtue of any title derived or acquired from the mortgagee. Per Dillon, J. Id.

² Under our law, joint tenancy, and survivorship, are not favored, and a conveyance to two or more persons in their own right creates a tenancy in common, unless a contrary intent is expressed. Hofman et al. v. Stigers, 26 Iowa, 302.

And this rule, under our statute, applies to a conveyance, whether by judgment or deed, vesting the estate in husband and wife jointly. And so it was held, where in an action of partition, certain shares of the real estate were set off and confirmed in a husband and wife, that a tenancy in common was created. Id.

While the seizin and possession of one tenant in common is the seizin and possession of both, still if a tenant in common assumes to convey the entire estate to a third person, such conveyance will operate as a disseizin of his co-tenant, and the grantee in such conveyance by going into and holding adverse possession under his deed for more than ten years will have acquired a title barring the co-tenant of his grantor from asserting any right therein. Kinney v. Slattery, 51 Id., 593.

³ This section, which provides that no vendor's lien shall be enforced after a conveyance by the vendee, unless the lien is recorded, cannot apply to sales of land made before the enactment of the statute. Jordan v. Wisner et al., 45 Iowa, 65; Same v. Same, 48 Id., 180.

The vendor of real estate has a lien upon the property sold for the unpaid purchase-money, independent of the existence of a lien evidenced by title bond or mortgage. Id.

Prior to the present code, where the vendor of land, to which he retained the legal title, and for which he executed a bond to convey, assigned a promissory note, received in consideration of the sale of the land, and he agreed that his assignee should be substituted to the benefit of all the security held by him, the assignee of the note was held entitled to the same rights as the vendor himself, and he might bring an action in his own name against the vendee, and all persons claiming under him, with notice, for a foreclosure and sale of the premises. Blair & Co. v. Marsh et al., 8 Id., 144.

The lien of a vendor of land for the unpaid purchase-money passes, as an equitable incident to the assignee of the notes made for such purchase-money, but it can be made available only by proper proceedings to establish it. It can be made operative only against the realty. Rakestraw v. Hamilton, 14 Id., 147.
CHAPTER 6.

THE CONVEYANCE OF REAL PROPERTY.

SECTION 1941. No instrument affecting real estate is of any validity against subsequent purchasers for a valuable consideration, without notice, unless recorded in the office of the recorder of the county in which the land lies as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 1943. It shall not be deemed lawfully recorded unless it has been previously acknowledged or proved in the manner herein prescribed.

A mortgagee of real property is a purchaser within the meaning of the recording statute of this state. Porter et al. v. Green et al., 4 Iowa, 571.

So also, a purchaser of real property at sheriff's sale, without actual or constructive notice of a prior unrecorded deed, is a purchaser within the meaning of the statute. Bell v. Evans, 10 Id., 353.

An unrecorded deed is valid against all persons except subsequent purchasers for a valuable consideration without notice. Id.

The record of a deed defectively acknowledged will impart no notice of the contents to a subsequent purchaser. Brinton v. Seccors, 12 Id., 389; Willard v. Cramer, 36 Id., 22.

The provisions of section 2249 of the revision, intended to cure certain defects in the acknowledgment of deeds, was held not repugnant to the constitution as impairing the obligation of contracts, but invalid as to cases in which its application would interfere with rights vested at the date of its going into effect. Id.

The grantee of an unrecorded deed or mortgage has priority over a subsequent judgment creditor of the grantor. Evans v. McGlasson, 18 Id., 150; Norton, Jewett & Busby v. Williams, 9 Id., 529; Bell v. Evans, 10 Id., 353; Seccors v. DeLachmuir, 11 Id., 174; Welton v. Tizard, 15 Id., 495, 497; Hayes v. Rhode, 18 Id., 51.

But if there is a sale under a subsequent judgment to a third person, for value paid, without notice, the purchaser will take priority over the grantee in an unrecorded deed. Evans v. McGlasson, supra.

Actual or constructive notice, to a purchaser, of one lien does not charge him with constructive notice of equities of which he has had no other notice. Koons v. Groves, 20 Id., 373. See, also, Brinig-Jff v. Munzenmaier, Id., 513.

The constructive notice arising from the record of a deed which is actually fraudulent, the grantor remaining in possession and claiming under the same, is a purchaser within the meaning of the statute as hereinafter provided. Brinton v. Seccors, 12 Id., 389; Caveney v. Heirs of Smith, 5 Id., 157; Wickersham v. Reese et al., 1 Id., 413; Reynolds v. Kingsbury, 15 Id., 298.

The terms "subsequent purchasers" in the recording law includes purchasers from the heir as well as from the ancestor. It is accordingly held, that a deed of real estate from the heir to a purchaser, without notice, should prevail against an unrecorded deed from the ancestor. McClure v. Tullman, 30 Id., 515.

A judgment creditor who purchases real property, sold at execution sale, will be protected from an unrecorded deed or outstanding equities of which he had no notice at the time of his purchase. He stands upon the same footing, in this respect, as any other bona fide purchaser. Gower v. Dohney et al., 33 Id., 36.

The "subsequent purchasers," who are protected by the recording statute against the grantees in prior unrecorded deeds, are those who claim from a common source of title with the latter. No protection is intended against an independent title, distinct from that on which the recorded deed is based. Rankin v. Miller, 43 Id., 11, 19, and cases cited.

The holder under a quit-claim deed is not entitled to protection against a prior unrecorded deed or outstanding equities as a bona fide purchaser, without notice, under the recording law. Watson v. Phelps, 40 Id., 482; Smith v. Dunton, 42 Id., 48; Light v. West, 1d., 138, 141; Besore v. Doh, 43 Id., 211, 212; Springer v. Bartle, 46 Id., 683.

Where a note and mortgage were assigned to a bank as security for present and future loans, it was held, that the subsequent recording of a prior mortgage would not affect the bank's priority, even with respect to advances made after the recording of such mortgage. Claye v. Sigg et al., 51 Id., 371.

* An acknowledgment is not necessary to the validity of a deed or mortgage, as between the parties thereto. Blair v. Sewart, 2 Iowa, 378; Sims v. Hervey, 19 Id., 273; Rankin v. Miller, 43 Id., 18; Goddard v. Beebe, 4 G. Gr., 126.

Where the certificate of acknowledgment affixed to a deed failed to show that the grantors were personally known to the officer to be the identical persons who executed the deed, it was held, that the deed was defectively acknowledged and the recording of such deed did not impart notice to subsequent purchasers. Brinton v. Seccors, 12 Id., 389; Caveney v. Heirs of Smith, 5 Id., 157; Wickersham v. Reese et al., 1 Id., 413; Reynolds v. Kingsbury, 15 Id., 298.
SEC. 1943. The recorder must keep an entry book or index, the pages of which are so divided as to show in parallel columns:

1. The grantors;
2. The grantees;
3. The time when the instrument was filed;
4. The date of the instrument;
5. The nature of the instrument;
6. The book and page where the record thereof may be found;
7. The description of the land conveyed.  

SEC. 1944. The recorder must indorse upon every instrument properly filed in his office for record, the time when it was so filed, and shall forthwith make the entries provided for in the preceding section, except that of the book and page where the record of the instrument may be found, and, from that time, such entries shall furnish constructive notice to all persons of the rights of the grantee conferred by such instrument.  

SEC. 1945. The entries in such entry book, shall show the names of the respective grantors and grantees arranged in alphabetical order.  

SEC. 1946. Every such instrument shall be recorded, as soon as practicable, in a suitable book to be kept by the recorder for that purpose; after which he shall complete the entries aforesaid, so as to show the book and page where the record is to be found.  

SEC. 1947. The recorder shall record all deeds, mortgages, and other instruments affecting town lots in cities or villages, the plats whereof are recorded in separate books from those in which other conveyances of real estate are recorded.

(Chapter 10, Laws of 1876.)

United States and State Patents.

An Act relating to the recording of United States and state patents for lands.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That United States and state patents for lands in this state, that have been or hereafter may be recorded in the recorder's office of the county in which the lands are situated, shall be deemed matters of record, and certified copies thereof, under the hand of the recorder, may be received and read in evidence in all the courts in this state, with like effect as other certified copies of original papers recorded in his office.


A conveyance is valid and binding between the parties, though it be neither acknowledged nor recorded. Lake et al. v. Gray et al., 30 Id., 415.

And this rule applies to a married woman's acknowledgment of a deed releasing her dower or conveying the estate. Id.

Although this section provides that the record "shall furnish constructive notice to all persons of the rights of the grantee conferred by such instrument," the rights or title conferred by the conveyance, as to subsequent purchasers without notice, are to be determined by the instrument as recorded, and not by facts in pais or other instruments not recorded. Miller v. Ware, 31 Iowa, 324.

A trust deed filed for record but not entered in the proper index does not operate as constructive notice of its contents to a subsequent purchaser. Gwynn v. Turner, 18 Id., 1.
In order to entitle said patents to be recorded, no acknowledgment, as required by chapter six of the code shall be necessary.

Approved February 16, 1876.

TRANSFER AND INDEX BOOKS.

Sec. 1948. The county auditor shall keep in his office, books for the transfer of real estate, which shall consist of a transfer book, index book, and book of plats.

Sec. 1949. Said transfer book shall be ruled and headed substantially after the following form; and entries thereupon shall be in numerical order beginning with section one:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section No.</th>
<th>Township</th>
<th>Range</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>------------</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

THE INDEX BOOK THUS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names of Grantees.</th>
<th>Pages of Transfer Book.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sec. 1950. The auditor shall so keep the book of plats as to show the number of lot and block, or township and range, divided into sections and subdivisions as occasion may require, and shall designate thereon each piece of land or town lot, and mark in pencil the name of the owner thereon in a legible manner. Said plats shall be lettered or numbered so that they may be conveniently referred to by the memoranda of the transfer book, and shall be drawn on a scale of not less than four inches to the mile.

Sec. 1951. Whenever a deed of unconditional conveyance of real estate is presented, the auditor shall enter in the index book, in alphabetical order, the name of the grantee, and opposite thereto the number of the page of the transfer book on which such transfer is made; and upon the transfer book he shall enter in the proper columns, the name of the grantee, the name of the grantor, date or instrument, the

1 See Wilson v. Hathaway, 42 Iowa, 173, and filed for record until the proper entries have been made in the transfer books. Hathaway, supra, on p. 175.
CONVEYANCE OF REAL PROPERTY. [TITLE XIII.

character of the instrument, the description of the property, and the number or letter of the plat on which the same is marked.

SEC. 1952. After the auditor has made the entries contemplated in the preceding section, he shall indorse upon the deed the following words: "Entered for taxation this ______ day of ______, A. D. _______" with the proper date inserted and sign his name thereto.

SEC. 1953. The recorder shall not file for record any deed of real property, until the proper entries have been made upon the transfer books in the auditor's office and indorsed upon the deed.

SEC. 1954. The auditor shall correct the transfer books from time to time, as he shall find them incorrect.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF DEEDS.

SEC. 1955. Any deed, conveyance, or other instrument in writing, by which real estate in this state shall be conveyed or encumbered, if acknowledged within this state, must be so before some court having a seal, or some judge or clerk thereof, or some justice of the peace or notary public.

SEC. 1956. When made or acknowledged out of this state but within the United States, it shall be acknowledged before some court of record or officer holding the seal thereof, or before some commissioner appointed by the governor of this state to take the acknowledgment of deeds, or before some notary public or justice of the peace; and, when made by a justice of the peace, a certificate under the official seal of the proper authority of the official character of said justice, and of his authority to take such acknowledgments and of the genuineness of his signature, shall accompany said certificate of acknowledgment.

SEC. 1957. When made or acknowledged without the United States, it may be acknowledged before any ambassador, minister, secretary of legation, consul, charge d'affaires, consular agent, or any other officer of the United States in a foreign country who is authorized to issue certificates under the seal of the United States. Said instruments may also be acknowledged or proven before any officer of a foreign country who is authorized by the laws thereof to certify to the acknowledgments of written documents; but the certificate of acknowledgment by a foreign officer must be authenticated by one of the above named officers of the United States, whose official written statement that full faith and credit is due to the certificate of such foreign officer, shall be deemed sufficient evidence of the qualification of said officer to take acknowledgments and to certify thereto, and of the genuineness of his signature or seal if he have any. All instruments in writing already executed in accordance with the provisions of this section, are hereby declared effectual and valid in law, and to be evidence in any court of this state.

* The statute in relation to transfer books does not require that the names of occupiers of land should appear thereon; the names of owners are required so to appear. Per Bekk, J., in Alcott v. Acheson, 49 Id., 569, 570.

* A certificate of acknowledgment made in another state, and appended to a deed conveying lands in this state, to which there was no seal attached by the court or officer taking the same, nor any certificate, under competent authority, attesting the official character of such officer, was held, insufficient under sections 2245, 2246, of the revision. Jones v. Berkshire, 15 Iowa, 248.
SEC. 1958. The court or officer taking the acknowledgment, must indorse upon the deed or other instrument, a certificate setting forth the following particulars:
1. The title of the court or person before whom the acknowledgment was taken;
2. That the person making the acknowledgment was personally known to at least one of the judges of the court, or to the officer taking the acknowledgment, to be the identical person whose name is affixed to the deed as grantor, or that such identity was proved by at least one credible witness, naming him;
3. That such person acknowledged the instrument to be his voluntary act and deed.  

SEC. 1959. Proof of the due execution and delivery of the deed or other instrument made before the court, or officer authorized to take acknowledgments, by one competent person other than the vendee or other person to whom the instrument is executed in the following cases:
1. If the grantor die before making the acknowledgment;
2. Or, if his attendance cannot be procured;
3. Or, if having appeared, he refuses to acknowledge the instrument.

SEC. 1960. The certificate indorsed by them upon the deeds thus proved must state:
1. The title of the court or officer taking the proof;
2. That it was satisfactorily proved that the grantor was dead, or that for some other reason his attendance could not be procured in order to make the acknowledgment, or that having appeared he refused to acknowledge the deed or other instrument;
3. The names of the witnesses by whom proof was made, and that it was proved by them that the instrument was executed and delivered by the person whose name is thereunto subscribed as a party.

SEC. 1961. The certificate of proof or acknowledgment as aforesaid, may be given under seal or otherwise, according to the mode by which the courts or officers granting the same, usually authenticate their solemn and formal acts.

SEC. 1962. The execution of any deed, mortgage, or other instrument in writing, executed by an attorney in fact, may be acknowledged by the attorney executing the same.

SEC. 1963. The court or person taking the acknowledgment, must indorse upon such instrument a certificate setting forth the following particulars:
1. The title of the court or person before whom the acknowledgment was taken;

A certificate of acknowledgment which fails to show the county of the notary making it, is fatally defective. Willard v. Cramer, 36 Id., 22.

Where a certificate of acknowledgment by a husband and wife failed to show, either in form or substance, that the wife was "personally known" to the officer taking the same, "to be the identical person whose name was affixed to the deed as grantor," it was held, that the certificate was insufficient and that the record of the deed did not impart constructive notice to subsequent purchasers. Reynolds v. Kingsbury, 15 Id., 235.
2. That the person making the acknowledgment was personally known to at least one of the judges of the court, or to the officer taking the acknowledgment, to be the identical person whose name is subscribed to the instrument as attorney for the grantor or grantors therein named, or that such identity was proved to him by at least one credible witness to him personally known and therein named:

3. That such person acknowledged said instrument to be the act and deed of the grantor or grantors therein named by him as his or their attorney thereunto appointed, voluntarily done and executed.

SEC. 1964. Any officer, who knowingly mistates a material fact in either of the certificates above contemplated, shall be liable for all damages caused thereby, and may be indicted and fined any sum not exceeding the value of the property conveyed or otherwise affected by the instrument on which such certificate is indorsed.

SEC. 1965. Any court or officer having power to take the proof above contemplated, may issue the necessary subpoenas, and compel the attendance of witnesses residing within the county by attachment if necessary.

CONVEYANCES LEGALIZED.

SEC. 1966. All deeds and conveyances of lands lying and being within this state heretofore executed, and which said deeds have been acknowledged or proved according to and in compliance with the laws and usages of the state, territory, or country in which said deeds or conveyances were acknowledged and proved, are hereby declared effectual and valid in law to all intents and purposes as though the same acknowledgments had been taken or proof of execution made within this state and in pursuance to the acts and laws thereof; and such deeds so acknowledged or proved as aforesaid, may be admitted to be recorded in the respective counties in which such lands may be, anything in the acts and laws of this state to the contrary thereof notwithstanding; and all deeds and conveyances of lands situated within this state, which have been acknowledged or proved in any other state, territory, or country, according to and in compliance with the laws and usages of such state, territory, or country, and which deeds or conveyances have been recorded within this state, be and the same are hereby confirmed and declared effectual and valid in law to all intents and purposes as though the said deeds or conveyances, so acknowledged or proved and recorded, had, prior to being recorded, been acknowledged or proved within this state.

SEC. 1967. That the acknowledgments of all deeds, mortgages, or other instruments in writing, taken and certified previous to the thirtieth day of April, A. D. 1872, and which have been duly recorded in the proper counties in this state, be and the same are hereby declared

- It seems that an acknowledgment of a deed by an attorney in fact, as such, purporting to be the voluntary act and of his principal, is in conformity with section 2252 of the revision (code section 1963). Clark v. Conner, 28 Iowa, 311.

- In an action under this section against a justice of the peace, who took an acknowledgment of the assignment of a mortgage in the usual form, stating that the assignor was to him 'personally known to be the identical person' whose name was signed to the instrument, the assignment being in fact forged, it was held that the defendant was not liable on his official bond to one who had purchased the notes and mortgage, relying on the validity of the assignment. Wyllis v. Hanna, 47 Iowa, 614.

- Section 2248 of the revision, which is substantially the same as section 1966 of the code, was held to be retrospective only, and that it did not cure defective certificates of acknowledgments made after taking effect of the act, which was chapter 30, laws of 1858. Reynolds v. Kingsbury, 15 Iowa, 238; Jones v. Berkshire, Id., 248.
to be legal and valid in all courts of law and equity in this state or elsewhere, anything in the laws of the territory or state of Iowa in regard to acknowledgments to the contrary notwithstanding.\footnote{Section 2249, revision, substantially the same as section 1967 above, was held not to be repugnant to the constitution as impairing the obligation of contracts; but that was invalid as to cases in which its application would interfere with rights vested at the time it took effect. Brinton v. Seevers, 12 Id., 389.}

Sec. 1968. All deeds, mortgages, or other instruments in writing, for the conveyance of lands which have heretofore been made and executed, and the officer taking the acknowledgment has not affixed his seal to the acknowledgment, such acknowledgment shall, nevertheless, be good and valid in law and equity, anything in any law heretofore passed to the contrary notwithstanding.

(CHAP. 164, LAWS OF 1878.)

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS OF DEEDS BY CERTAIN OFFICERS.

AN ACT to legalize the acknowledgments of deeds by deputy clerks of court, county auditors and deputy county auditors.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That all acknowledgments of deeds, heretofore taken and certified by any deputy clerk of court, county auditor or deputy county auditor within this state, be and the same are hereby declared to be legal and valid in law and equity.

Approved March 26, 1878.

Sec. 1969. All instruments containing a power to convey, or in any manner to affect real estate, shall be held to be instruments affecting real estate; and no such instrument, when certified and recorded as above prescribed, can be revoked as to third parties by any act of the parties by whom it was executed, until the instrument containing such revocation is acknowledged and filed for record in the same office in which the instrument containing such power is recorded.

Sec. 1970. The following or other equivalent forms, varied to suit circumstances, are sufficient for the purposes therein contemplated:

FOR A QUIT CLAIM DEED.

For the consideration of ........... dollars I hereby quit claim to A B all my interest in the following tracts of land (describing it).

FOR A DEED IN FEE-SIMPLE WITHOUT WARRANTY.

For the consideration of ........... dollars I hereby convey to A B the following tract of land (describing it).

FOR A DEED IN FEE WITH WARRANTY.

The same as the last preceding form, adding the words “and I warrant the title against all persons whomsoever” (or other words of warranty as the party may desire).
FOR A MORTGAGE.

The same as deed of conveyance, adding the following: "To be void upon conditions that I pay," etc.*

RECORDS TRANSCRIBED.

Sec. 1971. The board of supervisors of any county, whenever they shall deem it necessary and expedient, may have transcribed, indexed, and arranged, any deed, probate, mortgage, court, or county record or government survey belonging to said county, and have made a complete index thereof as contemplated by section nineteen hundred and forty-three of this chapter; and may have correctly transcribed or copied any index of deeds, mortgages, or other records, and may have the said transcripts or copies compared and certified by [the officer to whose office the original record belongs;] but the provisions of this section shall not apply to any county which has been specially authorized to have such transcribing done.

Sec. 1972. Whenever any new county shall have been formed from other original and organized counties, or shall have been attached to another county for judicial or other purposes, and shall afterwards be fully organized and detached, and when any records of the kind mentioned in the preceding section are in the original county or counties which properly belong to such new county, the board of supervisors of such new or attached county shall have authority to have transcribed, indexed, and arranged, such records, or any of them, for the use of such new county.

Sec. 1973. The board of supervisors may employ any suitable person to perform the labor contemplated in the two preceding sections; the amount of compensation therefor to be previously fixed by them, not exceeding six cents for each one hundred words of the records proper, and twelve and one-half cents for each one hundred words of indexing; such compensation to be paid out of the treasury of the county for which the records are transcribed and to be audited as other claims.

Sec. 1974. When any such records as are contemplated in section nineteen hundred and seventy-two are so transcribed [the officer to whose office] the original records belong, shall compare the copy so transcribed with the original; and, upon the same being found to be

* Under the statute, a covenant, in a deed conveying real property, "to warrant the title to the same against all persons whomsoever," implies all the usual covenants in deeds of conveyance in fee simple, including seizin, freedom from incumbrances, and right to convey. Funk v. Creswell, 5 Iowa, 62; Van Wagner v. Van Nostrand, 19 Id., 422. See also Frederick v. Cahalan, 40 Id., on p. 313.

Under our statute, as at the common law, a grantor, a grantee and a thing to be granted, must all be described in a deed; and an instrument in which any of these are omitted is not legally executed, and can convey no title. Sims v. Harvey et uz., 19 Id., 274.

Where a person owning land, and desiring to sell the same by agent, sent to an agent a deed therefor signed by the grantor, with the name of the grantee, and the amount of the consideration left blank, accompanying said deed with a letter of instructions directing the agent to negotiate a sale and deliver the deed to the purchaser, the agent, so far as third persons, without knowledge of the circumstances were concerned, was held to have power to fill the blanks in the deed, and the deed was held valid. Owen v. Perry, 25 Id., 412.

Where the grantor in a deed omitted the name of the grantee, not knowing his full name, and left a blank therefor, and the deed in this condition was delivered by him to the grantee, who, thereafter, by his attorney, filled the blank with his name, and the grantor afterward ratified the transaction by bringing suit for the consideration agreed to be paid for the land, it was held, that this was a sufficient execution and delivery of the deed. Devin v. Homer, 29 Id., 297. See also Clark v. Allen, 34, Id., 150.
correctly transcribed, shall make a written certificate in each volume or book of such transcribed records, certifying that such transcribed records have been compared with the original by him, and are true and correct copies of the original records.

Sec. 1975. Such transcribed records so certified, shall have the same force and effect in all respects as the original records, and be admissible as evidence in all cases, and of equal validity with the original records.

(Chapter 103, Laws of 1880.)

Acknowledgments by County Auditors, Deputy Auditors, and Deputy Clerks Legalized.

An Act to legalize acknowledgments by county auditors, deputy county auditors, and deputy clerks of the district court.

Whereas, Certain county auditors, deputy county auditors and deputy clerks of the district court, have heretofore taken and certified acknowledgments of deeds, mortgages, and contracts, believing that they were acting in pursuance of law; therefore,

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That all acknowledgments of deeds, mortgages, and contracts heretofore taken and certified by any county auditor, deputy county auditor, or deputy clerk of the district court within this state, be and the same are hereby declared to be as legal and valid as though the law had authorized such acknowledgments at the time they were made.

(Took effect by publication in newspapers, March 28, 1880.)

Chapter 7.

Of Occupying Claimants.

Section 1976. When an occupant of land has color of title thereto, and in good faith has made any valuable improvements thereon, and is afterwards in a proper action found not to be the rightful owner thereof, no execution shall issue to put the plaintiff in possession of the property after filing the petition hereinafter mentioned, until the provisions of this chapter have been complied with.

At the common law there is no liability on the part of the owner of real estate for improvements made thereon in good faith by an occupying claimant. The right to recover therefor is based upon the statute, and the claimant must bring himself within its provisions. Lunguest v. Ten Eyck, 40 Iowa, 213.

Two facts are essential to the occupant’s right of recovery for improvements: First, that the claimant have color of title. Second, that in good faith he has made valuable improvements upon the land. Id.

A person out of possession of real property cannot maintain an action under this chapter against the holder of the legal title to recover the value of improvements made by him upon such real property. Webster v. Steuart, 8 Iowa, 401; Claussen et al. v. Rayburn, 14 Id., 136. But the personal possession of the land by the claimant is not essential to constitute him an occupant within the meaning of the statute; the occupancy of the tenant is the occupancy of the landlord. Parsons v. Moses, 16 Id., 440.

An occupying claimant of lands situated on the “half breed tract,” who acquired his claim or color of title adversely to the decree of partition, and who has, ever since the acquisition of his claim resisted such decree, believing it to be
Sec. 1977. Such petition must set forth the grounds on which the defendant seeks relief, stating with other things, as accurately as practicable, the value of the improvements upon the lands, as well as the value of the lands aside from the improvements.

Sec. 1978. All issues joined thereon must be tried as in ordinary actions, and if the value of the land or the improvements is in controversy, such value must be ascertained on the trial.1

Sec. 1979. The plaintiff in the main action may thereupon pay the appraised value of the improvements, and take the property.

Sec. 1980. Should he fail to do this after a reasonable time, to be fixed by the court, the defendant may take the property upon paying the value of the land aside from the improvements.

Sec. 1981. If this be not done within a reasonable time, to be fixed by the court, the parties will be held to be tenants in common of all the land, including the improvements, each holding an interest proportionate to the value of his property as ascertained by the appraisal above contemplated.

Sec. 1982. The purchaser in good faith at any judicial or tax sale made by the proper person or officer, has color of title within the meaning of this chapter, whether such person or officer had sufficient authority to sell or not, unless such want of authority was known to such purchaser at the time of the sale. And the rights of such purchaser shall pass to his assignees or representatives.3

The right of an occupying claimant to compensation for improvements made in good faith, with color of title, may be assigned; and the assignee is invested with all the rights of his assignor. Id. See, also, Parsons v. Moses, 1d., 440.

An occupying claimant is not entitled to compensation for improvements made after he has, in a proper action, been found not to be the rightful owner. Id.

Nor can the purchaser of real estate holding it under a bond for a deed, conditioned upon the payment of the purchase-money, recover against his vendor or his grantee, under the occupying claimant statute for improvements made on the land. Jones v. Graves, 21 Id., 474.

In order to establish a right to recover for improvements under the occupying claimant statute, it is essential that the possession under and during which the improvements are made, shall be adverse to the holder of the paramount title. Wilts v. Hurley, 11 Id., 473; Parsons v. Moses, 16 Id., 440; Jones v. Graves, 21 Id., 474; Keas v. Burns, 23 Id., 235.

A claim for improvements cannot be pleaded in an action of right, but only after the question of title has been settled in such action adverse to the claimant. Walton v. Gray, 29 Id., 449.

1 These proceedings were designed to enable the occupying claimant of land, under color of title, who has, in good faith, made valuable improvements thereon, and who afterward, in the proper action, is found not the rightful owner thereof, to have his improvements appraised, that he may obtain payment therefor, or in default of such payment being made, within the time fixed by the court, to enable the claimant to acquire the title to the land, by paying the appraised value, exclusive of the improvements. Dungan v. Van Phuhl, 8 Iowa, 263.

2 The value of the improvements is in controversy, which value must be ascertained on the trial. Id.

3 No personal judgment can be rendered for the improvements against the owner of the land. Id.

The rendition of a personal judgment, without question by the owner of the land, is not a waiver of objections thereto. The court has no power to render such a judgment, and the objections may be made for the first time in the appellate court. Id.

The court possesses no power to order a sale of the land to satisfy a judgment for the value of improvements. Id. In a proceeding under this chapter, the owner is entitled to the rents and profits according to the value of the land, and the improvements. Id. He is not to be charged with rent on the improvements made by himself. Id.

1 A grantee is an "assignee," within the meaning of this section. Childs v. Shoer, 18 Iowa, 261.

A party claiming title under a tax deed, although defective in the description, has color of title within the meaning of this section. Id.

In such case, where the tax deed is given in evidence to show color of title, it is competent to show by evidence alimnds that the parcels were not sold for one gross sum. Id.

1 The lessee of real property, holding under a
SEC. 1983. Any person has also such color of title, who has occupied a tract of land by himself, or by those under whom he claims, for the term of five years, or who has thus occupied the land for a less term than five years, if he, or those under whom he claims have, at any time during such occupancy with the knowledge and consent, express or implied, of the real owner, made any valuable improvements thereon, or if he, or those under whom he claims have, at any time during such occupancy, paid the ordinary county taxes thereon for any one year, and two years thereafter have elapsed without a re-payment or proffer of re-payment of the same by the owner of the land, and such occupancy is continued up to the time at which the suit is brought by which the recovery of the land is obtained as above contemplated; but nothing in this chapter shall be construed to give tenants color of title against their landlords.*

SEC. 1984. When any person shall have settled upon any lands within this state, and shall have occupied the same for three years under or by virtue of any law of said state, or any contract with its proper officers for the purchase of said land, or under any law of, or by virtue of any purchase from the United States, and shall have made valuable improvements thereon, and shall have been, or shall hereafter be, found not to be the true owner thereof, or not to have acquired a right to purchase the same from the state or United States, such person shall be deemed an occupying claimant within the meaning of this chapter.

SEC. 1985. In the cases above provided for, if the occupying claimant has committed any injury to the land by cutting timber or otherwise, the plaintiff may set the same off against any claim for improvements made by such claimant.

SEC. 1986. The plaintiff is entitled to an execution to put himself in possession of his property in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, but not otherwise.

SEC. 1987. Any person having improvements on any land heretofore granted to the state in aid of any work of internal improvement, including what is known as the Des Moines river lands, whose title to such land is questioned by another, shall be entitled to remove such improvements owned by him, without injury otherwise to the land, at any time before he is evicted therefrom, or he may claim and have the benefit of this chapter by proceeding as herein directed.

* Under section 2269, revision, section 1983, code, possession in good faith for a period of five years, in the claimant's own right and for his own benefit, is sufficient to constitute color of title. Lunquest v. Ten Eyck, 40 Iowa, 213.
CHAPTER 8.

THE HOMESTEAD.

SECTION 1988. Where there is no special declaration of the statute to the contrary, the homestead of every family, whether owned by the husband or wife, is exempt from judicial sale.

SEC. 1989. A widow or widower, though without children, shall be deemed a family while continuing to occupy the house used as such at the time of the death of the husband or wife.

SEC. 1990. A conveyance or encumbrance by the owner is of no validity unless the husband and wife, if the owner is married, concur in and sign the same joint instrument.

Where homestead premises, acquired previous to the creation of a debt, was sold by the owner, who transferred his homestead for other property of less value than the former homestead, which last homestead was acquired after the contraction of the debt, all of which was before judgment on the debt was rendered, it was held, that the new homestead was exempt from judicial sale upon such judgment. Pearson v. Meinurn, 18 Iowa, 36.

The homestead character does not attach to property until it is actually occupied as a home. A mere intention to occupy, although subsequently carried out is not sufficient. Charles v. Lamberson, 1 Id., 435; Williams v. Swetland, 10 Id., 36; Christy v. Dyer, 14 Id., 438.

The fact that the vendor retains the legal title as security for the unpaid purchase money will not operate to defeat the vendee’s claim of homestead in the property. Stinson v. Richardson, 44 Id., 373.

A tenant in common may claim and hold a homestead in his interest in the undivided premises. Thorn v. Thorn, 14 Id., 49.

Property owned by the head of a family is not invested with the character of a homestead before it is actually occupied as a home. Charles v. Lamberson, 1 Id., 435; Christy v. Dyer, 14 Id., 438; Cole v. Gill, 16 Id., 527; Hale v. Headlip et al., 16 Id., 531; Page v. Eubank, 18 Id., 590.

Occupancy of the premises, the use of the house thereon by the family, as a home, is essential to protect it from the debts of the mortgagor, but the wife in such case cannot be ousted from the possession by any proceeding to which she is not made a party. Id.

The right of a mortgagee of a homestead is not affected by the subsequent marriage of the mortgagor, but the wife in such case cannot be ousted from the possession by any proceeding to which she is not made a party. Id.

Where a widower, without children, acquired real property which he occupied as a homestead for himself and his mother who was the only other member of his family, it was held, that he was the head of a family within the meaning of the statute, and that the premises thus occupied was exempt from execution for debts contracted thereafter. Parsons v. Livingston et al., 11 Id., 104.

The granting of a divorce to a wife and the giving her the custody of the children, does not render the homestead remaining in the possession of the husband, liable for his debts. The provisions of the homestead law are to be construed liberally. Woods v. Davis, 34 Id., 264.

A widow is not entitled to enjoy at the same time both dower and homestead in her deceased husband’s real property. Meyer v. Meyer et al., 23 Id., 359; Butterfield v. Wicks, 44 Id., 310.

After the death of the wife the husband has the right to occupy and possess the whole homestead, but this right exists without reference to which of them held the legal title thereto, or whether or not there was issue. Burns v. Keas et al., 21 Id., 257.

An agreement of the husband to convey the homestead, not concurred in by the wife, is absolutely void, and specific performance cannot be enforced. Williams v. Swetland, 10 Iowa, 362.

The abandonment of the homestead by the widow, when there are surviving heirs, does not subject it to the debts of the mortgagor, but the right exists without reference to which of them held the legal title thereto, or whether or not there was issue.

Johnson v. Gaylord, 41 Iowa, 362.

The title to the homestead, upon the death of the owner leaving a widower, vests in the heirs, the right of the widow being limited to that of occupancy.
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SEC. 191. The homestead is liable for taxes accruing thereon, and, if platted as hereinafter directed, is liable only for such taxes and subject to mechanic's liens for work, labor, or material, done or furnished exclusively for the improvement of the same, and the whole or a sufficient portion thereof may be sold to pay the same.  

A conveyance of the homestead, or an incumbrance thereof, can only be effected when husband and wife concur in and sign the same joint instrument. Barnett v. Mendenhall, 42 Id., 296.

No damages are recoverable for the breach of a contract made by the husband alone to convey the homestead. Id.

Prior to the code of 1873, it was held, that no conveyance of the homestead, whether by deed or mortgage, was of any validity unless both husband and wife concur therein, and sign the same. Alley v. Barnes, 19 Id., 509; Yost v. Dearden, 1d., 60; Will's v. Eustis, 10 Id., 51; Larson v. Reynolds et al., 13 Id., 579; Burnap v. Cook, 16 Id., 149; Eli et al v. Gridley, 27 Id., 576.

But whether a conveyance of the homestead by the husband and wife in separate deeds by each in which the other did not join was left undecided in Luther v. Drake, 21 Id., 92. This question is now settled, however, under the code of 1873, in Barnett v. Mendenhall, 42 Id., 296.

The assignment of a bond for a deed of the homestead is of no validity unless the wife, if the owner is married, concur in and sign the instrument of assignment. Stinson v. Richardson, 44 Id., 373.

Abandonment of the homestead will not affect the wife's rights, except to render it liable for the debts of the husband. Id.

An assignee of a bond, who took possession under an assignment in which the wife did not join, was held, to account for the rents and profits, the proceeds to be applied upon a judgment which was a lien on the homestead, and which had been discharged by the assignee. Id.

A mortgage upon the homestead is of no validity unless both husband and wife unite in the execution, and the record of it, therefore, imparted no notice to a subsequent purchaser. Higley & Co. v. Millard, et al., 45 Id., 586.

A parol contract, by husband and wife, to convey their homestead in consideration of their maintenance during life, is void. And the fact that the wife, who survived her husband four weeks, being all the time in feeble health, continued to enjoy the benefits of the contract until her death, was held, not to place her in the position of a sole owner who made a parol contract for the sale of the homestead. Clark et al. v. Evarts et al., 46 Id., 248.

A sale of the homestead at auction is not valid unless the husband and wife, if the owner is married, both join in making the sale; and specific performance of the contract will not be enforced. Garlock v. Baker, Id., 334.

After the husband has attempted to sell the homestead, without the wife's consent, another party may become a good faith purchaser, even though he has notice of the husband's previous contract. Id.

A conveyance of the homestead by the husband, for which he receives the consideration, in which the wife does not join, or to which her name is signed by a person having no authority to do so, is void, and will be set aside at the suit of the wife in which the husband is joined as co-plaintiff. Eli et al. v. Gridley, 27 Id., 576.

Where one leased a lot for a term of five years for an annual rent agreed upon, and it was stipulated in the lease that if the lessee should erect a building suitable for a family, and a stable on the premises, the lessor should pay to the lessee the value of the same at the expiration of the term. The lessee made the proposed improvements and occupied the house as a home, and it was held; 1. That an assignment of the possession of the premises without the concurrence of the wife was void. 2. That an assignment by the husband alone would give the assignee the right to recover from the lessor the value of the improvements. Penal v. De Bertard, 13 Id., 53.

A license to remove mineral from land occupied as a homestead, when its enjoyment for the use of a homestead is not thereby impaired, may be given by the husband, when he is the owner, without the assent of the wife. Harkness v. Burton, 39 Id., 101.

The wife may ratify a void conveyance of her homestead, in all cases where her husband could ratify such act. And a void deed of the homestead may be ratified, in all cases where a similar deed of other property could be ratified, by the assent of the parties expressed or implied from their acts. Spafford v. Warren, 47 Id., 47.

Where a conveyance of the homestead by the wife was void, but she surrendered possession of the property voluntarily, made no objection to the grantee's title when he offered in her presence to sell it, and permitted him to remain in quiet possession for more than three years, and to make improvements without protest; held, that her conduct amounted to a ratification of the deed. Id.

Where under the law in force at the date of the levy of a tax, the homestead was exempt from sale for any taxes except those levied thereon, though not separately listed, a subsequent change in the law would not affect the right of the owner. At a sale made for such taxes it could not be sold in connection with
For debts contracted previous to purchase.
R. § 2281.

When contract stipulate may be sold.
R. § 2281.

SEC. 1992. The homestead may be sold on execution for debts contracted prior to the purchase thereof, but it shall not in such case be sold except to supply the deficiency remaining after exhausting the other property of the debtor liable to execution.

SEC. 1993. The homestead may be sold for debts created by written contract, executed by the persons having the power to convey and expressly stipulating that the homestead is liable therefor, but it shall not in such case be sold except to supply the deficiency remaining after

other lands, in such manner as to compel the owner to pay the taxes assessed upon such other lands in order to save his homestead from absolute loss. Penn v. Clemans, 19 Iowa, 372.

A sale of a tract of land of which the homestead constitutes a part, for delinquent taxes on the part not included in the homestead, or the proceeds of the sale of the same, nor can he create a valid lien thereon by the execution of a mortgage. Smith v. Eaton et al., 50 Id., 488.

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Where P recovered a judgment against Q for the purchase money of the latter's homestead, and bought in the property at execution sale for less than the amount of his judgment, and F also recovered judgment against Q, after the date of P's judgment, upon a claim alleged to antedate the date of P's judgment, but not 1. That F might show aliunde that the debt was contracted prior to the acquisition of the homestead. 2. That he was entitled to redeem from P, upon payment of the amount of his bid. Phelps v. Fink, 45 Id., 447.

The liability of a person who obtained money from another by means of false and fraudulent representations in the sale of a patent right, is a "debt" within the meaning of that word as used in the homestead exemption statute, and that under an execution on a judgment for such debt the homestead may be sold. Warner v. Cammack, 37 Id., 642.

The homestead is liable to be sold on execution for debts created by written contract, executed by the persons having the power to convey and expressly stipulating that the homestead is liable therefor, but it shall not in such case be sold except to supply the deficiency remaining after exhausting the other property of the debtor liable to execution.

The homestead is liable to be sold on execution for debts created by written contract, executed by the persons having the power to convey and expressly stipulating that the homestead is liable therefor, but it shall not in such case be sold except to supply the deficiency remaining after exhausting the other property of the debtor liable to execution.

The homestead can be sold only to supply a deficiency existing after exhausting the other property of the debtor liable to execution, whether the debt existed before the purchase of the homestead, or was contracted after and secured by mortgage on the homestead. Higley & Co. v. Millard, 45 Id., 586. See, also, holding the same doctrine, Dickson et al. v. Chorn et al., 6 Id., 19, 30.

When the owner of a homestead, or his mortgagee, seeks to restrain the sale of the homestead, to satisfy a judgment on a debt for which it is liable, on the ground that the debtor has other property which is not exempt, and which should be first exhausted, he must make the fact appear affirmatively. Hale v. Hensley, 16 Id., 431.

The interest of a defendant in the assets of a partnership of which he is a member, being liable to be taken in execution or reached by proceedings thereunder, must be first exhausted before resort can be had to the homestead of the defendant. Lambert v. Powers, 36 Id., 18.

The homestead is liable for debts contracted prior to its acquisition, and such liability attaches at the date of the creation of the indebtedness, and not at the date of the rendition of a judgment thereon; and the lien of the judgment also relates back to the time when the debt was contracted, and may be enforced by general execution. Bills v. Mason, 42 Id., 329.

In case of an exchange of homesteads, the new homestead will be liable for an existing debt for the purchase money of the old one, the liability to the latter being transferred by operation of law of the former. Id.
exhausting the other property pledged for the payment of the debt in the same written contract.\(^7\)

Sec. 1994. The homestead must embrace the house used as a home by the owner thereof, and if he has two or more houses thus used by him at different times and places, he may select which he will retain as his homestead.\(^8\)

\(^7\) It is not essential to the validity of a mortgage of property occupied as a homestead, in the execution of which both concur, to expressly describe the property as a homestead, and to state the purposes with which it is to be used.

\(^8\) A mortgage upon a homestead of which the legal title is in the wife, executed by both husband and wife to secure a note given for an existing debt of their son, in consideration of an extension of time, is a valid one, under sections 1990 and 1993 of the code, and may be enforced.

The homestead may be sold on execution where the debt upon which the judgment was rendered was created by written contract, executed by those having the power to convey the homestead, and expressly stipulating that it shall be liable for the debt.

The parties possessing the homestead may, however, insist that the other property of the debtor shall be exhausted before the homestead is sold.

If they have notice of the sale of the homestead and make no objection thereto, they are estopped to afterwards claim that other property should have been first exhausted.

Section 2281 of the revision (§§ 1992, 1993 of the code) does not apply to a third person who purchases the property after the execution of a mortgage thereon, nor afford it, in his hands, any exemption from sale in satisfaction of a mortgage in the first instance.

When a widow elects to take her distributive share of her deceased husband’s real estate, under the law, and when such share embraces a part or all the homestead, she does not surrender her right to have the property, other than that set apart to her, first exhausted in the payment of a mortgage lien upon the whole premises.

An actual removal from the homestead with no intention of returning will be a waiver or forfeiture of the right as against purchasers or creditors, even though no new homestead be gained.

If the removal, however, is but temporary and the animus recorrenti is established, and third persons have not been led to believe that it was not a homestead by the owner out of possession, and to act upon this belief by purchasing or specifically altering their condition upon the faith that it was not exempt as a homestead, the
SEC. 1995. It may contain one or more lots or tracts of land, with the buildings thereon and other appurtenances, subject to the limitations contained in the next section, but must in no case embrace different lots and tracts unless they are contiguous, or unless they are habitually and in good faith used as part of the same homestead.  

SEC. 1996. If within a town plat it must not exceed one half an acre in extent, and if not within a town plat it must not embrace in the aggregate more than forty acres. But if, when thus limited in either case its value is less than five hundred dollars, it may be enlarged till its value reaches that amount.  

SEC. 1997. It must not embrace more than one dwelling-house, or any other buildings except such as are properly appurtenant to the homestead as such; but a shop or other building situated thereon, and really used and occupied by the owner in the prosecution of his own ordinary business, and not exceeding three hundred dollars in value, may be deemed appurtenant to such homestead.  

SEC. 1998. The owner, or the husband or wife, may select the homestead and cause it to be marked out, platted, and recorded, as provided in the next section. A failure in this respect does not leave law will treat the homestead right as still subsisting. Id.  

Stronger and clearer proof of the abandonment of a homestead is required where the lien sought to be enforced arose during actual occupancy, than where it arose when the owner was not in actual possession. Davis, Moody & Co. v. Kelley, 14 Id., 529; Dutton v. Woodbury, 24 Id., 74.  

While the length of absence from the homestead is not conclusive of its abandonment, yet, where there are no circumstances or acts of the party manifesting an intention to return and occupy it as such, the length of absence becomes an important fact in determining that question. Id.  

Absence from the homestead for about three years without there being manifested, by any circumstances, an intention to return; repeated offers to sell or trade it during that time, and the expression of an intention not to return to it; the creation of the debt sought to be enforced during such absence, and the giving of an order to the creditor authorizing him to collect of the tenant to whom the homestead was rented, sufficient rent to satisfy it, were held, sufficient evidence of abandonment, and to render the property claimed as a homestead liable to the creditor’s claim. Id.  

While a tract of land not connected with the dwelling may be held as part of a homestead, it must to this end be shown that “they are habitually and in good faith used as part of the same homestead.” Reynolds v. Hull, 36 Iowa, 394.  

Where the owner of a homestead took possession of a tract of land, under a parol contract of purchase, and improved the same as part of the homestead, it was held to be exempt from judicial sale to satisfy a debt contracted after such purchase but before an actual conveyance of the property to the debtor. Fyffe v. Beers, 18 Id., 12.  

* The homestead when not within a town or city plat, is limited to forty acres, unless its value is less than five hundred dollars, in which case it may be enlarged until its value reaches that sum. Thorn v. Thorn, 14 Iowa, 49.  

So long as the building occupied as a home shall come within the meaning of a homestead as defined by the statute, the value thereof is not limited, though the extent of the ground is; but when not within this definition, it is liable without reference to the value. Rhodes, Pegram & Co. v. McCormick, 4 Id., 398.  

The extent of a homestead situated within a town, will not be limited to half an acre unless the territory embracing it has been platted. McDaniel et al. v. Mace et al., 47 Id., 509.  

* The homestead embraces the lot and buildings appurtenant to the house, including those used and occupied by the owner in the prosecution of his ordinary business, but does not include buildings which are rented to others and yield a revenue to the owner. Hurz v. Brusch, 13 Iowa, 371.  

Where the owner of a building uses the same as a home, the whole of such building, in case of a controversy, will be presumed to constitute the homestead, until it is shown by the adverse party that some specific portion is not of the homestead character, and therefore not exempt. Rhodes, Pegram & Co. v. McCormick, 4 Id., 398.  

And, if, under the same roof with the homestead as defined by the statute, there be a floor or floors, room or rooms, which are not used by the family as part of the home, they are no more exempt than if under another and different roof. Id.  

The occupation of a building as a homestead after the execution of a deed of trust conveying the same, in which the wife did not join, cannot change the status of the parties. Hurz v. Brusch 13, Id., 371.
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the homestead liable, but the officer having an execution against the property of such a defendant, may cause the homestead to be marked off, platted, and recorded, and may add the expense thence arising to the amount embraced in his execution."

Sec. 1999. The homestead shall be marked off by fixed and visible monuments, and in giving the description thereof, the direction and distance of the starting point from some corner of the dwelling-house shall be stated. The description and plat shall then be recorded by the recorder in a book to be called the "homestead book," which shall be provided with a proper index.

Sec. 2000. The owner may, from time to time, change the limits of the homestead by changing the metes and bounds, as well as the record of the plat and description, or may change it entirely, but such changes shall not prejudice conveyances or liens made or created previously thereto, and no such change of the entire homestead, made without the concurrence of the husband or wife, shall affect his or her right or those of the children.

Sec. 2001. The new homestead, to the extent in value of the old, is exempt from execution in all cases where the old or former homestead would have been exempt, but in no other, nor in any greater degree.

* Under the provisions of our statute the owner may change his homestead and the new homestead, to the extent in value of the old one, will be exempt in all cases in which that would have been exempt. "Furman v. Dewell," 35 Iowa, 170. See also, "Sargent v. Chubbuck," 19 Id., 37; "Pearson v. Minturn," 18 Id., 36.
Sec. 2002. When a disagreement takes place between the owner and any person adversely interested, as to whether any land or buildings are properly a part of the homestead, the sheriff shall, at the request of either party, summon nine disinterested persons having the qualification of jurors. The parties then, commencing with the owner of the homestead, shall in turn strike off one juror each and shall continue to do so until only three of the number remain. These shall then proceed as referees to examine and ascertain all the facts of the case, and shall report the same with their opinion thereon to the next term of the court from which the execution or other process may have issued.  

Sec. 2003. If either party fail to strike off jurors in the manner directed in the last section, the sheriff may strike off such jurors.

Sec. 2004. The court may also, in its discretion, refer the whole matter, or any part of it, back to the same referees, or to others to be selected in the same manner, or as the parties otherwise agree, giving them directions as to the report that is required of them.

Sec. 2005. When the court is sufficiently possessed of the facts of the case, it shall make its decision, and may, if expedient, direct the homestead to be marked off anew, or a new plat and description to be made and recorded, and may take any farther step in the premises which, in its discretion, it may deem proper for attaining the objects of this statute. It shall also award costs as nearly as may be in accordance with the practice observed in other cases.

Sec. 2006. The extent or appurtenances of the homestead as thus established, are liable to be called in question in like manner, whenever a change in value or circumstances will justify such new proceeding.

Sec. 2007. Upon the death of either husband or wife, the survivor may continue to possess and occupy the whole homestead until it is otherwise disposed of according to law.

The object of a reference under this section is, not to make a selection of the homestead, but to enable the court to determine whether certain land claimed to be exempt really is so. White v. Rowley, 46 Iowa, 680, 683.

* Upon the death of the husband, the wife is entitled to continue in the occupancy of the homestead. If, however, she permanently abandons it as a homestead, it will cease to have that character, and she thereby forfeits her right thereto, and becomes a tenant in common with the other heirs. Orman v. Orman, 26 Id., 361.

The granting of a divorce to a wife and giving her the custody of the children, does not render the homestead remaining in the possession of the husband, liable for his debts. The homestead law is to be liberally construed. Woods v. Davis, 34 Id., 264.

The title to the homestead, upon the death of the owner leaving a widow and heirs, vests in the heirs, the right of the widow being limited to that of occupancy. Johnson v. Gaylord, 41 Id., 362.

The abandonment of the homestead by the widow does not subject it to liability for debts where there are surviving heirs, except as to debts which would bind the estate before the death of the husband. And occupation of the premises as a homestead by the heirs, is not essential to protect it from the debts of the decedent. Id.

The surviving widow is, as to the homestead, as much the head of the family and entitled to control the rents and profits of the same, as was the husband while living. Floyd v. Moser, 1 Id., 512.

Where the wife survives she may occupy the homestead, and her marriage with a second husband does not deprive her of that right or entitle the heirs at law of the first husband to partition. Nicholas v. Purcell, 21 Id., 265; Burns v. Hess, Id., 258; Dodds v. Dodds, 26 Id., 311.

Where the husband in whom the title to the homestead is vested dies, his widow does not take the fee thereof as his survivor, and she cannot, after a second marriage, abandon, sell, and convey the same with a view of investing the proceeds in another homestead. In case of such sale and abandonment, the heirs are entitled to a partition of the homestead. Size v. Size, 24 Id., 580. See, also, Butterfield v. Wicks, 44 Id., 310.

The right of occupancy and possession by the
SEC. 2008. The setting off of the distributive share of the husband or wife in the real estate of the deceased, shall be such a disposal of the homestead as is contemplated in the preceding section. But the survivor may elect to retain the homestead for life in lieu of such share in the real estate of the deceased; but if there be no such survivor, the homestead descends to the issue of either husband or wife according to the rules of descent, unless otherwise directed by will, and is to be held by such issue exempt from any antecedent debts of their parents or their own.*

SEC. 2009. If there is no such survivor or issue, the homestead is liable to be sold for the payment of any debts to which it might at that time be subject if it had never been held as a homestead.

SEC. 2010. Subject to the rights of the surviving husband or wife as declared by law, the homestead may be devised like other real estate of the testator."

CHAPTER 9.

OF LANDLORD AND TENANT.

SEC. 2011. The executor of a tenant for life, who demises real property so held, and dies on or before the day on which the rent is payable, and a person entitled to rent dependent on the life of another, may recover the proportion of rent which had accrued at the time of the death.

SEC. 2012. A tenant giving notice of his intention to quit the demised premises at a time named, and afterwards holding over, and a tenant or his assignee willfully holding over the premises after the term, and after a notice to quit, shall pay to the person entitled thereto double the rental value of the premises during the time he holds over.

* The surviving husband or wife cannot enjoy at the same time both dower and the homestead in the real property of her deceased husband, but must elect which he or she will take. Butterfield v. Wicks, 44 Iowa, 310.

The continued occupancy of the homestead by the husband after the death of the wife who was the owner, will be regarded as an election to hold it as such. Id.

On the death of the husband or wife, the survivor may continue to occupy the homestead until it is disposed of according to law. If there is no such survivor, it descends to the issue of the deceased, according to the rules of descent, unless otherwise directed by will. Lorieux v. Keller, 5 Id., 196. See also, Parsons v. Livingston et al., 11 Id., 104.

Under this section the homestead descends to the heirs at law of either husband or wife, whichever may have held the legal title. Burns v. Keys et al., 21 Id., 257.

Upon the death of the husband the widow is entitled, at her election, to retain the homestead in lieu of so much of her distributive share, or to have her distributive share so assigned as to include the homestead; but she is not entitled to the homestead and dower in the remainder of the estate. Whitehead v. Conklin et al., 48 Id., 478. See also, Moninger et al. v. Ramsey, Id., 368.

b Under this section the homestead may be disposed of by will by the husband or wife owning the same, subject to the right of the survivor to continue in the occupancy of the same after the death of the testator. Stewart v. Brand, 23 Iowa, 477; Lamb v. Shays, 14 Id., 571.

The right of occupancy and possession of the homestead by the survivor confers no title to the property, and he cannot make a valid mortgage thereon. Butterfield v. Wicks et al., 44 Id., 310.
**Attornment:**

SEC. 2013. The attornment of a tenant to a stranger is void, unless made with the consent of the landlord, or pursuant to or in consequence of a judgment at law or in equity, or to a mortgagee after the mortgage has been forfeited.\(^a\)

SEC. 2014. Any person in the possession of real property with the assent of the owner, is presumed to be a tenant at will until the contrary is shown.\(^a\)

SEC. 2015. Thirty days' notice in writing is necessary to be given by either party, before he can terminate a tenancy at will; but when, in any case, a rent is reserved payable at intervals of less than thirty days, the length of notice need not be greater than such interval between the days of payment. In case of tenants occupying and cultivating farms, the notice must fix the termination of the tenancy to take place on the first day of March; except in cases of field tenants or croppers, whose leases shall be held to expire when the crop is harvested; provided, that in case of a crop of corn it shall not be later than the first day of December, unless otherwise agreed upon. But where an express agreement is made, whether the same has been reduced to writing or not, the tenancy shall cease at the time agreed upon, without notice.\(^a\)

SEC. 2016. When such tenant cannot be found in the county, the notice above required may be given to any sub-tenant or other person in possession of the premises, or if the premises be vacant, by affixing the notice to the principal door of the building, or in some conspicuous position on the land if there be no building.

SEC. 2017. A landlord shall have a lien for his rent upon all crops grown upon the demised premises, and upon any other personal property of the tenant which has been used on the premises during the term, and not exempt from execution, for the period of one year after a year's rent or the rent of a shorter period claimed falls due; but such unoccupied lots, after which the notice required by the statute to terminate the tenancy was served, but the tenant continued in the possession of the premises for a series of years, by the suffrance of, and without any interference by, the landlord, it was held, that the service of notice to quit did not change the relations of the parties, that the party in possession continued to be a tenant at will. *Newell v. Sanford*, 13 Id., 191.

Where a tenant takes possession of premises under an agreement that he is to occupy them only so long as he shall continue in the employment of the landlord, he will not be regarded as a tenant at will, but as one holding under a definite lease; and if, after quitting the service of the landlord, he refuses to yield up possession of the premises, he will be regarded as one holding over after the termination of his lease, and subject to an action of forcible detainer on the part of the landlord, upon three days' notice to quit. *Grosvenor v. Henry*, 27 Id., 269.

The service of notice to quit, given by a landlord to his tenant, cannot be proved by a written return of service and affidavit thereof, by a person not an officer, the proof in such case must be by the person making the service as a witness on the trial and subject to the right of cross-examination. *Hollingsworth v. Snyder*, 2 Id., 435.

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\(^a\) An attornment to the mortgagee, even after forfeiture by non-payment, is not valid until the mortgage has been foreclosed, and, when the property is sold subject to redemption, the period of redemption has expired. *Mills et al. v. Hamilton*, 49 Iowa, 106.

\(^a\) Where an action is brought to recover possession of premises on the ground that the defendant entered into possession with the consent of the owner and holds over after the termination of his lease, the plaintiff must prove these facts, and cannot (without amendment), recover upon proof of fraud. *Goldsmith v. Boersch*, 28 Iowa, 351.

A parol liscence of mining lands is valid, and can only be terminated by compensation to the licenceree or the notice necessary to terminate a tenancy at will. *Harkness v. Burton*, 39 Id., 101. See also, *Beatty v. Gregory*, 17 Id., 109.

When the duration of a tenancy is not shown it will be presumed to be a tenancy at will. *Cotes & Patchin v. The City of Davenport*, 9 Id., 227.

Where a person is in possession of real property with the assent of the owner, and nothing is shown to the contrary, he will be regarded as a tenant at will. *Abercrombie v. Redpath*, 1 Id., 110.

Where a tenant at will erected buildings upon
The lien shall not in any case continue more than six months after the expiration of the term.

Sec. 2018. The lien may be effected by the commencement of an action within the period above prescribed for the rent alone, in which the action the landlord will be entitled to a writ of attachment, upon filing with the proper clerk, or the justice, an affidavit that the action is commenced to recover rent accrued within one year previous thereto upon premises described in the affidavit.

The attachment of the property of a lessee does not give the court jurisdiction of the interest of an assignee in the property before such assignee has been notified, or his interest is levied upon by regular process. Wells, Petit & Co. v. Sequin & Johnson, 14 Iowa, 143.

The remedy by landlord's attachment is purely statutory, and will be strictly construed. Merri v. Fisher, 19 Id., 354.

Rent is a certain profit, either in money, provisions, chattels or labor issuing out of lands and tenements as retributive or return for their use. Id.

A landlord's attachment will not lie for damages for a failure to till land, or by reason of the breaches of covenants in the agreement of lease not connected with the demise of the land; it can only for rent due. Id.

Not only farms and agricultural lands are within the statute, but houses and store rooms in towns and cities, and the landlord has a lien on property kept upon the premises for the purpose of sale to customers, although not used thereon for any other purpose. Grant v. Whitehall, 1d., 152.

The lien attaches at the commencement of the term upon all personal property kept by the tenant upon the leased premises in the prosecution of the business for which the tenancy was created, for the rent to become due or that will accrue during the entire term. Garner v. Cutting, 3d Id., 547; Grant v. Whitehall, 9 Id., 152; Carpenter v. Gillespie, 10 Id., 592.

The landlord may have an injunction to restrain a sale and removal of the personal property, on which the lien exists, from the demised premises, by the tenant or his assignee. Garner v. Cutting, 32 Id., 547.

The lien attaches only to property used and incident to the business for the prosecution of which the premises were leased, Grant v. Whitehall, 9 Id., 152.

Semble, that the lien does not attach to goods sold before the lien is enforced, when selling goods was the business for which the premises, under the lease were used, Id. See also Nesbit v. Bartlett, 14 Id., 485.

A mortgagee of chattels may, after being garnished by a creditor of the mortgagor, pay over the surplus in his hands, after satisfying the mortgage debt, to the landlord, rents accrued upon the building in which the goods were kept, and which were in arrear when the mortgagee took possession. Doane & Co. v. Garrettson, 24 Id., 351.

Where land is rented on the shares, the landlord has a lien thereon for the crops grown on the demised premises the same as if the rent had been payable in money; and where, by the terms of the lease, the lessee is to gather and deliver to the landlord the share to which he is entitled, but fails therein, so that the landlord is obliged to gather it himself, he has a lien for the value of such labor, as a part of the rent which the tenant agreed to pay. Secrist v. Stivers, et al., 35 Id., 580.

Where a promissory note, executed in part for rent due and unpaid, was negotiated by the landlord, and upon non-payment by the maker, was paid by him and again became his property, his lien for rent is not lost by the negotiation of the note. Whether or not the lien passed as an incident of the assignment, quere. Farwell v. Grier, et al., 38 Id., 123.

A landlord has a lien for rent upon growing crops, which may be enforced by attachment, if the rent is due and unpaid; and, therefore, an injunction will not issue to restrain the tenant from their removal from the leased premises. Rotzler v. Rotzler et uz., 46 Id., 159.

The landlord may maintain an action for rent due without asking for an attachment in his petition. And if he desires the issuance of the writ, he is to make the affidavit provided for in the statute. Bartlett v. Gaines, 11 Id., 95.

By taking a mortgage which, by a failure to have it recorded, cannot be enforced, a landlord does not lose his lien upon the property of his tenant. Pitkin & Brooks v. Fletcher et al., 41 Id., 53.
CHAPTER 10.

OF WALLS IN COMMON.

SECTION 2019. In cities, towns, and other places surveyed into building lots, the plats whereof are recorded, he who is about to build contiguous to the land of his neighbor, may, if there be no wall on the line between them, build a brick or stone wall at least as high as the first story, if the whole thickness of such wall above the cellar wall does not exceed eighteen inches, exclusive of the plastering, and rest the one-half of the same on his neighbor’s land; but the latter shall not be compelled to contribute to the expense of said wall.

Sec. 2020. If his neighbor be willing, and does contribute one-half of the expense of building such wall, then it is a wall in common between them; and if he even refuses to contribute to the building of such wall, he shall yet retain the right of making it a wall in common, by paying to the person who built it one-half of the appraised value of said wall at the time of using it.

Sec. 2021. No wall shall be built by any person partly on the land of another with any openings therein, and every wall being a separation between buildings, shall, as high as the upper part of the first story, be presumed to be a wall in common, if there be no titles, proof, or mark to the contrary; and if any wall is erected, which, under the provisions of this chapter, becomes, or may become at the option of another, a wall in common, such person shall not be compelled to contribute to the expense of any openings therein, but the same shall be closed at the expense of the owner of such wall.

Sec. 2022. The repairs and rebuilding of walls in common are to be made at the expense of all who have a right to the same, and in proportion to the interest of each therein; nevertheless, every co-proprietor of a wall in common may be exonerated from contributing to the repairs or building, by giving up his right in common if no building belonging to him be actually supported by the wall thus held in common.

Sec. 2023. Every co-proprietor may build against a wall held in common, and cause beams or joists to be placed therein, and any person building such a wall, shall, on being requested by his co-proprietor, make the necessary flues, and leave the necessary bearings for the joists or beams, at such height and distance apart, as shall be specified by his co-proprietor.

*The right to that portion of a party-wall which rests upon the lot of an adjoining proprietor is, under the statute, a right not personal to the owner of the lot on which the building is erected, but one running with the land; and a conveyance of the lot upon which the building is situated passes to the grantee the right to recover of the adjoining owner the value of one-half the wall when used by him. Thompson et al v. Curtis et al, 28 Iowa, 229.

Where half of the wall of a building rests upon a vacant lot, the presumption is, that it belongs to the owner of the lot on which the building is situated; but this presumption changes when the owner of the vacant lot builds thereon and uses the half-wall resting on his lot. It will then be presumed to belong to him. Bertram v. Curtis, 31 Id., 46.

Where the owner of a vacant lot, having the half of a neighbor’s wall resting thereon, sells and conveys the same with covenants, he is not liable thereon as for an incumbrance. Id.

While under the statute a person erecting a brick or stone building may rest one-half of the wall thereof on the land of his neighbor, and use the same as a party wall, he cannot subject it to a servitude foreign to its uses as a wall in common, nor injure its capacity by making openings therein. Sullivan v. Graffort, 35 Id., 531.
SEC. 2024. Every co-proprietor is at liberty to increase the height of the wall in common; but he alone is to be at the expense of raising it, and of repairing and keeping in repair that part of the wall above the part so held in common.

SEC. 2025. If the wall so held in common cannot support the wall to be raised upon it, he who wishes to have it made higher, is bound to rebuild it anew entirely and at his own expense, and the additional thickness of the wall must be placed entirely on his own land.

SEC. 2026. The person who did not contribute to the heightening of the wall held in common, may cause the raised part to become common by paying one-half of the appraised value of such raising, and half of the value of the grounds occupied by the additional thickness of the wall, if any ground was so occupied.

SEC. 2027. Every proprietor joining a wall, has, in like manner, the right of making it a wall in common, in whole or in part, by repaying to the owner of the wall one-half of its value, or the one-half of the part which he wishes to hold in common, and one-half of the value of the ground on which it is built, if the person who has built the wall has laid the foundation entirely upon his own ground.

SEC. 2028. Neither of the two neighbors can make any cavity within the body of the wall held by them in common; nor can either affix to it any work without the consent of the other, or without having, on his refusal, caused the necessary precautions to be used so that the new work be not an injury to the rights of the other, to be ascertained by persons skilled in building.

SEC. 2029. No dispute between neighbors, as to the amount to be paid by one or the other, by reason of any of the matters treated of in this chapter, shall delay the execution of the provisions of the same, if the party on whom the claim is made shall enter into bonds, with security, to the satisfaction of the clerk of the district court of the proper county, conditioned that he shall pay to the claimant whatever may be found to be his due on the settlement of the matter between them, either in a court of justice or elsewhere; and the said clerk of the district court is hereby required to indorse his approval on said bond when the same is approved by him, and retain the same in his custody until demanded by the opposite party.

SEC. 2030. This chapter shall not prevent adjoining proprietors from entering into special agreement about walls on the lines between them; but no evidence of such agreement shall be competent unless it be in writing, signed by the parties thereto, or their lawfully authorized agents, and whenever such proprietor is a minor, the guardian of his estate shall have full authority to act in all matters relating to walls in common.

CHAPTER 11.

OF EASEMENTS IN REAL ESTATE.

SECTION 2031. In all suits hereafter brought, in which title to any easement in real estate shall be claimed by virtue of adverse possession of the same for the period of ten years or by prescription, the use of the same shall not be admitted as evidence that the party claimed the
EASEMENTS IN REAL ESTATE.

Easement as his right, but the fact of adverse possession shall be proved by evidence distinct from and independent of the use, and that the party against whom the claim is made had express notice thereof; and these provisions shall apply to public as well as private claims.

SEC. 2032. Whoever has erected, or may erect, any house or other building near the land of another person with windows overlooking such land, shall not, by mere continuance of such windows, acquire any easement of light or air, so as to prevent the erection of any building thereon.

SEC. 2033. No right of foot way, except claimed in connection with a right to pass with carriages, shall be acquired by prescription or adverse use for any length of time.

SEC. 2034. When any person is in the use of a way or other easement, or privilege in the land of another, the owner of the land in such case may give notice in writing to the person claiming or using the way, easement, or privilege, of his intention to dispute any right arising from such claim or use, and such notice served and recorded as hereinafter provided shall be deemed an interruption of such use, and prevent the acquiring of any right thereto by the continuance of such use for any length of time thereafter. Such notice, signed by the owner of the land, his guardian, or agent, may be served like a notice in a civil action, on the party, his agent, or guardian if within this state, otherwise on the tenant or occupant, if there be any; such notice, with the return thereon, shall be recorded within three months thereafter in the recorder's office of the county in which the land is situated, and a copy of such record, certified by the recorder to be a true copy of said notice, and the officer's return thereon, shall be evidence of the notice and the service of the same.

SEC. 2035. When notice is given to prevent the acquisition of a right to a way or other easement as aforesaid, such notice shall be considered so far a disturbance of such right or claim, as to enable the party claiming to bring an action for disturbing the same in order to try such right, and if the plaintiff in such suit prevails he shall recover full costs.

SEC. 2036. The provisions of this chapter shall not apply to easements already acquired.
TITLE XIV.

OF TRADE AND COMMERCE.

CHAPTER 1.

OF WEIGHTS, MEASURES, AND INSPECTION.

SECTION 2037. The standard weights and measures now in charge of the secretary of state, being the same that were furnished to this state by the government of the United States, shall be the standard of weights and measures throughout the state.

SEC. 2038. The unit or standard measure of length and surface from which all other measures of extension, whether they be linear, superficial, or solid, shall be derived and ascertained, shall be the standard yard now in possession of the secretary of state and furnished by the government of the United States.

SEC. 2039. The yard shall be divided into three equal parts called feet, and each foot into twelve equal parts called inches. For the measure of cloths and other commodities commonly sold by the yard, it may be divided in halves, quarters, eighths, and sixteenths.

SEC. 2040. The rod, pole, or perch, shall contain five and a half such yards, and the mile, one thousand seven hundred and sixty such yards; the chain for measuring land shall be twenty-two yards long, and shall be divided into one hundred equal parts called links.

SEC. 2041. The acre for land measure shall be measured horizontally, and contain ten square chains, and shall be equivalent in area to a rectangle sixteen rods in length and ten in breadth; six hundred and forty such acres being contained in a square mile.

SEC. 2042. The units or standards of weight from which all other weights shall be derived and ascertained, shall be the standard avoirdupois and troy weights as furnished this state by the United States.

SEC. 2043. The avoirdupois pound, which bears to the troy pound the ratio of seven thousand to five thousand seven hundred and sixty, shall be divided into sixteen equal parts called ounces; the hundred weight shall consist of one hundred avoirdupois pounds, and twenty hundred weight shall constitute a ton. The troy ounce shall be equal to the twelfth part of a troy pound.

SEC. 2044. The unit or standard measure of capacity for liquids from which all other measures of liquids shall be derived and ascertained, shall be the standard gallon, and its parts, as furnished this state by the government of the United States.

SEC. 2045. The barrel shall be equal to thirty-one and a half gallons, and two barrels shall constitute a hogshead.
### SEC. 2046. The unit or standard measure of capacity for substances not being liquids, from which all other measures of such substances shall be derived and ascertained, shall be the standard half-bushel furnished this state by the United States.

### SEC. 2047. The peck, half-peck, quarter-peck, quart, and pint measures for measuring commodities which are not liquids, shall be derived from the half bushel by successively dividing that measure by two.

### SEC. 2048. All contracts hereafter made within this state for work to be done, or for anything to be sold by weight or measure, shall be taken and construed according to the standards of weight and measure hereby adopted as the standard of this state.

### SEC. 2049. A bushel of the respective articles hereafter mentioned will mean the amount of weight in this section specified; that is to say:

- Of wheat, sixty pounds;
- Of shelled corn, fifty-six pounds;
- Of corn in the cob, seventy pounds;
- Of rye, fifty-six pounds;
- Of oats, thirty-two pounds;
- Of barley, forty-eight pounds;
- Of potatoes, sixty pounds;
- Of beans, sixty pounds;
- Of bran, twenty pounds;
- Of clover seed, sixty pounds;
- Of timothy seed, forty-five pounds;
- Of flax seed, fifty-six pounds;
- Of hemp seed, forty-four pounds;
- Of buckwheat, fifty-two pounds;
- Of blue grass seed, fourteen pounds;
- Of castor beans, forty-six pounds;
- Of dried peaches, thirty-three pounds;
- Of onions, fifty-seven pounds;
- Of salt, fifty pounds;
- Of stone coal, eighty pounds;
- Of sweet potatoes, forty-six pounds;
- Of lime, eighty pounds;
- Of sand, one hundred and thirty pounds;
- Of Hungarian grass seed, forty-eight pounds;
- Of millet seed, forty-eight pounds;
- Of Osage orange seed, thirty-two pounds;
- Of sorghum saccharatum seed, thirty pounds;
- Of broom corn seed, thirty pounds;
- Of apples, peaches, or quinces, forty-eight pounds;
- Of cherries, grapes, currants, or gooseberries, forty pounds;
- Of strawberries, raspberries, or blackberries, thirty-two pounds.

### SEC. 2050. The perch of mason work or stone, is hereby declared to consist of twenty-five feet cubic measure.

*Under the statute, twenty-five cubic feet constitute a perch of mason or stone work, and where a contract on its face does not show that it is made with reference to some custom, the provision of the statute will govern in determining the right of the parties thereunder. *Harris v. Rutledge* 19, Iowa, 388.*
SEC. 2051. The standard size for all boxes used in packing hops, shall be thirty-six inches long, eighteen inches wide, and twenty-three and one-fourth inches deep, inside measure.

SUPERINTENDENT OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

SEC. 2052. A superintendent of weights and measures for this state, who shall be a scientific man, of sufficient learning and mechanical tact to perform the duties of his office, shall be appointed by the governor from the board of professors of the Iowa state university, and shall hold his office during the pleasure of the governor, and shall give a bond in the penal sum of five thousand dollars for the faithful discharge of his duties.

SEC. 2053. The superintendent shall take charge of the standards adopted hereby, and see that they are deposited in the building built for this purpose now belonging to the state, from which they shall in no case be removed, and take all necessary precautions for their safekeeping. He shall provide the several counties with such standards, balances, and other means of adjustment, as may be ordered by them, and as often as once in ten years, and compare the same with those in his possession. He shall, moreover, have a general supervision of the weights and measures of the state.

SEC. 2054. He shall procure and keep for the state a complete set of copies of the original standard of weights and measures adopted hereby, which shall be used for adjusting the county standards and in no case shall the original standards be used for any other purpose than the adjustment of this set of copies. He shall also procure and keep such apparatus and fixtures as are necessary in the comparison and adjustment of county and town standards.

SEC. 2055. The state superintendent of weights and measures, shall cause to be impressed upon all standards of weights and measures furnished by him, the word "Iowa," and such other devices as he shall direct for the particular county, city, or incorporated town, and the county sealers shall see that, in addition to the above device, there is impressed on the town and city standards such other device as the board of supervisors shall direct for the several cities and incorporated towns.

SEC. 2056. Whenever the state superintendent of weights and measures shall resign, be removed from office, or remove from Iowa City, or whenever any city, county, or incorporated town sealer shall resign, be removed from office, or remove from the city, county, or town in which he shall have been appointed or elected, the person so resigning, removed, or removing, shall deliver to his successor in office all the standard beams, weights, and measures in his possession.

SEALER.

SEC. 2057. The board of supervisors of any county may, at any regular meeting, provide for obtaining from the state superintendent of weights and measures such standards of weights and measures as they may deem necessary for their county, and in case they order such standards, they shall appoint a county sealer of weights and measures, who shall hold his office during the pleasure of the board.
Duty of sealer. 
Same, § 18.

Cities and towns: sealer appointed for. 
Same, § 19.

Duty of. 
Same, § 20.

Expenses. 
Same, § 21.

Death of sealer. 
Same, § 25.

Penalty for refusal to deliver weights to successor. 
Same, § 26.

Penalty for using weights or measures that do not conform to standard. 
Same, § 27.

SEC. 2058. The county sealer shall take charge of the county standards and standard balances, and provide for their safe keeping; shall provide cities and incorporated towns with such standard weights and measures, and standard balances, as may be wanting; and shall compare the cities and incorporated towns standards with those in his possession as often as once every five years.

SEC. 2059. A sealer of weights and measures may be appointed in every city and incorporated town by the town council thereof, and shall hold his office during their pleasure, and said council may obtain from the sealers of weights and measures of their respective counties, such standards of weights and measures as they may deem necessary for their respective cities or incorporated towns; and in case the board of supervisors of any county in which any city or town may be situated shall not have obtained such standards, then said council may obtain the same from the state superintendent of weights and measures.

SEC. 2060. Each sealer in cities and incorporated towns shall take charge and provide for the safe keeping of the town or city standards, and see that the weights, measures, and all apparatus used for determining the quantity of commodities used throughout the town or city, which shall be brought to him for that purpose, agree with those standards in his possession.

SEC. 2061. All expenses directly incurred in furnishing the several counties, cities, and incorporated towns with standards, or in comparing those that may be in their possession, shall be borne by the respective counties, cities, and incorporated towns for which such expenses shall have been incurred.

SEC. 2062. In case of the death of any such sealer of weights and measures, his representatives shall, in like manner, deliver to his successor in office such beams, weights, and measures.

SEC. 2063. In case of refusal or neglect to deliver such standards entire and complete, the successor in office may maintain an action against the person or persons so refusing or neglecting, and recover for the use of such county, city, or incorporated town, double the value of such standards as shall not have been delivered. And in every such action in which judgment shall be rendered for the plaintiff, he shall recover double costs.

SEC. 2064. If any person or persons shall hereafter use any weights, measures, beams, or other apparatus, for determining quantity of commodities, which shall not be conformable to the standards of this state, in any counties whose standards have been obtained by the board of supervisors, or in any city or incorporated town after such standards have been obtained therein, whereby any person shall be injured or defrauded, he shall be subject to a fine not exceeding five dollars for each offense, to be sued for and collected by the city, county, or town sealer. He shall also be subject to an action at law, in which the defrauded person shall recover treble damages and costs, and every person keeping any store, grocery, or other place, for the sale or purchase of such commodities as are usually sold by weight or measure, shall, once in each year, procure the weights and measures, used by him to be compared with the standard herein provided; and he shall be subject to a fine of five dollars for every neglect to comply with this provision, to be recovered by any one who shall prosecute therefor.
WEIGHTMASTERS OF PUBLIC SCALES.

SEC. 2065. All persons keeping public scales, before entering upon their duties as weighmasters, shall be sworn before some person having authority to administer an oath, to keep their scales correctly balanced; to make true weights; and to render a correct account to the person or persons having weighing done. Every scale shall be deemed a public one for the use of which a charge is made.

SEC. 2066. All weighmasters are required to make true weights and to keep a correct register of all weighing done by them, giving the amount of each weight, date of weighing, and the name of the person or persons for whom such weighing was done, and to give, upon demand, to any person or persons having weighing done, a certificate, showing the weight, date of weighing, and for whom weighed.

SEC. 2067. Weighmasters, or keepers of public scales kept for the purpose of weighing stock or grain, shall provide and keep a standard of weight not less than fifty pounds avoirdupois for the purpose of testing such scales, and they shall at least once a month, or oftener if required, make a satisfactory test of the correctness of such scales.

SEC. 2068. Any weighmaster, or keeper of public scales, violating any of the provisions of the two preceding sections, upon complaint made before any justice of the peace having jurisdiction of the offense, may, upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not more than twenty dollars and not less than five dollars for each offense, and shall be liable to the person or persons injured, for the full amount of damages by them sustained.

OF THE INSPECTION OF SHINGLES AND LUMBER.

SEC. 2069. The board of supervisors of each county, as often as may be necessary, shall appoint one inspector of lumber and shingles, who shall have the power to appoint one or more deputies to act under him. For the conduct of the deputies, the principal shall be liable.

SEC. 2070. Before any inspector, or deputy inspector, shall enter upon the duties of his office, he shall take an oath or affirmation that he will faithfully and impartially execute the duties required of him by law, and each inspector shall, moreover, enter into a bond with sufficient security to be approved by the county auditor, in such sum as the board of supervisors may require, made payable to the state of Iowa, which bond shall be deposited with the treasurer of the county, conditioned for the faithful and impartial performance of his duties, as required by law.

SEC. 2071. Any person who may think himself aggrieved by the incapacity, neglect, or misconduct of such inspector or his deputy, may institute a suit on a copy of the bond certified by the treasurer, in his own name. And in case the person suing shall obtain judgment, he may have execution as in other cases; but the suit shall be commenced within one year after the cause of action accrues.

SEC. 2072. The inspectors or their deputies, within their respective counties, shall inspect all lumber, boards, and shingles, on application made to them for that purpose; and when inspected, stamp on the lumber, boards, and shingles, with branding irons made for that purpose, the name of the state and county where inspected, and the kind and quality of the articles inspected, which branding iron shall be
made and lettered as directed by the board of supervisors. And every inspector shall make, in a book for that purpose, fair and distinct entries of articles inspected by him or his deputies, with the names of the persons for whom said articles were inspected.

Sec. 2073. If any person shall counterfeit the aforesaid brands or marks, or either of them, upon conviction thereof, he shall be deemed guilty of forgery, and shall be punished accordingly.

Sec. 2074. A lawful shingle shall be sixteen inches in length, four inches wide, and half an inch thick at the butt end; and all lumber shall be divided into four qualities, and shall be designated clear, first common, second common, and refusal. Shingles shall be clear of sap, and designated as first and second quality. The shingles to be branded on each bundle with the quality and the name of the inspector.

SECTION 2075. The money of account of this state is the dollar, cent, mill, and all public accounts and the proceedings of all courts in relation to money, shall be kept and expressed in money of the above denomination.

Sec. 2076. The above provisions shall not in any manner affect any demand expressed in money of another denomination, but such demand, in any suit or proceeding affecting the same, shall be reduced to the above denomination.

Sec. 2077. The rule of interest shall be six cents on the hundred by the year, on:
1. Money due by express contract;
2. Money after the same becomes due;
3. Money lent;
4. Money received to the use of another, and retained beyond a reasonable time without the owner's consent, express or implied;
5. Money due on the settlement of matured accounts from the day the balance is ascertained;
6. Money due upon open accounts after six months from the date of the last item;
7. Money due, or to become due, where there is a contract to pay interest, and no rate is stipulated. In all of the cases above contemplated parties may agree in writing for the payment of interest not exceeding ten cents on the hundred by the year. b

b Where an agreement in writing is silent as to the rate of interest, the plaintiff is entitled to interest at six per cent per annum. *Mann v. Cross*, 9 Id., 327.

But, while interest may be recovered upon an installment of interest due by express contract, upon interest falling due and not paid at the maturity of the principal, the interest, in such case, is a mere incident to the principal, and the general rule is not changed by the statute. *Aspenwall v. Blake*, 25 Id., 319.

Where a note is made payable at a specified
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SEC. 2078. Interest shall be allowed on all moneys due on judgments and decrees of any competent court or tribunal, at the rate of six cents on the hundred by the year, unless a different rate is fixed by the contract on which the judgment or decree is rendered; in which case the judgment or decree shall draw interest at the rate expressed in the contract, not exceeding ten cents on the hundred by the year, which rate must be expressed in the judgment or decree.

SEC. 2079. No person shall, directly or indirectly, receive in money, goods, or things in action, or in any other manner, any greater sum of value for the loan of money, or upon contract founded upon any bargain, sale, or loan of real or personal property than is in this chapter prescribed. 6

SEC. 2080. If it shall be ascertained in any suit brought on any contract, that a rate of interest has been contracted for greater than is authorized by this chapter, either directly or indirectly, in money or property, the same shall work a forfeiture of ten cents on the hundred by the year upon the amount of such contract, to the school fund of the county in which the suit is brought, and the plaintiff shall have judgment for the principal sum without either interest or cost. The court in which said suit is prosecuted, shall render judgment for the amount of interest forfeited as aforesaid against the defendant, in favor of the state of Iowa for the use of the school fund of said county whether the said suit is contested or not; and in no case where unlawful interest is contracted for, shall the plaintiff have judgment for more than the principal sum, whether the unlawful interest be incorporated with the principal or not. 4

The extension of time of payment of a loan is a loan of money within the meaning of the statute, and where the sureties upon a note executed a new note in consideration for the extension of time upon the original undertaking, the transaction was held, usurious. Kendig v. Linn et al., 47 Iowa, 62.

4 One man may lawfully ask and take from another to whom he sells property on time, a larger sum than he is willing to take for it in case the price is paid down; and the fact that the increased price, payable at a future day, or in installments, is greater than the legal interest at the cash price, will not render the contract usurious. But if it appeared that this form of contract was resorted to as a cover for usury, or for the purpose of evading the usury law, it would be held, usurious. Gilmore & Smith v. Ferguson & Cassell, 28 Iowa, 220.

The statute does not declare the whole contract, when tainted with usury, void, but allows the plaintiff to recover his principal, without interest or costs, and requires the defendant to pay ten per cent to the school fund. And where usurious interest has been once paid, it cannot be recovered back. Smith, Togood & Co. v. Coopers & Clark, 9 Id., 376; Bacon v. Teel et al., 1 Id., 490.

The "contract" contemplated in section 2080 refers to the original agreement or contract in which the debtor stipulated to pay more than lawful interest; it is not limited to the note or written evidence of that contract. When the
ASSIGNEE may recover of mortor.

Sec. 2081. Nothing in this chapter shall be so construed as to prevent the proper assignee, in good faith and without notice, of any usurious contract, recovering against the usurer the full amount

note is sued on the law permits the maker, by his own oath, to go behind it and show the consideration, if usurious. And if in a suit thus brought, it shall appear that a rate of interest greater than that allowed by the statute, has been contracted for, either directly or indirectly, the same works a forfeiture of ten per cent per annum upon the amount of such contract. Smith et al. v. Coopers & Clark, 9 Id., 376.

When payments have been made upon an usurious contract, and the creditor brings an action to enforce the collection of the balance, such payments will be applied as credits upon the amount legally due, excluding the usury from the amount originally contracted to be paid. Id.

In computing interest, where partial payments have been made, such payments are applied, in the first place, to the discharge of interest then due. If the payment exceeds the interest, the surplus goes toward discharging the principal, and the subsequent interest should be computed on the principal then remaining due. If the payment be less than the amount of interest due, the balance of interest, remaining unpaid, will not be taken to augment the principal, but interest will continue on the principal until the payments, taken together, exceed the interest due, when the surplus, if any, will be applied to the discharge of the principal; whereupon interest will be computed on the balance of principal due as before. Smith, Twogood & Co. v. Coopers & Clark, 9 Id., 376; Campbell v. McHargy, Id., 354; Garth v. Cooper & Smith, 12 Id., 364.

In rendering judgment upon an usurious contract for money loaned, in favor of the school fund, the court should compute interest at the rate of ten per cent, from the date at which the money was borrowed. Id.

Where not otherwise agreed by the parties, interest on money due on an open account should be allowed at the rate of six per cent per annum, after six months from the date of the last item in the account. Isett & Brewster v. Oglenie & Co., 9 Id., 313.

Where the defendants kept an account with the plaintiffs as bankers, and at the end of each month a balance of account was ascertained and entered in the books of both parties, and interest reckoned thereon; and it was proved that such was the custom of bankers, known to the defendants, and they never interposed any objection thereto, it was held, that plaintiffs were entitled to recover interest computed on their account by monthly rests according to the custom. Id.

An agreement to pay a sum of money by a day certain, with ten per cent interest, and more than legal interest after maturity, by way of penalty, if the debt is not punctually paid, is not usurious, but a promise to pay any further sum in excess of legal interest, for such delinquency, cannot be enforced. Goree & Holt v. Carter v. Shattuck, 9 Id., 244; Conrad v. Gibbon, 29 Id., 130.

No damages for the non-payment of money can ever be so liquidated between the parties, as to wave the statute which fixes the rate of interest. Id.

The cancellation of a note tainted with usury and the execution of a new one for the balance remaining after deducting the payments made from the amount of the principal and usurious interest does not purge the transaction of usury. Smith, Twogood & Co. v. Coopers & Clark, 9 Id., 376; Campbell v. McHargy, Id., 354; Garth v. Cooper & Smith, 12 Id., 364.

However usury may be covered by changes and substitutions, if it be found to exist, either directly or indirectly, its taint continues and affects all the parts through which it runs; the substitution of one contract for another, the taking of a new note for an old one will not purge it. Id.

A statement for judgment by confession does not estop the defendant, before judgment is entered thereon, to set up the defense of usury in the debt which is the basis of the statement for judgment. Lyon v. Walsh et al., 29 Id., 578.

A confession of judgment in consideration of a renewal of a note, made to evade the law against usury, will be regarded as invalid. Ohm v. Dickeimer, 50 Id., 671.

Usury may be pleaded in an action brought on an usurious contract in the name of an indorser, or innocent, bona fide holder. Bacon v. Lee & Gray, 4 Id., 480.

The defense of usury cannot be pleaded by a party who is not privy to the contract involved in the action. Drake v. Lowery, 14 Id., 125.

Where the payees of one, and the indorsers of another promissory note, both of which were made by a firm for a consideration tainted with usury, before taking the same, called at the business place of the makers thereof, and asked one of the partners if the debt represented by the notes was "all right, and would be paid," to which it was replied, that "it was, and would be promptly paid," after which the parties making the inquiry took the notes by assign-
not an usurious transaction; and the defense of usury is not available by the maker in an action against him on the note by such holder. Dickerman v. Day, 31 Id., 444.

Where the maker of a promissory note delivered the same to the payee without consideration, with the design of avoiding the statute against usury, and it was so assigned without recourse, by the payee, to such party, who delivered the consideration to the assignor, by whom it was delivered to the maker, it was held usurious. Nichols v. Levine et al., 302.

In an action on a promissory note, it appeared, on the trial, that the transaction was usurious, that the defendant had already paid the principal and about twenty per cent interest thereon, and that the note sued on was for additional usurious interest, it was held, error to render judgment against the defendant for interest on the sum loaned in favor of the school fund. Easly v. Brand et al., 19 Id., 327.

To constitute usury there must be a contract and intent to take, directly or indirectly, usurious interest. The incorporation into a note for balance previously due on contract, an additional sum as compensation to the payee for his expences and loss of time occasioned by the default of the maker in paying him the money first agreed upon, was held not usurious. Jones v. Berryhill, 25 Id., 290.

From the taking effect of the code of 1851, until the taking effect of the law of 1853, in regard to interest on money, which has been incorporated into the code of 1873, the taking of a rate of interest as high as twenty-four per cent was held, in the absence of fraud or undue influence by the creditor, not to be in violation of any law of the state, and enforceable in the courts. Palmer v. Leffler, 18 Id., 125.

When the maker of an usurious note, which was secured by a deed of trust, borrowed money of a third party in the same name, and instead of making a new note for the money borrowed, caused the note paid thereby to be transferred by the payee to the lender, as evidence of the new debt, held, that the note was not tainted with usury in the hands of the second holder. Wendlebone v. Parkes et al., 546.

Where money is borrowed at usurious interest, and a part thereof is paid, and a new note given for the balance bearing a legal rate of interest, the contract is tainted with usury. Callanan v. Shaw, 24 Id., 441.

If the maker of an usurious note represents to a person about to purchase the same, that there was no usury in it, and such person purchases the note on the faith of such representations, without knowledge of it being usurious, the maker is estopped from afterwards setting up the defense of usury; alter, if the representations were not relied on, or the assignee had knowledge of the usury. Id.

In an action by the payee upon an usurious note against the maker and his surety, the state is entitled to a judgment for the amount of interest forfeited against the surety as well as against the principal. McIntosh v. Likins, 25 Id., 555.

An agreement on the part of a purchaser of a lot of sheep, to pay therefor, in addition to a certain sum of money agreed upon, "two pounds of wool per year for such sheep so sold," is not necessarily usurious. First National Bank of Marshalltown v. Owen, 23 Id., 155.

A contract for the sale of land on a credit of one year, for a sum equal to the amount of the original purchase money, paid to the government, and forty per cent thereon, is not usurious. Id., 58.

To constitute the receiving of more than legal interest, usury, so as to work the forfeiture prescribed in the statute, it must have been received in pursuance of a contract of loan. But while the receiving of more than legal interest, if not in pursuance of such contract, would not work the forfeiture provided by the statute, it will be held as payment to be first applied in discharge of the interest due, and after that on the principal. Sexton v. Murdock, 36 Id., 516.

Where an agent for the loaning of money made loans at usurious rates, held, that he would not be presumed to have had authority to make the loans at such rates, and that his act would not affect his principal. Gokey v. Knapp, 44 Id., 32.

Usury may not only be pleaded as a defense, but also may be made the ground of original and affirmative relief, and in the latter case it is not necessary for the party seeking equitable relief from a usurious contract to allege and prove that he has tendered legal interest in addition to the principal. Morrison v. Miller, 46 Id., 84. In New York the rule is different. Fanning v. Dunham, 5 John. Ch., 122. See, also, I G. Greene, 121.

An attorney's fee stipulated for in a note in case suit be brought thereon, where in such suit the note is found usurious, cannot be recovered in an action thereon. No more than the principal sum, without interest or costs can be recovered. Miller v. Gardner, 49 Id., 234.

A defendant who was not a party to the usurious contract cannot set up the defense of usury. Frost v. Shaw, 10 Id., 491; Hollingsworth v. Swickard, 10 Id., 435; Powell v. Hunt, 11 Id., 435; Perry v. Kearns, 13 Id., 174; Drake v. Lowry, 14 Id., 125; Sternburg v. Callanan et al., 251; Grether v. Alexander, 15 Id., 470; Allison & Crane v. King, 25 Id., 56.

Where an agent for loaning money takes a commission beyond the legal rate of interest, without the knowledge or consent of his principal, his action does not affect with usury the loan of the principal, and this rule is not modified or varied by the fact that the agent and principal occupy the relation to each other of
usurer in the proper action before any court having competent jurisdiction.  

CHAPTER 3.

OF NOTES AND BILLS.

SECTION 2082. Notes in writing, made and signed by any person, promising to pay to another person or his order or bearer, or to bearer only, any sum of money, are negotiable by indorsement or delivery in the same manner as inland bills of exchange, according to the custom of merchants.

SECTION 2083. The person to whom such sum of money is made payable, may maintain an action against the maker, and any person to whom money has been loaned on a usurious contract, and payment has been made upon the loan, in rendering judgment against the borrower in favor of the school fund, the amount upon which interest is to be computed should be ascertained by deducting the payments from the whole sum loaned.

It was held in Rinehart v. Buckingham, et al., 34 Iowa, 409, that section 1791 of the revision (now § 2080 of the code), which made the defendant a competent witness to prove the usurious character of the contract, was not affected by section 3982, which provided that a party was not competent to prove facts transpiring before the death of a person, when the opposite party is his executor or administrator.

Where money has been loaned on a usurious contract, and payment has been made upon the loan, in rendering judgment against the borrower in favor of the school fund, the amount upon which interest is to be computed should be ascertained by deducting the payments from the whole sum loaned.

Sheldon v. Mickell & Head, 40 Id., 19; Smith, Teegood & Co. v. Coopers & Clark, 9 Id., 388.

The indorsee of a promissory note who takes it with knowledge that it is tainted with usury, is not a bona fide assignee within the meaning of section 1792 of the revision (section 2081 of the code), and cannot recover the consideration paid for the same, from the indorser.


If a surety has made and given his own note for his principal's usurious debt, he cannot maintain the defense of usury in an action on the note so given.


A promissory note payable in property is not negotiable in the sense of the law merchant, and the maker is not under the laws of Iowa entitled to days of grace.

McCourtney v. Smalley's Adm'r, 11 Iowa, 85.

The holder of a promissory note, without indorsement, where it is payable to the order of the payee, may maintain an action thereon in his own name, but without prejudice to the maker's right of set-off or equities existing before notice of the transfer.

Younker v. Martin, 18 Id., 142.

A presentment to only one of the makers of a joint note is not sufficient to charge an indorser, unless some legal excuse be shown for the failure to make presentment to the other.


A note or other written evidence of indebtedness payable in current funds is not to be regarded upon its face as negotiable, Haddock v. Woods, 46 Id., 453; Huse v. Hamblin, 29 Id., 501; Rindskoff Bros. & Co. v. Barrett, 11 Id., 172.

But it may be shown by parol evidence, what was the peculiar meaning of the term current funds, and that the parties to the paper knew that it meant money.


An instrument in the following form: "Certificate, Illinois Phoenix Bank, Chicago, Sept. 22, 1854. Briggs & Felthouser have deposited in this bank $462.50, to the order of themselves, payable two months after date, payable to their order on the return of this certificate, at interest at six per cent. M. Roe & Co., Cashier," is a negotiable instrument. And when it is transferred by the payees by a blank indorsement they are liable thereon.

Bean v. Briggs & Felthouser, 1 Id., 488.

A blank indorsement creates the same liability from the indorser to the indorsee, as if it were in full, giving the holder power to demand payment, or to make it payable to himself, or to any other person on his order.

An instrument in the following form: "Certificate, Illinois Phoenix Bank, Chicago, Sept. 22, 1854. Briggs & Felthouser have deposited in this bank $462.50, to the order of themselves, payable two months after date, payable to their order on the return of this certificate, at interest at six per cent. M. Roe & Co., Cashier," is a negotiable instrument. And when it is transferred by the payees by a blank indorsement they are liable thereon.

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A stipulation in a promissory note that is negotiable and payable at place therein designated, has no affect upon the negotiability of the note, and does not restrain or limit its negotiability elsewhere.

The Schohairie County No. Bank v. Bevard et al., 51 Iowa, 257.
whom such note is so indorsed or delivered, may maintain his action in his own name against the maker or the indorser, or both of them.\(^a\)

Sec. 2084. Bonds, due bills, and all instruments in writing, by which the maker promises to pay to another, without words of negotiability, a sum of money or by which he promises to pay a sum of money in property or labor, or to pay or deliver any property or labor, or acknowledges any money or labor or property to be due, are assignable by indorsement thereon or by other writing, and the assignee shall have a right of action in his own name, subject to any defense or counter claim which the maker or debtor had against any assignor thereof before notice of his assignment.\(^b\)

Sec. 2085. Instruments by which the maker promises to pay a sum of money in property or labor, or to pay or deliver property or labor or acknowledges property or labor or money to be due to another, are negotiable instruments with all the incidents of negotiability, whenever it is manifest from their terms that such was the intent of the maker; but the use of the technical words “order” or “bearer” alone will not manifest such intent.\(^c\)

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\(^a\) In an action on a promissory note which is payable to the payee “or bearer,” it is sufficient to allege that it is the property of the plaintiff, without showing whether it passed by delivery or assignment. *Dabney v. Reed*, 12 Iowa, 315.

But when the note is payable to “order” an averment that the plaintiff is the owner thereof, without showing by what right he claims the same, is insufficient to enable him to maintain the action. The facts which show ownership should be pleaded. *Montague v. Reineger*, 11 Id., 503; *Thompson v. Cook*, 21 Id., 472.

\(^b\) A promissory note payable in property is not negotiable in the sense of the law merchant. *McCartney v. Smalley’s Adm’rs*, 11 Iowa, 89.

A judgment recovered in the district or circuit court may be assigned; and such an assignment, if made without fraud, is valid as to the assignor from the day of its execution. *Weire v. C. of Davenport et al.*, 11 Id., 49.

A liability for a tort may be assigned so as to give the assignee a priority over an attaching creditor of the assignor. *Id.*

A judgment is a chose in action, and is assign-able, but the assignee takes it charged with all the equities which could be asserted against it in the hands of the assignor. *Burtis v. Cook*, 16 Id., 194.

While a non-negotiable note is assignable under the statute, it is subject in the hands of the assignee to any defense or set off which the maker had against any assignor thereof before notice of the assignment. *Sayer v. Wheeler*, 31 Id., 112.

All instruments are under our statute assignable, and the assignee may maintain an action in his own name. *Moorman & Greene v. Collier*, 32 Id., 138; *Frederick v. Callanan*, 40 Id., 311.

The rule of the common law that a guaranty is not assignable does not prevail in this state. Under our statute, this and every other kind of contract is assignable. *The First National Bank of Dubuque v. Carpenter*, Stibbs & Co., 41 Id., 518; see, also, *Merchants’ & Mechanics’ Bank of Chicago v. Hewitt*, 3 Id., 59.

The assignee of a promissory note secured by mortgage, taken after maturity, takes it exempt from any equities residing in a third party to which it might have been subject in the hands of the assignor, and of which the assignee had no notice. *Crosby v. Tanner et al.*, 40 Id., 136.

The indorsee of a promissory note who received it without notice of any equities against the payee, before maturity, and in consideration of his becoming surety for the payee upon another note, which he was subsequently compelled to pay, is a holder for value in the ordinary course of business, and is discharged of such equities. *Stotts v. Byers*, 17 Id., 305.

The indorser of a non-negotiable note is liable to a suit by the holder thereof without demand on the maker, and notice of non-payment. *Wilson v. Ralph et al.*, 3 Id., 450; *Long v. Smayer*, Id., 286; *Peddicord & Wyman v. Whittam*, 9 Id., 471.

\(^c\) An instrument wherein one promises to pay a certain sum or deliver certain property, without defalcation, is negotiable; and when transferred by indorsement before maturity, is not subject to defense or set off for want of consideration in the hands of the transferee. *The Council Bluffs Iron Works v. Cuppy*, 41 Iowa, 104.

A note payable in currency is not negotiable, under the law merchant; and is not under our statute unless it is manifest from its terms that such was the intent of the maker. *Rindskoff Bros. & Co. v. Barrett*, 11 Id., 172; *Huse v. Hamblin and others*, 37 Id., 501; *McCartney v. Smalley*, 11 Id., 85; *Peddicord & Wyman v. Whittam et al.*, 9 Id., 471.

The fact that such note was made payable at a banking house, in the absence of custom, is not sufficient to show such an intent. When such custom is relied on it must be averred and proved. *Id.*

The use of the words, “to be delivered to his
SEC. 2086. When by the terms of an instrument its assignment is prohibited, an assignment of it shall nevertheless be valid, but the maker may avail himself of any defense or counter claim against the assignee, which he may have against any assignor thereof before suit is commenced thereon.

SEC. 2087. An open account of sums of money due on contract may be assigned, and the assignee will have the right of action in his own name, but subject to the same defenses and counter claims as the instruments mentioned in the preceding section.

SEC. 2088. The assignor of any of the above instruments, not negotiable, shall be liable to the action of his assignee without notice.

GUARANTEE.

SEC. 2089. The blank indorsement of an instrument for the payment of money, property, or labor, by a person not a payee, indorsee, or assignee thereof, shall be deemed a guaranty of the performance of the contract.

SEC. 2090. To charge such guarantor, notice of non-payment by the principal must be given within a reasonable time; but the guarantor is chargeable without notice, if the holder show affirmatively that the guarantor has received no detriment from the want of notice.

SEC. 2091. A guarantor, as contemplated in the two preceding sections, is also liable to the action of an indorsee, assignee, or payee, if due diligence in the institution and prosecution of suit against the maker or his representative has been used.

order, "in a note payable in property does not manifest an intention on the part of the maker, to make it negotiable. Merchants & Mechanics' Bank of Chicago v. Hewitt, 3 Id., 93.

Where a lessee of real estate, who was entitled to compensation from the lessor for improvements made upon the leased premises, assigned his claim for such compensation to a third party who sued the lessor therefor, it was held, that the latter could set-off the rent due from the lessee at the time when the claim for improvements matured. Zugg v. Turner, 8 Id., 223.

A demand against a steamboat for supplies furnished is assignable; and an assignment of such demand carries with it to the assignee, the statutory lien upon the boat, etc. Strother v. The Steamboat Hamburg, 11 Iowa, 59.

An assignee of an open account may maintain an action thereon in his own name. Knudler v. Sharp, 36 Id., 232; Farrell v. Tyler, 5 Id., 355; Conyngham v. Smith, 16 Id., 471; Cottle v. Cole, 20 Id., 481; Rice v. Sowry, 23 Id., 470.

A condition in a policy of insurance to the effect that if the policy shall be assigned, either before or after loss, without the consent of the company, the assured shall not be entitled to recover for any loss occurring, will not preclude the assignee of the policy, after loss, from recovering. Mershon v. The National Ins. Co., 34 Id., 87.

To constitute an assignment no particular form is necessary. It is sufficient if the intent of the parties to effect an assignment be clearly established. It may be verbal or in writing. If in writing it may be in the form of an order, agreement, or other instrument, and if the intent and contract of the parties do not fully appear in the writing, it may be shown by evidence extra. Moore et al. v. Lowrey, 25 Id., 336.

An order drawn on the whole of a particular fund amounts to an equitable assignment thereof, and, after notice to the drawee, binds the fund in his hands in favor of the payee, as against an attaching creditor of the drawer. McWilliam v. Webb & Son, 32 Id., 577.

The maker of an open book account may avail himself of any defense or counter-claim against the assignee which he might have had against the assignor, before suit was commenced thereon in the name of the assignee. Reynolds v. Martin, 51 Id., 394.

The right of an assignee of a negotiable instrument to maintain an action against any or all of the assignors or indorsers thereof, is not limited by this section. Huse v. Hamblin, 29 Iowa, 501.

Indorsers of non-negotiable paper are liable to the holders thereof, without demand upon the maker and notice of non-payment. Id.

Where the guaranty is in express terms in writing for the payment of a county warrant, and not a blank indorsement, the liability of the guarantor is not conditional, but absolute. Griffin v. Seymore, 15 Iowa, 39, 33; Knight v. Dinsmore & Chambers, 12 Id., 35; Sabin & Moon v. Harris, 1d., 87.

Under the statute, a guarantor of a note, who
GRACE—PROTEST.

SEC. 2092. Grace shall be allowed upon negotiable bills or notes payable within this state, according to the principles of the law merchant; and notice of non-acceptance or non-payment, or both, of said instruments shall be required according to the rules and principles of the commercial law.

is not an original party thereto, is rendered liable on his contract of guaranty by notice of non-payment within a reasonable time. A demand upon the maker is not necessary to charge such guarantor. *Knight v. Dinsmore & Chambers,* 12 Id., 35.

What constitutes a reasonable time must be determined from the circumstances of each case. *Id.*

A guarantor of a promissory note who is not an original party thereto, and whose indorsement is not in blank, is liable on his guaranty, without demand of the maker and notice of non-payment, and in the absence of due diligence against the maker, unless it is shown affirmatively by the guarantor, by way of defense, that he has sustained damages from the want of such notice or diligence. *Sabin & Moon v. Harris,* Id., 87; *Mount Pleasant Bank v. McLelan,* 26 Id., 306.

Such a showing will constitute a defense pro tanto in such an action. *Sabin & Moon v. Harris,* 12 Id., 87.

A guarantor of a promissory note under the statute, for the accommodation of the holder, is liable to the same extent as an accommodation indorsor to a third person to whom the note has in good faith and for value been transferred, though at the time of taking the note, such person had knowledge of the fact that the indorsement or guaranty was without consideration. *Jones v. Berryhill,* 25 Id., 290.

The obligations of a guarantor of a promissory note are that he will pay the same if the maker fails to pay or cause the maker to pay the same at maturity, and the holder will use due diligence by suit to collect the same. *Voorhies v. Atlee et al./*, 29, Id., 49.

Due diligence, in the absence of special circumstances, would, upon failure of the maker to pay, require suit to be brought against the latter at the first regular term of court, in the defendant’s name, after maturity. It was accordingly held, that a failure to bring such action until after two terms had passed, showed such a want of diligence as that the guarantor was released. *Id.*

In order to hold a guarantor of a promissory note under the rules of the common law, he must, within a reasonable time, have been notified of demand upon, and non-payment by the maker. *Goodwin v. Buckman,* 11 Id., 308.

Such guarantor is not entitled to the same notice as an indorser. It was accordingly held, that he cannot urge, as a defense, that he was not notified in time to enable him to hold prior indorsers from or under whom he acquired the note. *Id.*

As to what is reasonable notice depends upon the facts of each case; and if it appears that a guarantor, as to his remedy against the maker, suffered no injury from delay in giving the notice, he will not be absolved from liability. *Id.*

An express guarantor of a promissory note will not be discharged from liability by mere failure on part of the holder to give him notice of non-payment, unless the delay in giving notice has been so long as to raise a presumption of waiver or payment, or unless he can show that he has suffered injury in consequence of the delay. *The Second N’th Bank of Rockford v. Gaylord,* 24 Id., 246; See also *Howard v. Clark,* 36 Id., 114, 116.

In an action against a guarantor, who was the payee or assignee of a negotiable note, neither demand nor notice of non-payment need be alleged or proved; nor a want of diligence in bringing suit; nor that the defendant has suffered no detriment by a failure in these respects. *Peddicord & Wyman v. Whitam,* 9 Id., 471.

A guarantor may by parol waive the use of due diligence on the part of the holder, in the enforcement of the obligation guaranteed, and a failure to use due diligence not excused by a delay on the part of the holder, as a failure to use due diligence on the part of the holder. *Sibley v. Van Horn,* 13 Id., 209.

Where a guarantor under the statute at the maturity of the note made the following indorsement thereon: *“I will extend my name on the note to March 27, 1861,”* it was held, that under his first guaranty he could not be charged without reasonable notice of demand and non-payment, unless it was shown affirmatively that he received no detriment for want of notice, and that his second indorsement did not increase his prior liability. *Packet v. Hawes,* 14 Id., 466.

Section 954 of the code of 1851, as to guarantors, was not changed or repealed by the provisions of “an act relating to evidence,” which took effect February 9, 1854. *Sibley v. Van Horn,* 13 Id., 209.

A “waiver of notice,” by an indorser will not be construed to extend beyond the import of the terms used, and hence will not excuse a want of due presentment of the note to the maker for payment. *Voorhies v. Atlee,* 29 Id., 49.

A guarantor of a note undertakes to pay the same upon condition that certain steps are taken while a surety contracts to pay the note, and consequently, any writing upon the note which would render a guarantor a surety is a material alteration, and will defeat recovery against the guarantor. *Robinson v. Reed et al.,* 46 Id., 219.
Title XIV.

AN ACT to establish uniformity throughout the state in regard to grace upon sight bills of exchange.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That all bills of exchange, drafts and orders payable within this state, except those drawn payable on demand, shall be entitled to grace.

Approved, March 11, 1876.

SEC. 2093. A demand at any time during the days of grace, will be sufficient for the purpose of charging the indorser.

SEC. 2094. The first day of the week, called Sunday; the first day of January; [thirtieth day of May;] the fourth day of July; the twenty-fifth day of December; and any day appointed or recommended by the governor of this state, or by the president of the United States, as a day of fasting or of thanksgiving, shall be regarded as holidays for all purposes relating to the presenting for payment or acceptance, and the protesting and giving notice of the dishonor of bills of exchange, bank checks, and promissory notes; and any bank or mercantile paper falling due on any of the days above named, shall be considered as falling due on the preceding day.

SEC. 2095. In case of a demand of payment of any promissory note, bill of exchange, or other commercial paper, by a notary public, and a refusal by the maker, drawer, or acceptor, as the case may be, the notary making said demand may inform the indorser or any party to be charged, if in the same town or township, by notice deposited in the nearest postoffice to the parties to be charged on the day of demand, and no other notice shall be necessary to charge said party.

* Under section 957 of the code of 1851, as modified by section 3 of chapter 108 of the laws of 1853, it was held, that the presentation of a bill or note, for payment, before the last day of grace was premature, the instrument not being due until then. Edgar v. Greer, 8 Iowa, 394.

The presentment of a bill of exchange by the cashier of a bank at whose counter it is payable, to the acting teller thereof, though after business hours, is sufficient. First Nl. Bk. of Marshalltown v. Owen, 23 Id., 185.

* Where the certificate of a notary public expressly stated that he notified the indorser of a promissory note by depositing a written and printed copy thereof in the mail, directed to the indorser at a certain place, it was held, that such certificate established a prima facie case against the indorser, and that the onus was upon him to show that the place named was not his postoffice address, and that the notice did not accomplish the result certified to. Wamsley v. Rivers, 34 Iowa, 463.

The indorser of a promissory note payable at a banking house in C, resided in the same place. On the 21st of November, 1859 (the date of the maturity of the note), it was protested for non-payment at said banking house by a notary residing at L, two miles distant. Instead of notifying the indorser personally, or by notice deposited in the postoffice at C, the notary returned to L, where he made out the notice, and deposited it in the postoffice at that place, when it would not be received by the indorser at C, by due course of mail, before the third day after protest; the notice was held insufficient to charge the indorser. Fannestock v. Smith, 14 Id., 561.

The drawer of a bill resided five miles from R, and six miles from I. The cashier of the bank where the bill was payable, directed by mail, notice of dishonor to him at the former place, which had been his nearest postoffice address, but it afterward appeared that at this time the postoffice there had been discontinued, and its business transferred to I, the nearest postoffice, where letters were received and distributed that had been directed to R; Held, that the notice was sufficient to charge the drawer. First Nl. Bk. of Marshalltown v. Owen, 23 Id., 185.
SEC. 2096. The rate of damages to be allowed and paid upon the non-acceptance or non-payment of bills of exchange, drawn or indorsed in this state, when damage is recoverable, shall be as follows: If the bill be drawn upon a person at a place out of the United States, or in California, Oregon, Nevada, or any of the Territories, five per cent upon the principal specified in the bill, with interest on the same from the time of the protest; if drawn upon a person at any other place in the United States other than in this state, three per cent with interest.

CONTRACT—PAYABLE IN PROPERTY.

SEC. 2097. No contract for labor, or for the payment or delivery of property other than money, in which the time of performance is not fixed, can be converted into a money demand, until a demand of performance has been made and the maker refuses, or a reasonable time is allowed for performance. 9

SEC. 2098. When a contract for labor, or for the payment or delivery of property other than money, does not fix a place of payment, the maker may tender the labor or property at the place where the payee resided at the time of making the contract, or at the residence of the payee at the performance of the contract, or where the assignee of the contract resides when it becomes due.

SEC. 2099. But if the property in such case be too ponderous to be conveniently transported, or if the payee had no known place of residence within the state at the making of the contract, or if the assignee of a written contract has no known place of residence within the state at the time of performance, the maker may tender the property at the place where he resided at the time of making the contract. 8

SEC. 2100. When the contract is contained in a written instrument which is assigned before due, and the maker has notice thereof, he shall make the tender at the residence of the holder if he resides in the state, and no farther from the maker than did the payee at the making thereof.

SEC. 2101. A tender of the property as above provided, discharges the maker from the contract, and the property becomes vested in the payee or his assignee, and he may maintain an action thereto as in other cases.

SEC. 2102. But if the property tendered be perishable, or require feeding or other care, and no person be found to receive it when tendered, the person making the tender shall preserve, feed, or otherwise take care of the same, and he has a lien on the property for his reasonable expenses and trouble in so doing.

9 In contracts for the payment of labor or property, in which no time is fixed for performance, the claim will not become a money demand, until performance has been demanded and the maker has refused, or a reasonable time has elapsed without performance. *Hambel v. Tower,* 14 Iowa, 530. When the time and place of performance is fixed in the contract, a tender by the debtor, by setting apart, at the time and place, the property specified, the title to the property passes to the creditor and the debt is discharged, though he is not present to receive it, or if present refuses to do so. *Id.*

A tender of the property must be kept good, and a failure by the debtor to deliver it when subsequently demanded by the creditor, places the *onus of showing why it was not delivered, upon the debtor. *Id.*

* Where the maker of a note, payable in personal property at the option of the maker, indicates to the payee his election to deliver the property according to the tenor of the note, and the payee refuses to receive the property, the maker of the note is so far relieved from the duty of tendering the property, or setting it apart for the payee, that the obligation cannot be converted into a money demand, nor its payment as such enforced, without a further demand, for the property upon the maker. *Williams v. Triplett,* 3 Iowa, 598.
TENDER. [TITLE XIV.]

CHAPTER 4.
OF TENDER.

SEC. 2103. When the holder of an instrument for the payment of money is absent from the state when it becomes due, and when the indorsee or assignee of such an instrument has not notified the maker of such indorsement or assignment, the maker may tender payment at the last residence or place of business of the payee before the instrument became due, and if there be no person authorized to receive payment and give the proper credit therefor, the maker may deposit the amount due with the clerk of the district court in the county where the payee resided at the time it became due, paying the clerk one per cent on the amount deposited, and the maker shall be liable for no interest from that time.¹

¹By this section the clerk is required to receive money deposited by a debtor, where the holder of the instrument is absent from the state. Per Wright, J., in Morgan v. Long, 29 Iowa, 494.

An offer to pay a note in bank notes is not a legal tender. Nor will a mere offer to pay, entitle the debtor to receive the note. Jones v. Mullinix, 25 Iowa, 198.

A tender by the maker of a promissory note to the payee, will not discharge the former from interest accruing after such tender, unless it be shown that he was always ready and willing to pay. Id.

The tender will not be effectual unless the money is paid into court ready to be paid to the party entitled to receive it. An offer to pay and a refusal to receive are not sufficient; but to make the tender good the money must be paid into court immediately upon filing the plea. Freeman v. Fleming, 5 Id., 460; Mohn v. Stoner, 14 Id., 116; Humble v. Tower, 14 Id., 590; Warrington v. Pollard, 24 Id., 281; Johnson v. Griggs, 4 G. Greene, 97; Eastman v. The District Township, 21 Id., 590; Hayward v. Munger, 14 Id., 517; Hayden v. Adams, 17 Id., 158; Sugart v. Pattee, 37 Id., 422; Phelps v. Hatton, 30 Id., 290; Long v. Howard, 35 Id., 148.

A tender is an admission that the amount tendered is due, and the plaintiff is entitled to recover at least that sum. Fisher v. Moore, 19 Id., 84; Sheriff v. Hunt, 37 Id., 174; Johnson v. Griggs, 4 G. Greene 97; Pink & Co., v. Coe, Id., 555; Brayton v. Delaware Co., 16 Id., 44; Fisher v. Moore, 19 Id., 84; Phelps v. Kathron, 30 Id., 231; Gray v. Graham, 34 Id., 425; Wright v. Howell, 35 Id., 288; Babcock v. Harris, 37 Id., 409.

A tender, made after suit brought must, to be available, include the costs already accrued in the case. Barnes v. Greene, 30 Id., 114; Freeman v. Fleming, 5 Id., 460; Warrington v. Pollard, 24 Id., 281.

If a party tender less than is due he does so at his peril, though he may honestly believe the amount tendered to be all that is due. Helprey v. The C. & R. I. R. Co., 29 Id., 480.

That the maker of a note had money in bank where the note was payable, but which was not set apart by him for the purpose of paying the note will not support the plea of tender. Myers v. Byington, 34 Id., 205.

A tender to a trustee who holds the notes of the debtor for collection, and is proceeding to sell the property of the debtor conveyed to him in trust to secure the payment of the debt, is a tender to the agent of the beneficiary and binds him. Hayward v. Munger, 14 Id., 516.

In an action in equity where a willingness to pay whatever shall be found due is averred, an actual tender is not necessary. Hayward v. Munger, 14 Id., 516; Binford v. Boardman et al., 44 Id., 53.

In an action at law upon a promissory note made for the whole or part of the purchase price of land, which the payee covenants to convey upon its payment, the plaintiff cannot recover without showing performance on his part, either by tender of a deed or an offer to convey. Zebley v. Sears, 38 Id., 507; School District v. Rogers, 8 Id., 316; Berryhill v. Byington, 10 Id., 223.
Sec. 2105. An offer in writing to pay a particular sum of money, or to deliver a written instrument, or specific personal property, if not accepted, is equivalent to the actual tender of the money, instrument, or property, subject, however, to the condition contained in the preceding section; but if the party to whom the tender is made, desire an inspection of the instrument or property tendered, other than money, before making his determination, it shall be given him on request.

Sec. 2106. The person making a tender may demand a receipt in writing, duly signed, for the money or article tendered, as a condition precedent to the delivery thereof.

Sec. 2107. The person to whom a tender is made, must, at the time, make any objection which he may have to the money, instrument, or property tendered, or he will be deemed to have waived it.

CHAPTER 5.
OF SURETIES.

Section 2108. When any person bound as surety for another, for the payment of money or the performance of any other contract in writing, apprehends that his principal is about to become insolvent, or to remove permanently from the state without discharging the contract, if a right of action has accrued on the contract, he may, by writing, require the creditor to sue upon the same, or to permit the surety to commence suit in such creditor’s name and at the surety’s cost.

Sec. 2109. If the creditor refuse to bring suit, or neglect so to do for ten days after the request, and does not permit the surety so to do, and furnish him with a true copy of the contract or other writing therefor, and enable him to have the use of the original when requisite in such suit, the surety shall be discharged.

Under the statute an offer to pay, made in writing, is equivalent to a tender, and where the plaintiff knows the residence and postoffice address of the defendant he can make a legal and proper tender to him, although he resides out of the State. Crawford v. Paine, 19 Iowa, 172, 173.

A tender to pay a particular sum without producing the money, under this section, must be in writing. Casady v. Boster, 11 Id., 242.

“The failure to make a good tender, while it may justly be considered as sufficient to induce a court of equity to withhold the exercise of its extraordinary powers of injunction, yet the right to a specific performance, is one so much governed by the sound discretion of the court, as that a mere failure to make a good legal tender, would not necessarily defeat a claim for such specific performance.” Per Cole, J., in Crawford v. Paine, 19 Id., 173, 179.

Sec. 2110. May require creditor to sue. R. § 1819.

Refusal of. R. § 1820.

* Under the statute an offer to pay, made in writing, is equivalent to a tender, and where the plaintiff knows the residence and postoffice address of the defendant he can make a legal and proper tender to him, although he resides out of the State. Crawford v. Paine, 19 Iowa, 172, 173.

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* Where the creditor, at the time a tender is made, makes no objection to the amount tendered, it will be held sufficient to discharge the debtor from costs and interest, even if upon the trial it is shown to be less than the amount actually due. Hayward v. Munger, 14 Iowa, 516; Guengerich v. Smith, 36 Id., 587; Sheriff v. Hull, 37 Id., 174.

But such tender of less than is due does not preclude the plaintiff from recovering whatever sum may be found to be due him. Guengerich v. Smith, Id., 587; Sheriff v. Hull, 37 Id., 174.

The failure to object to the amount of money tendered, at the time tender is made, will not preclude the party from denying its sufficiency on the trial. The phrase, “objection which he may have to the money * * * tendered has reference to the character of the money.” The Chicago & N. W. R'y Co. v. The N. W. Union Packet Co., 38 Id., 377.

* A surety seeking to be discharged from liability on a promissory note, in the manner provided in the statute, must comply fully with its provisions. Hill v. Sherman, 15 Iowa, 365; Thorburn v. Madren, 38 Id., 386.

The payee or holder of a note may, when he
PRIVATE SEALS.

[Title XIV.]

Surety may sue.
R. § 1821.

No application to official bonds.
R. § 1822.

Sec. 2110. When the surety commences such suit, he shall file his undertaking to pay such costs as may be adjudged against the creditor, and the suit shall be brought against all the obligors, but those joining in the request to the creditor shall make no defense to the action, but may be heard on the assessment of the damages.

Sec. 2111. The provisions of this chapter extend to the executor of a deceased surety and holder of the contract, but they do not extend to the official bonds of public officers, executors, or guardians.

CHAPTER 6.

OF PRIVATE SEALS.

Section 2112. The use of private seals in written contracts, except the seals of corporations, is abolished; and the addition of a private seal to an instrument in writing, shall not affect its character in any respect.7

receives the notice prescribed in the statute, from the surety, elect to either sue on the note herself, or permit the surety to do so in his name. Id.

Where the surety notifies the creditor to sue or permit the surety to do so in the creditor's name upon the contract, nothing more is required of the surety, and the creditor is left to act in response to such notice; and if he fails to bring the suit within ten days thereafter, or notify the surety of his permission to do so, the latter will be discharged. First Nat'l Bank of Newton v. Smith, 25 Id., 210.

It is not necessary in such case for the surety, in order to be entitled to be discharged by the laches of the creditor, to show that he did, in fact, apprehend that the principal was about to become insolvent or remove from the state. The fact of such apprehensions cannot be put in issue. Id.

Neither will the fact, where the plaintiff is a bank, that the surety and stockholder therein, affect his right to be discharged upon the failure of the bank to comply with the notice from the surety. Id.

It may be shown by evidence, aliusnde, that one who is nominally a joint maker of a promissory note is in fact but a surety. And a surety of this character is entitled to all the benefits of sections 1819 and 1820 of the revision. (Sections 2108 and 2109 of the code.) Piper v. Neocomer et al., 25 Id., 221.

Where a person upon leaving the state placed notes, payable to him, in the hands of his son for collection, it was held, that this constituted the latter his agent respecting all matters properly connected with the purpose of the agency; that notice to such agent, by a surety on one of the notes, to proceed against the maker, was equivalent to notice to the principal, and that a statement by such agent to the surety that the debt was paid, and that he need give himself no further trouble respecting it, estopped the principal from afterwards proceeding on the note against the surety. Thornburgh v. Madren et al., 33 Id., 380.

A notice by a surety to the creditor to bring suit upon the obligation, should demand that suit be instituted against all the parties to the instrument, surety as well as principal, and not simply against the principal; otherwise a failure of the creditor to sue will not discharge the surety. Harriman v. Egbert et al., 36 Id., 270; Hill v. Sherman, 15 Id., 365.

A request by the attorney of a guarantor that a copy of the obligation be sent to him with the authority to sue both principal and guarantor, is not such a compliance with the requirements of section 2108 of the code as will discharge the guarantor if the creditor does not bring the suit within ten days thereafter. There should have been a request for the creditor to bring suit or permit the surety to do so. The Davis S. M. Co. v. McGinnis et al., 45 Id., 538.

The notice required to be given by the surety to the holder of a promissory note to proceed by suit on the note or permit the surety to do so, must be given in writing. Stevens v. Campbell, 6 Id., 438.

7 The common law distinction between sealed and unsealed instruments, is abolished by our statute, and want or failure of consideration in whole or in part may be shown in an action upon any instrument made after the statute took effect. Williams v. Haines, 27 Iowa, 251.
Sec. 2113. All contracts in writing, signed by the party to be bound, or his authorized agent or attorney, shall import a consideration.

Sec. 2114. The want or failure, in whole or in part, of the consideration of a written contract, may be shown as a defense total or partial, as the case may be, except to negotiable paper transferred in good faith and for a valuable consideration before maturity.

CHAPTER 7.

OF ASSIGNMENTS FOR CREDITORS.

Section 2115. No general assignment of property by an insolvent, or in contemplation of insolvency, for the benefit of creditors shall be valid, unless it be made for the benefit of all his creditors in proportion to the amount of their respective claims.

1 Under the statute, all contracts in writing signed by the party to be bound, import a consideration the same as sealed instruments at common law; and this rule applies to an indorsement of a promissory note by a guarantor. Jones v. Berryhill, 25 Iowa, 299; Henderson v. Booth, 11 Id., 212; Sabin v. Harris, 12 Id., 87.

A deed to real property imports a consideration. Per Miller, J., arguendo, in Wolverton v. Collins, 34 Id., 238.

It is not necessary, in an action on a written contract of guaranty, to allege in the petition a sufficient consideration. Every contract in writing imports a consideration. Henderson v. Booth, 11 Id., 212; Linder v. Lake, 6 Id., 164; Towsley v. Olds, I'd., 526; Blake v. Blake, 7 Id., 46.

Fraud may vitiate an assignment made for the benefit of creditors, though the assignor was not a party to, and had no knowledge of, the fraud. Ruble v. McDonald, 18 Id., 493.

2 A creditor under a general assignment, who has special security, may be required by the other creditors to resort to this, and can only claim a dividend upon the amount remaining unpaid, after exhausting his special security. Wurtz, Austin & McVey v. Hart, 13 Iowa, 515.

The execution of a mortgage to one or more creditors is not rendered void by the fact that the mortgagee made the same in contemplation of insolvency, and immediately thereafter executed a general assignment; hence a mortgage upon lands in this state, is not rendered invalid by the execution, on the same day, five minutes intervening between the filing of such deeds were invalid, and could not operate even as assignments in favor of all creditors pro rata. Loving v. Pauro et al., 10 Id., 282.

So where a debtor, contemplating insolvency, on his own motion, executes to certain creditors, at the same time, without consultation with them, several mortgages and deeds of trust, of all his property not exempt from execution, such instrument covering the same property, and reciting that it is subject to the prior conveyance—and causes the same to be filed of record on the same day, five minutes intervening between the filing of such, the transaction was held, to be in legal effect, a general assignment and not being made for all the creditors alike, without preferences, was invalid. Burrows v. Lehnoff, 8 Id., 96.

Where a debtor at the time of making a gen-
ASSIGNMENTS FOR CREDITORS. [TITLE XIV.

SEC. 2116. In the case of an assignment of property for the benefit of all the creditors of the assignor, the assent of the creditors shall be presumed.  

SEC. 2117. The debtor shall annex to such assignment an inventory, under oath, of his estate, real and personal, according to the best of his knowledge, and also a list of his creditors and the amount of their respective demands; but such inventory shall not be conclusive as to the amount of the debtor's estate; and such assignment shall vest in the assignee the title to any other property belonging to the debtor at the time of making the assignment. Every assignment shall be duly acknowledged in the same manner as conveyances of real estate, and recorded in the county where the person making the same resides, or where the business in respect of which the same is made has been carried on.  

SEC. 2118. The assignee shall also forthwith file with the clerk of the district or circuit court of the county where such assignment shall be recorded, a true and full inventory and valuation of said estate, under oath, so far as the same has come to his knowledge, and shall then and there, enter into bonds to said clerk, for the use of the creditors, in double the amount of the inventory and valuation, with one or more sufficient sureties, to be approved by said clerk, for the faithful performance of said trust, and the assignee may thereupon proceed to perform any duty necessary to carry into effect the intention of said assignment.  

SEC. 2119. The assignee shall forthwith give notice of such assignment by publication in some newspaper in the county, if any, and if none, then in the nearest county thereto, which publication shall be continued at least six weeks; and shall also forthwith send a notice by mail to each creditor of whom he shall be informed, directed to their usual place of residence, and notify the creditors to present their claims, under oath, to him within three months thereafter.  

SEC. 2120. At the expiration of three months from the time of first publishing notice, the assignee shall report and file with the clerk of the court, a true and full list, under oath, of all such creditors of the assignor as shall have claimed to be such, with a statement of their claims, and also an affidavit of publication of notice, and a list of the creditors, with their places of residence, to whom notice has been sent by mail, and the date of mailing, duly verified.  

If such debtor is unable to pay his debts according to the usage of trade, or unable to proceed in business, without some general arrangement with his creditors, or some indulgence by way of extension of the time of payment, he is insolvent in contemplation of law.  

The fact that some of the agents or servants of the assignee, after the making of the assignment, sold some of the assigned property on credit, will not vitiate the assignment.  

A general assignment made for the benefit of creditors, will not be rendered invalid for a failure to make an inventory of the assets and liabilities of the assignor. Wooster v. Templin & Co. v. Stanfield et al., 11 Iowa, 128; Price v. Parker, Id., 144.  

An imperfect or defective inventory of property, conveyed by an assignment for the benefit of creditors, cannot be treated as an absolute nullity. Drain v. Michel, 8 Id., 438.  

The assent of creditors to a general and unconditional assignment of the property of the debtor is presumed. Price v. Parker, 11 Id., 144.  

A creditor who fails to file his claim with the assignee within three months after the first publication of the notice of assignment, is not entitled to share pro rata in the dividends of the estate. In the Matter of the Assignment of Holt, 45 Iowa, 301.
SEC. 2121. Any person interested may appear within three months after filing such report, and file with said clerk any exceptions to the claim or demand of any creditor; and the clerk shall forthwith cause notice thereof to be given to the creditor, which shall be served as in case of an original notice, returnable at the next term; and the said court shall at such term, proceed to hear the proofs and allegations of the parties in the premises, and shall render such judgment thereon as shall be just, and may allow a trial by jury thereon.  

SEC. 2122. If no exception be made to the claim of any creditor, or if the same have been adjudicated, the court shall order the assignee to make, from time to time, fair and equal dividends among the creditors of the assets in his hands, in proportion to their claims, and as soon as may be, to render a final account of said trust to said court, who may allow such commissions to said assignee in the final settlement as may be considered just and right.

(CHAPTER 14, LAWS OF 1876.)

ASSIGNMENT FOR THE BENEFIT OF CREDITORS.

An Act to amend chapter 7, of title XIV of the code in relation to assignments for the benefit of creditors.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That hereafter in all assignments of property for the benefit of creditors, whether under chapter 7, of title 14, of the code, or at common law, assessments of taxes levied under the laws of this state, including municipal corporations, shall be entitled to priority or preference and be first paid in full.

(Took effect by publication in newspapers, February 27, 1876.)

SEC. 2123. The assignee shall at all times be subject to the order and supervision of the court or judge, and the said court or judge may, by citation and attachment, compel the assignee, from time to time, to file reports of his proceedings, and of the situation and condition of the trust, and to proceed in the faithful execution of the duties required by this chapter.

SEC. 2124. No assignment shall be declared fraudulent or void, for want of any list or inventory as provided in this chapter. The court or judge may, upon application of the assignee or any creditor, compel the appearance in person of the debtor before such court or judge forthwith, or at the next term, to answer under oath such matters as may then and there be inquired of him, and such debtor may then and there be fully examined under oath as to the amount and situation of his estate, and the names of the creditors and amounts due to each, with their places of residence; and may compel the delivery to the assignee of any property or estate embraced in the assignment.

4 This section provides a method for excepting to the genuineness or correctness of a claim or demand, but does not afford any plain, speedy and adequate remedy, whereby creditors holding
SEC. 2125. The assignee shall, from time to time, file with the clerk of the court, an inventory and valuation of any additional property which may come into his hands under said assignment after the filing of the first inventory, and the clerk may thereupon require him to give additional security.

SEC. 2126. Any creditor may claim debts to become due as well as debts due, but on debts not due a reasonable abatement shall be made when the same are not drawing interest, and all creditors who shall not exhibit their claim within the term of three months from the publication of notice aforesaid, shall not participate in the dividends until after the payment in full of all claims presented within said term and allowed by the court.

SEC. 2127. Any assignee as aforesaid, shall have as full power and authority to dispose of all estate, real and personal, assigned, as the debtor had at the time of the assignment, and to sue for and recover in the name of such assignee everything belonging or appertaining to said estate, and generally do whatsoever the debtor might have done in the premises; but no sale of real estate belonging to said trust shall be made without notice, published as in the case of sales of real estate on execution, unless the court shall order and direct otherwise.

SEC. 2128. In case any assignee shall die before the closing of his trust, or in case any assignee shall fail or neglect for the period of twenty days after the making of any assignment, to file an inventory and valuation, and give bonds as required by this chapter, the district or circuit court, or any judge thereof, of the county where such assignment may be recorded, on the application of any person interested, shall appoint some person to execute the trust embraced in such assignment; and such person, on giving bond with sureties as required above of the assignee, shall possess all the powers conferred upon such assignee, and shall be subject to all the duties hereby imposed, as fully as though named in the assignment; and in case any security shall be discovered to be insufficient, or on complaint before the court or judge, it should be made appear that any assignee is guilty of wasting or misapplying the trust estate, said court or judge may direct and require additional security, and may remove such assignee and may appoint others instead; and such person so appointed, on giving bond, shall have full power to execute such duties and to demand and sue for all estate in the hands of the person removed, and to demand and recover the amount and value of all moneys and property or estate so wasted and misapplied which he may neglect or refuse to make satisfaction for, from such person and his sureties.

* By entering into possession of the property assigned, the assignee accepts the trust; after which time he may bring an action of replevin for the property, although no inventory or bond has yet been filed. Price v. Parker, 11 Iowa, 144.

The assignee in a general assignment for the benefit of creditors, takes the assigned property subject to all the equities existing against it in favor of third parties. He merely stands in the shoes, and succeeds only to the rights of his assignor. Roberts v. Austin, Corbin & Co., 26 Id., 315.
CHAPTER 8.

RELATING TO MECHANICS' LIENS.

Chapter 8 of Code, of mechanics' liens, repealed and substituted by the following:

(Chapter 100, Laws of 1876.)

AN ACT repealing chapter 8, of title XIV of the Code and providing for mechanics' liens.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, Chapter eight of title XIV of the code, entitled, "of mechanics' liens," is hereby repealed; provided, that this repeal shall not affect any contract already made, executed or executory, or impair any right whatever, arising under the law hereby repealed.

SECTION 2. No person shall be entitled to a mechanics' lien, who, at the time of executing or making the contract for furnishing material or performing labor, as hereinafter provided; or during the progress of the work, erection, building or other improvement, shall take any collateral security on such contract. But after the completion of such work, and when the contractor or other person shall have become entitled to claim, or have a lien, the taking collateral or other security shall not affect the right to such mechanics' lien, unless such new security shall be by express agreement given and received in lieu of the mechanics' lien.

SECTION 3. Every mechanic, or other person who shall do any labor upon, or furnish any materials, machinery, or fixtures for, any building, erection or other improvement, upon land, including those engaged in the construction or repair of any work of internal improvement, by virtue of any contract with the owner, his agent, trustee, contractor, or sub-contractor, upon complying with the provisions of this chapter, shall have for his labor done, or materials, machinery or fixtures furnished, a lien upon such building, erection or improvement, and upon the land belonging to such owner on which the same is situated, to secure the payment of such labor done, or materials, machinery, or fixtures furnished.

* * *

The taking of a promissory note for the amount due for work done or materials furnished, in the erection of a house, will not divest the right of a party to a mechanics lien, and the note may be properly taken as the amount due, and the time of payment under the contract. Logan & Cook v. Attix, 7 Iowa, 77; Bonsall v. Taylor, 5 Id., 546.

A mere promise by a subsequent purchaser of property subject to a mechanics lien, in consideration of forbearance, to pay the claim secured by the lien is not collateral security within the meaning of Section 1009 of the Code of 1851. Mervin v. Sherman, 9 Id., 331.

The law contemplates a contract or agreement more specific than the mere purchase of the materials in the ordinary course of trade to entitle a party to a mechanic's lien. It is not sufficient to show that he furnished the materials, without proof to establish the further fact that they were furnished especially to be used in or about a building. Cotes & Davies v. Shorey, 8 Iowa, 416; Jones v. Swan, 21 Id., 181; Stockwell v. Carpenter, 27 Id., 119; Miller v. Hollingsworth, 33 Id., 224.

It is not necessary that the contract be in
LIENS.

[Title XIV.

Mechanics’ Liens.

Extent of Lien.

Sec. 2131 (4). The entire land upon which any such building, erection, or other improvement is situated, including that portion of the same not covered therewith, shall be subject to all liens created by this chapter, to the extent of all the right, title and interest owned therein by the owner thereof for whose immediate use or benefit such labor was done or things furnished, and when the interest owned in said land by such owner of such building, erection or other improvement is only a leasehold interest, the forfeiture of such lease for the non-payment of rent, or for non-compliance with any of the other stipulations therein, shall not forfeit or impair such liens so far as concerns such buildings, erections and improvements, but the same may be sold to satisfy said lien, and be moved within thirty days after the sale thereof by the purchaser. 1

Sec. 2132 (5). And when such material shall have been furnished or labor performed, in the construction, repair, or equipment of any railroad, canal, viaduct, or other similar improvement, the lien therefor shall extend and attach to the erection, excavations, embankments, bridges, road-bed, and all land upon which the same may be situated writing, nor need it be proved by direct and positive testimony, but the jury should be satisfied that such an agreement existed, and that the materials were furnished in pursuance thereof. Id.

It is not necessary that every item furnished should be contemplated and specified at the time of making the contract; and it makes no difference that the items are charged from time to time in the books of the mechanic or builder in the same manner as he charges ordinary customers; neither is it necessary that it should be expressly agreed that he is to have a lien for his materials or work. Jones v. Swan, 21 Id., 181; Stockwell v. Carpenter, 27 Id., 119.

A mechanic is entitled to a lien for labor performed on a house standing on the land of the wife, when such labor was performed under a contract with the husband as agent of the wife, for her use and benefit, with her knowledge and consent, and for which they promised to pay. Riddle v. Wilson, 23 Id., 464; Burdick v. Moon et ux., 24 Id., 418.

The agency of the husband to make a contract for lumber on the part of the wife will not be presumed from the marital relation alone; nor from the fact that the lumber was used by the husband in the erection of a house upon land belonging to the wife. Miller v. Hollingsworth, 31 Id., 294; Price v. Hornby, 46 Id., 696. But where the husband purchases lumber with which to make improvements on the land of his wife, and, it is with her acquiescence, so used in the enhancement of her separate property, with full knowledge on her part that it is paid for, and of all the facts, the seller will be entitled to an equitable lien on the property, for the value of the materials furnished. Miller v. Hollingsworth, 36 Id., 163.

A day laborer upon a railroad is entitled to a lien, under the statute, for his wages. Morgan v. Carroll, 33 Id., 92.

The lien may be enforced against a party having possession under a contract or bond for deed. And the subsequent procurement of the full legal title by the holder of the contract or bond will not prejudice the lien. Monroe v. West, 12 Id., 119; Stockwell v. Carpenter, 27 Id., 119.

A mechanic’s lien attaches to the building or improvement erected with the materials furnished, but does not follow the material into the hands of a vendee of the purchaser and attach to a building he may use them to erect. Heaton & Todd v. Horr et al., 42 Id., 187.

Before the enactment of chapter 100 of the acts of 1876, the only manner of establishing the priority of a mechanic’s lien on a building, over a prior encumbrance on the land was by the sale and removal of the building; and where the nature of the improvement was such that it could not be removed, the lien of the mechanic must have been postponed to the lien on the land. Conrad et al. v. Starr et al., 50 Id., 470.

A mechanic’s lien cannot be established against a building owned by a county and used for county purposes. Lewis v. Chickasaw Co., 50 Id., 234.

The mechanic’s lien law is framed with reference only to property which can be sold on execution, and bridges constructed by a county are not, therefore, subject to such a lien. Nor can the court, in an action to enforce a lien upon such property, render a decree for the amount found due, without ordering a sale of the property. Loring & Co. v. Small et al., 50 Id., 271.

A mechanic’s lien cannot be established against a public school house. And the fact that lumber which had been attached was released by the officer making the attachment and afterwards used in the construction of a school house, with knowledge of the attachment by the officers of the district, was held not to render the district liable therefor, or to give the attaching creditor a lien thereon. Charnock v. The Dist. Tp. of Coffex et al., 51 Iowa, 70.

1 See Stockwell v. Carpenter, 27 Iowa, 119; Monroe v. West, 12 Id., 119. Cited in note (6), ante.
including the rolling stock thereto appertaining and belonging; all of which, except the easement or right of way, shall constitute the building, erection or improvement provided and mentioned in this statute.  

SEC. 2133 (6). Every person, whether contractor or sub-contractor, who wishes to avail himself of the provisions of this statute, shall file with the clerk of the district court of the county in which the building, erection or other improvement to be charged with the lien is situated, a just and true statement or account of the demand due him after allowing all credits, setting forth the time when such material was furnished or labor performed, and when completed, and containing a correct description of the property to be charged with the lien, and verified by affidavit. Such verified statement or account must be filed by a principal contractor, within ninety days, and by a sub-contractor within thirty days from the date on which the last of the material shall have been furnished, or the last of the labor was performed. But a failure or omission to file the same within the periods last aforesaid, shall not defeat the lien, except against purchasers or encumbrancers in good faith without notice, whose rights accrued after the thirty or ninety days, as the case may be, and before any claim for the lien was filed: Provided, That where a lien is claimed upon a railway, the sub-contractor shall have sixty days from the last day of the month in which such labor was done or material furnished, within which to file his claim therefor.  

1 In Bear v. The B. & C. R. R. Co., filed at the June term, 1878, the Supreme Court ruled that the mechanic's lien does not extend to the whole line of the railroad, and that the improvements are not of such a character as that they can be sold under the lien and be removed by the purchaser. They are part of the road. 13, West. Jur., 531. See 48 Iowa, 619.  

It was also held that the lien of a mechanic for repairs upon a completed railway, is not paramount to the lien of a mortgage executed after the commencement and before the completion of the road. Id. Nor where the improvements constitute an integral part of the road. Id.  

k Under the Revision it was held that a mechanic's lien for labor performed or materials furnished, held good as against intervening encumbrancers for the period of ninety days from the date of the last item, without filing a statement or claim as the statute directed. After that time the filing was necessary in order to preserve the priority of the lien. Evans v. Tripp, 35 Iowa, 371; Noel v. Temple, 12 Id., 276; Jones v. Sowan & Co., 21 Id., 181.  

Where a mechanic's lien, which is junior to a mortgage on the premises, is filed before the expiration of the ninety days, it will not be prejudiced by the commencement of a suit to foreclose the mortgage prior to such filing. Nor will such lien-holder be affected by such foreclosure proceedings to which he is not made a party. Jones v. Hartsock et al., 42 Id., 147.  

So also it was held that public bridges of a county cannot be made subject to a mechanic's lien under our statutes. Loring & Co. v. Small et al., and Dunbar v. same. Id., 60.  

[This same doctrine would seem to apply to all public buildings of state, counties, cities, and school districts.]  

It was held under Chapter 49 of the laws of 1874, that the requirement of that statute that the written settlement with the sub-contractor should be given to the contractor by the laborer claiming the lien, was sufficiently complied with by filing the settlement with the clerk within the thirty days allowed for filing the lien. Bundy v. The K. & D. M. R. Co., 49 Iowa, 207.  

Where the party entitled to a mechanic's lien fails to file the same until after the lapse of ninety days, during which time the property has passed to an innocent purchaser, the mechanic is not entitled to enforce his lien against such purchaser, and the rule is not varied by the fact that the vendee took the property under a bond for a deed, and made no actual payment, but simply executed his note for the purchase price. Weston & Co. v. Dunlap et al., 50 Iowa, 183.  

The contract required to authorize a mechanic's lien need not be express or in writing, but may be oral or implied. Neilson et al v. The Iowa Eastern R. Co., 51 Iowa, 184.  

The fact that such contract was in writing would not exclude evidence to show the purpose for which the materials mentioned in the contract were used. Id.  

The statement filed with the clerk is the limit of plaintiff's recovery only with respect to purchasers and encumbrancers. Id.  

A mechanic's lien upon a railroad will not embrace the rolling stock thereon. Such stock constitutes no part of the real estate. Id.  

The fact that a part only of the material furnished is used in a building or improvement
SEC. 2134 (7). To preserve his lien against the owner and to prevent payments by the latter to the principal contractor or to intermediate sub-contractors, but for no other purpose, the sub-contractor must, within the thirty days as provided in section six (6) serve upon such owner, his agent or trustee, a written notice of the filing of said claim, which notices may be served by any sheriff or constable, or other person; and if the party to be served, his agent or trustee, is out of the county wherein the property is situated a return of that fact by the officers shall constitute sufficient service from and after it is filed with the clerk. But the lien of the sub-contractor may at any time be vacated and discharged by the owner, contractor, or intermediate sub-contractor, filed [filing] with the clerk of the said district court a bond in twice the amount of the sum for which the mechanic's lien is claimed and filed with two or more sureties to be approved by the clerk, conditioned for the payment of any sum for which the mechanic may obtain judgment upon the demand of which such statement or account has been filed. But if no claim for a lien is filed within the periods hereinbefore provided and the notice thereof is not served, or if such thing being done and the bond as above provided is filed, then the owner or contractor may thereafter proceed, make payments and adjust their claims, without regard to the lien of the sub-contractor, and nothing in this act contained shall be construed to require the owner to pay a greater amount or in any other manner or at earlier dates than those provided in his contract. But the liens created by this act are for the full enforcement thereof for the use and benefit of the holders of said liens.

SEC. 2135 (8). A subcontractor may at any time after the expiration of said thirty days, file his claim for a mechanic's lien, with the clerk of the district court, as hereinbefore provided, and give written notice thereof to the owner, his agent or trustee, as provided in section seven (7) and from and after the service of such notice his lien shall have the same force and effect, and be prosecuted or vacated by bond, will not prevent the lien from attaching for the whole amount furnished. Id.

A lien for materials furnished for the construction of a railroad embraces only the completed portion of the road, but the fact that the road, as projected when the materials were furnished, was not fully completed will not defeat the lien. Id.

Before the statement of his lien by a subcontractor can be given to the owner to establish his lien, either the contractor or his duly authorized agent must have refused to sign a statement of his claim. Mears & Hayes v. Stubbe & Co., 45 Iowa, 675. [This case was decided under the provisions of the Code of 1873.]

A written notice of the filing of the claim for a mechanic's lien by a subcontractor must be given to the owner, and as this is a statutory lien, it matters not that the owner may have knowledge of the claim, it is not sufficient unless the written notice is given. The statute does not recognize any other notice as sufficient. Townesbury v. The Iowa M. & N. P. R. Co., June term 1878; 12 West. Jur., 694.

To entitle a subcontractor, or a party furnishing a subcontractor with materials, to a lien therefor, he must give notice thereof to the owner or his agent, and his lien attaches only to the extent of the balance due the contractor at the time of the giving the notice. Cutler et al. v. McCormick et al., 48 Id., 406.

Where under a contract for the erection of a building, the contractor gave to a party furnishing material, an order upon the owner, which was accepted by him conditioned upon the performance of the contract, held, that whatever the contractor became entitled to thereafter must be applied to the payment of the order. Id.

The filing of a statement of account required to be filed with the clerk by a subcontractor within thirty days, to establish his lien, or, if he claims a lien upon a railway, within sixty days from the last day of the month in which the work was done, as provided in Section 6 of Chapter 100, laws of 1876, does not entitle the subcontractor to his lien unless he shall, within the proper time, as required in Section 7 of said Chapter, give written notice of the filing thereof to the owner, his agent or trustee. Any other than the written notice prescribed by the statute will not avail. Townesbury v. The I. M. & N. P. R. Co., 49 Iowa, 255.
as if filed within the thirty days; but shall be enforced against the property or upon the bond, if given by the owner only to the extent of the balance due from the owner to the contractor at the time of the service of such notice upon the owner, his agent or trustee. But if in such case the bond is given by the contractor or person contracting with the sub-contractor filing the claim for a lien, such bond shall be enforced to the full extent of the amount found due the sub-contractor.

Sec. 9. The mechanic’s lien provided for by this statute shall take priority as follows:

First. As between persons claiming mechanics’ liens upon the same property, according to the order of the filing of the statements and accounts therefor.

Second. They shall take priority to all garnishments upon the person of the owner for the contract debt, made prior or subsequent to the commencement of the furnishing of the material or performance of the labor, without regard to the date of filing the claim for mechanics’ lien.

Third. They shall be preferred to all other liens and incumbrances which may be attached to or upon such building, erection or other improvements, or either of them, and to the land upon which they are situated, made subsequent to the commencement of said building, erection or other improvement. Provided, that the rights of purchasers, encumbrancers and other persons, who acquire interests in good faith for valuable consideration, and without notice after the expiration of the time for filing claims for liens as provided in section six (6), shall be prior and paramount to the claims of all contractors or sub-contractors, who have not, at the date such rights and interests were acquired, filed their claims for mechanics’ liens.

Fourth. The liens for the things aforesaid or the work, including those for additions, repairs and betterments, shall attach to the buildings, erections or improvements for which they were furnished or done, in preference to any prior lien or encumbrance or mortgage upon the land upon which such erection, building or improvement belongs, or is erected or put. If such material was furnished or labor performed in the erection or construction of an original and independent building, erection or other improvement commenced since the attaching or execution of such prior lien, encumbrance or mortgage, the court may in its discretion order and direct such building, erection or improvement to be separately sold under execution, and the purchaser may remove the same within such reasonable time as the court may fix. But if in the discretion of the court such building should not be separately sold, the court shall take an account and ascertain the separate values of the land, and the erection, building or other improvement, and distribute the proceeds of sale so as to secure to the prior mortgage or other lien, priority upon the land, and to the mechanics’ lien, priority upon the building, erection, or other improvement. Where labor was on additions, the mechanic’s lien shall take priority on enhanced value caused by such repairs.
and to the mechanics' lien priority upon the enhanced value caused by such additions, repairs or betterments. In case the premises do not sell for more than sufficient to pay off the prior mortgage or other lien, the proceeds shall be applied on the prior mortgage or other lien.

Sec. 2136 (10). Every person for whose immediate use or benefit any building, erection, or other improvement is made, having the capacity to contract, including guardians of minors, or other persons shall be included in the word "owner" thereof.

Sec. 2137 (11). All persons furnishing things or doing work provided for by this act shall be considered sub-contractors, except such as have therefor contracts directly with the owner, proprietor, his agent or trustee.

Sec. 2138 (12). Any person having filed a claim for a lien by virtue of this chapter, may at once bring suit to enforce the same, or upon any bond given in lien thereof, in the district or circuit court of the county wherein the property is situated.

A mechanic's lien will have priority on the building over the lien of a vendor for the purchase money of the land. Stockwell v. Carpenter, 27 Iowa, 119.

It was held in Getchell & Tichnor v. Allen, 34 Iowa, 559, under the law as it then stood, that a mechanic's lien for work or materials furnished in making additions or repairs to a building, is not entitled to a prior lien on the building, over a prior mortgage of the premises, but that it will have priority as to an independent structure on the land.

In Neilson v. The Iowa Eastern R'y Co., 44 Id., 71, it was held that a mechanic's lien attaches from the commencement of the building or improvement, and takes precedence over a mortgage executed after that time, although the particular work or material for which the lien is claimed, was not done or promised until after the making and recording of the mortgage.

The party who furnishes materials or machinery for a building, by the filing of his statement and claim for a lien acquires one upon the entire structure, and what he furnishes becomes in turn subject to all liens of his fellow-mechanics which attached earlier. Equitable Life Ins. Co. v. Slye et al., 45 Id., 615. It was also held in this case that a mechanic's lien for materials furnished for the improvement or enlargement of a building does not take priority over an existing mortgage, and this rule prevails even though the building be changed so that very little of the original structure remains. Following Getchell & Tichnor v. Allen, 34 Iowa, 559.

This case was decided under the law as it stood prior to the taking effect of chapter 100 Laws of 1876.

Where a mechanic's lien, which misdescribed what was intended to be covered thereby, had been foreclosed, it was held that the lien did not become merged in the judgment so that another lien, correctly describing the property, might not be filed.

Gray & Stevenson v. Dunham et al., 50 Id., 170.

A person in possession of real property under a contract or bond for a deed thereto is deemed an "owner" within the meaning of the statute. Stockwell v. Carpenter, 27 Iowa, 119; Monroe v. West, 12 Id., 119.

It was held under the law of the revision that a laborer employed by a sub-contractor for building a railroad cannot enforce a lien upon the road for the amount due him, if the contractor has fully paid the sub-contractor the amount due under his contract, though the railroad company is indebted to the contractor in a sum exceeding the amount of the claim of the laborer against the sub-contractor. Utter v. Crane et al., 37 Iowa, 631.
CHAPTER 9.

OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

SECTION 2147. Limited partnerships for the transaction of any lawful business within the state, may be formed by two or more persons, upon the terms, with the rights and powers, and subject to the conditions and liabilities herein described.

Sec. 2148. Such partnerships may consist of one or more persons who shall be called general partners, and who shall be responsible as general partners; and of one or more persons who shall contribute in actual cash a specific sum as capital who shall be called special partners, and shall not be liable for the debts of the partnership beyond the funds so contributed.

Sec. 2149. The general partners only shall be authorized to transact business and sign for the partnership, and bind the same.

Sec. 2150. The persons desirous of forming such partnership, shall make and severally sign a certificate, which shall contain:

1. The name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted;
2. The general nature of the business intended to be transacted;
3. The names of all general and special partners interested therein, distinguishing which are general and which are special partners, and their respective places of residence;

4. The amount of capital which each special partner shall have contributed to the common stock;

5. The period at which the partnership is to commence, and the period at which it will terminate.

SEC. 2151. The certificate shall be acknowledged by the several persons signing the same, before some one authorized to administer oaths and take acknowledgment of deeds.

SEC. 2152. The certificate so acknowledged shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the district court of the county in which the principal place of business of the partnership is situated, and shall be recorded by him in a book to be kept for that purpose. If the partnership shall have places of business situated in different counties, a transcript of the certificate, and of the acknowledgment thereof duly certified by the clerk in whose office it shall be filed, shall be filed and recorded in like manner in the office of the clerk of the district court of every such county.

SEC. 2153. At the time of filing the original certificate, an affidavit of one or more of the general partners shall be attached thereto, stating that the sums specified in the certificate to have been contributed by each of the special partners, had been actually and in good faith paid in cash.

SEC. 2154. If any false statement be made in such certificate or affidavit, all the persons interested in such partnership shall be liable for all the engagements thereof as general partners.

SEC. 2155. When the certificate and affidavit is filed, there shall be published forthwith, for six weeks, in two newspapers published in the senatorial district in which the business is carried on, to be designated by the clerk of the district court of the county where the certificate and affidavit is filed; and if such publication is not made the partnership shall be deemed general.

SEC. 2156. Affidavits of the publication of such notice by the printers of the newspapers in which the same shall be published, may be filed with the clerk of the district court directing the same, and shall be evidence of the facts therein contained.

SEC. 2157. Every renewal of such partnership beyond the time originally fixed, shall be certified, acknowledged and recorded, and an affidavit of a general partner be made and filed, and notice be given in the manner herein required for its original formation, and every such partnership which shall be otherwise renewed or continued, shall be deemed a general partnership.

SEC. 2158. Every alteration which shall be made in the names of the partners, in the nature of the business, or in the capital or shares, or in any other matter specified in the certificate, shall be deemed a dissolution of the partnership, and every such partnership which shall in any manner be carried on after any such alteration has been made, shall be deemed a general partnership according to the provisions of the last section.

SEC. 2159. The business of the partnership shall be conducted under a firm, in which the names of the general partners only shall be inserted, without the addition of the word "company" or any other general term, and if the name of any special partner shall be used in such firm, with his privity, he shall be deemed a general partner.
SEC. 2160. Suits in relation to the business of the partnership, may be brought and conducted by and against the general partners in the same manner as if there were no special partners.

SEC. 2161. No part of the sum which any special partner shall have contributed to the capital stock shall be withdrawn by him, or paid or transferred to him in the shape of dividends, profits, or otherwise, at any time during the continuance of the partnership; but any partner may annually receive lawful interest on the sum so contributed by him, if the payment of such interest shall not reduce the original amount of such capital, and if, after the payment of such interest, any profits shall remain to be divided, he may also receive his portion of such profits.

SEC. 2162. If it shall appear that, by the payment of interests or profits to any special partner, the original capital has been reduced, the partner receiving the same shall be bound to restore the amount necessary to make good his share of capital, with interest.

SEC. 2163. A special partner may, from time to time, examine into the state and progress of the partnership concerns, and may advise as to their management, but he shall not transact any business on account of the partnership, nor be employed for that purpose as agent, attorney or otherwise. If he shall interfere, contrary to these provisions, he shall be deemed a general partner.

SEC. 2164. The general partners shall be liable to account to each other, and to the special partners.

SEC. 2165. Every partner who shall be guilty of any fraud in the affairs of the partnership, shall be liable, civilly, to the party injured to the extent of his damage, and shall also be liable to an indictment for a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, in the discretion of the court by which he shall be tried.

SEC. 2166. Every sale, assignment, or transfer of any of the property or effects of such partnership, made by such partnership when insolvent or in contemplation of insolvency, or after, or in contemplation of the insolvency, of any partner, with the intent of giving a preference to any creditor of such partnership or insolvent partner, over other creditors of such partnership, and every judgment confessed, lien created, or security given by such partnership, under the like circumstances, and with the like intent, shall be void, as against the creditors of such partnership.

SEC. 2167. Every such sale, assignment, or transfer of any of the property or effects of a general or special partner, made by such general or special partner, when insolvent or in contemplation of insolvency or after, or in contemplation of the insolvency of the partnership, with the intent of giving to any creditor of his own, or of the partnership, a preference over creditors of the partnership, and every judgment confessed, lien created, or security given by any such partner under the like circumstances and with the like intent shall be void, as against the creditors of the partnership.

SEC. 2168. Every special partner who shall violate any provisions of the two last preceding sections, or who shall concur in or assent to any such violation by the partnership, or by any individual partner, shall be liable as a general partner.

SEC. 2169. In case of the insolvency or bankruptcy of the partnership, no special partner shall, under any circumstances, be allowed to claim as a creditor, until the claims of all the other creditors of the partnership shall be satisfied.
SEC. 2170. No dissolution of such partnership by the acts of the parties, shall take place previous to the time specified in the certificate of its formation, or in the certificate of its renewal, until a notice of such dissolution shall have been filed and recorded in the office of the clerk of the district court in which the original certificate was recorded, and published once in each week for four weeks, in a newspaper printed in each of the counties where the partnership may have places of business.

CHAPTER 10.

OF WAREHOUSEMEN AND CARRIERS.

SECTION 2171. All warehouse receipts, certificates, or other evidences of the deposit of property, issued by any warehouseman, wharfinger, or other person engaged in storing property for others, shall be, in the hands of the holder thereof, presumptive evidence of title to said property both in law and equity.

SEC. 2172. No warehouseman, wharfinger, or other person shall issue any receipt or other voucher for any personal property to any person unless such property is in store and under his control at the time of issuing the receipt or other voucher.

SEC. 2173. Such property shall remain in store until otherwise ordered by the holder of the receipt or voucher, subject only to the condition thereof, and the contract between the parties as to the time of its remaining in store.

SEC. 2174. No such person shall issue any second receipt or voucher for any such property while any former receipt or voucher for the same property, or any part thereof, is outstanding and uncanceled.

SEC. 2175. No such person shall sell or encumber, ship, transfer, or in any manner remove beyond his immediate control, any personal property for which a receipt or voucher has been given as aforesaid without the written consent of the person holding the same, except to enforce his lien thereon for storage and warehouse charges, as provided for in this chapter.

SEC. 2176. Every person aggrieved by the violation of any of the four sections next preceding, may have and maintain an action at law against the person violating any of the provisions of said sections, before any court of competent jurisdiction, and shall not only recover actual damages, but shall be entitled to exemplary damages which he may have sustained by reason of any such violation, whether such person shall have been convicted under a criminal charge for the same or not.

UNCLAIMED PROPERTY—SALE.

SEC. 2177. Personal property transported by, or stored or left with any warehouseman, forwarding and commission merchant, or other depository, express company, or carriers, shall be subject to a lien for
Sec. 2178. If any such property shall for six months remain in the possession, unclaimed, of any of the persons named in the preceding section, with the just and legal charges unpaid thereon, the person having the same in charge or possession shall first give notice to the owner or consignee, if his whereabouts is known, and if not known, shall go before the nearest justice of the peace and make affidavit, stating the time and place where such property was received, the marks or brands by which the same is designated, if any, and, if not, then such other description as may best answer the purpose of indicating what the property is, and shall also state the probable value of the same, and to whom consigned; also the charges paid thereon, accompanied by the original receipt for such charges and by the bill of lading, also the other charges, if any, due and unpaid, and whether the whereabouts of the owner or consignee of such goods is known to the affiant, and if so, whether notice was first given to him as hereinafore provided; which affidavit shall be filed by the said justice of the peace in his office, for the inspection of anyone interested in the same, and he shall also enter in his estray book a statement of the contents of the affidavit, and time and place where and by whom the same was made.

Sec. 2179. If such property still remain unclaimed, and the charges are not paid thereon, then the person in possession of the same, either by himself or his agent, where the probable value does not exceed one hundred dollars, shall advertise the same for sale for the period of fourteen days, by posting five notices in five of the most public places in the city or locality where said property is held, giving such description as will indicate what is to be sold; but when the goods exceed the probable value of one hundred dollars, then the length of notice shall be four weeks, and, in addition to the five notices posted, there shall be a publication of the notice of sale for the same length of time in some newspaper of general circulation in the locality where the property is held, if there be one, and if not, then in the next nearest newspaper published in that neighborhood, at the end of which period, if the property is still unclaimed, or charges unpaid, the agent or party in charge shall sell the same at public auction, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and four o'clock P. M., for the highest price the same will bring in cash, which sale may be continued from day to day by public announcement to that effect at the time of adjournment until all the property is sold, and from the proceeds of such sale, the said party who held the same shall take and appropriate a sufficient sum to pay all charges thereon, and all costs and expenses of sale; the cost of advertising to be no more than in the case of a constable or sheriff's sale, and the same to be conducted in a similar manner.

Sec. 2180. Fruit, fresh fish, oysters, game, and other perishable property, shall be retained twenty-four hours, and if not claimed within that time and charges paid, after the proper affidavit is made as required by section twenty-one hundred and seventy-eight of this chapter, may be sold either at public or private sale, in the discretion of the

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7 A livery stable keeper has no lien at common law for care and feeding, upon a horse delivered to him for such care and keeping, in the absence of a special contract therefor. Nor is such lien conferred by Section 2177 of the Code. See McDonald & Co. v. Bennett, 45 Iowa, 456. See Chapter 25, laws of 1830, 585.
party holding the property, for the highest price that the same will bring, and the proceeds of the sale disposed of as above provided. But in both cases, if the owner or consignee of said unclaimed property shall reside in the same city, town or locality in which the same shall be, and shall be known to the agent or party having the same in charge, then personal notice shall be given to said owner or consignee, in writing, that said goods are held subject to his order, on payment of charges, and that unless he pays said charges, and removes the property, the same will be sold as provided by law.

DISPOSITION OF PROCEEDS.

SEC. 2181. After the charges due and unpaid on the property, and the expenses and costs of sale have been taken out of the proceeds, the excess in the hands of the agent or person who was in charge thereof, shall be by him forthwith deposited with the county treasurer of the county where the goods were sold, subject to the order of the owner, said ownership being properly authenticated under oath, and such person shall take from such treasurer a receipt for such money, and deposit the same with the county auditor. He shall also file with the county treasurer a schedule of the property, with the name of the consignee or owner, if known, of each piece of property sold, the sum realized from the sale of each separate package, describing the same, together with a copy of the advertisement as hereinafore provided, and a full statement of the receipts of the sale, and the amount disbursed to pay charges, costs, and expenses of sale, all of which shall be under the oath of the party or his agent, which schedule, statement, oath, and advertisement shall all be filed and preserved in the treasurer's office, for the inspection of any one interested in the same.

SEC. 2182. Should the owner of the property sold not make a demand upon the county treasurer for any money that may be in the treasury to his credit, according to the provisions of this chapter, the sum so unclaimed shall be accounted for by the county treasurer, and placed to the credit of the county in the next subsequent settlement made by the treasurer with the county; and should the money, or any part thereof, remain unclaimed during the period of one year, it shall then be paid into the school fund, to be distributed as other funds may be by law, which may be raised by tax on other property of the county. But nothing herein contained shall be a bar to any legal claimant from prosecuting and proving his claim for such money at any time within ten years, and, the claim being within that period prosecuted and proved, it shall be paid out of the county treasury in which it was originally placed without interest.

COMMON CARRIERS—LIABILITY.

SEC. 2183. The proprietors of all omnibuses, transfer companies, or other common carriers, doing business within the limits of this state, and their agents, shall be liable for damages occasioned to baggage or other property belonging to travelers, through careless or negligent handling while in possession of said companies or carriers. And in addition to the damages recoverable therefor, the parties recovering the same shall also be entitled to an allowance of not less than
five dollars for every day's detention caused thereby or by a suit brought to recover the same. 9

Sec. 2184. No contract, receipt, rule, or regulation shall exempt any corporation or person engaged in transporting persons for hire from the liability of a common carrier, or carrier of passengers, which would exist had no contract, receipt, rule, or regulation been made and entered into. 7

(Chapter 25, Laws of 1880.)

TO PROTECT KEEPER OF LIVERY STABLES.

An Act to protect keepers of livery and feed stables, and herders and feeders of stock, and to give them a lien.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That keepers of livery and feed stables, herders, and feeders, and keepers of stock for hire, shall have a lien on all stock and property coming into their hands as such, for their proper charges, and for the expense of keeping when the same have been received from the owner, or from any person: Provided, however, this lien shall be subject to all prior liens of record.

Sec. 2. The owner or claimant of the property may release the lien, and shall be entitled to the possession of the property on tendering to the person claiming the lien a good and sufficient bond, signed by two sureties, residents of the county, who shall justify, the penalty in the bond being at least three times the amount of the lien claimed, and conditioned to pay any judgment the person claiming the lien shall obtain, for which the property was liable under the lien.

Approved, March 10, 1880.

This section does not authorize a recovery against a railroad company by a traveler for delay caused by the mere detention of baggage, but only for such delay as results from damage to the baggage on institution of suit to recover the same. Anderson v. Toledo N. & W. Ry. Co., 32 Iowa, 86.

Where in a contract for the transportation of cattle by railroad from the city of Clinton, Iowa, to Chicago, Illinois, there was an express stipulation restricting the liability of the company as common carriers, the stipulation was held void under this section of the statute. McDaniel v. The C. & N. W. Ry Co., 24 Iowa, 412.
SECTION 2185. Marriage is a civil contract, requiring the consent of parties capable of entering into other contracts except as herein otherwise declared.

Sec. 2186. A marriage between a male person of sixteen and a female of fourteen years of age is valid, but if either party has not attained the age thus fixed, the marriage is a nullity or not at the option of such party made known at any time before he or she is six months older than the age thus fixed.

Sec. 2187. Previous to any marriage within this state, a license for that purpose must be obtained from the clerk of the circuit court of the county wherein the marriage is to be solemnized, agreeable to the provisions of this chapter.

Sec. 2188. Such license must not in any case be granted where either party is under the age necessary to render the marriage absolutely valid, nor shall it be granted where either party is a minor without the previous consent of the parent or guardian of such minor, nor where the condition of either party is such as to disqualify him for making any other civil contract.

Sec. 2189. Unless such clerk is acquainted with the age and condition of the parties for the marriage of whom the license is applied for, he must take the testimony of competent and disinterested witnesses on the subject.

Sec. 2190. He must cause due entry of the application for the issuing of a license to be made in a book to be procured and kept for that purpose, stating that he was acquainted with the parties and knew them to be of competent age and condition, or that the requisite proof of such fact was made to him by one or more witnesses, stating their names, which book shall constitute a part of the records of his office.

Sec. 2191. If either party is a minor, the consent of the parent or guardian must be filed in the clerk's office after being acknowledged by the said parent or guardian, or proved to be genuine, and a memorandum of such facts must also be entered in said book.

Sec. 2192. If the clerk of the circuit court grants a license contrary to the provisions of the preceding sections, he is guilty of a misdemeanor, and if a marriage is solemnized without such license being procured, the parties so married, and all persons aiding in such marriage, are likewise guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 2193. Marriages must be solemnized either:
1. By a justice of the peace or mayor of the city wherein the marriage takes place;
2. By some judge of the supreme, district, or circuit court of this state;
3. By some officiating minister of the gospel, ordained or licensed according to the usages of his denomination.

Sec. 2194. After the marriage has been solemnized, the officiating minister or magistrate shall, on request, give each of the parties a certificate thereof.

Sec. 2195. Marriages solemnized with the consent of parties in any other manner than is herein prescribed, are valid; but the parties themselves, and all other persons aiding or abetting, shall forfeit to the school fund the sum of fifty dollars each. *

Sec. 2196. The person solemnizing marriage shall forfeit a like amount, unless within ninety days after the ceremony he make return thereof to the clerk of the circuit court.

Sec. 2197. The clerk of the circuit court shall keep a register containing the names of the parties, the date of the marriage, and the name of the person by whom the marriage was solemnized, which, or a certified transcript therefrom, is receivable in all courts and places as evidence of the marriage and the date thereof. b

Sec. 2198. The provisions of this chapter, so far as they relate to procuring licenses and to the solemnizing of marriages, are not applicable to members of any particular denomination having, as such, any peculiar mode of entering the marriage relation.

Sec. 2199. But where any mode is thus pursued which dispenses with the services of a clergyman or magistrate, the husband is responsible for the return directed to be made to the clerk, and is liable to the above named penalty if the return is not made.

Sec. 2200. Illegitimate children become legitimate by the subsequent marriage of their parents.

Sec. 2201. Marriages between persons whose marriage is prohibited by law, or who have a husband or wife living, are void; but if the parties live and cohabit together after the death of the former husband or wife, such marriage shall be deemed valid. c

* No form of marriage is necessary. Any mutual agreement between the parties, to be husband and wife in presenti, followed by cohabitation, constitutes a valid and binding marriage. Blanchard v. Lambert, 43 Iowa, 233. To the same effect are The State v. Williams, 20 Id., 98; The State v. Wilson, 22 Id., 364, and Kilburn v. Mullen, Id., 498.

Where husband and wife separate, and the former lives and cohabits for years with a woman whom he claims, and is reputed, to be his wife, the law presumes a divorce from the former wife, and she may legally marry again. Id.

If the marriage was originally void, a subsequent marriage will be presumed, if the parties continue to cohabit together after the removal of the legal impediment. Id.

The marriage of persons, without having obtained a license, is to be dealt with as a misdemeanor, and in no other manner. White v. The State, 4 Id., 449.

b The marriage register required to be kept by the clerk, is sufficient evidence to establish a marriage without other evidence showing that the person who officiated was authorized to solemnize marriages. Verholf v. Van Houweningen, 21 Iowa, 429; The State v. Schaunhurst, 34 Id., 547.

Record evidence, however, is not indispensable to prove a marriage, and the fact may be established by witnesses having knowledge thereof. Kilburn v. Mullen, 22 Id., 498; The State v. Wilson, Id., 364; The State v. Williams, 20 Id., 98.

c A marriage void ab initio, for the reason that one of the parties had a lawful husband or wife living, confers no right upon either in the property of the other. Carpenter v. Smith, 24 Iowa, 200.
CHAPTER 2.

OF HUSBAND AND WIFE.

Married women may own and dispose of property.

**SECTION 2202.** A married woman may own in her own right, real and personal property acquired by descent, gift, or purchase, and manage, sell, convey, and devise the same by will, to the same extent and in the same manner that the husband can property belonging to him.\(^4\)

**Sec. 2203.** When property is owned by either husband or wife, the other has no interest therein which can be the subject of contract between them, or such interest as will make the same liable for the contracts or liabilities of either the husband or wife who is not the owner of the property, except as provided in this chapter.\(^5\)

**Sec. 2204.** Should either the husband or wife obtain possession or control of property belonging to the other, either before or after marriage, the owner of the property may maintain an action therefor, or for any right growing out of the same, in the same manner and extent as if they were unmarried.

**Sec. 2205.** For all civil injuries committed by a married woman, damages may be recovered from her alone, and her husband shall not be responsible therefor except in cases where he would be jointly responsible with her if the marriage did not exist.

**Sec. 2206.** A conveyance, transfer, or lien, executed by either husband or wife to or in favor of the other, shall be valid to the same extent as between other persons.\(^6\)

**Sec. 2207.** In case the husband or wife abandons the other and leaves the state, and is absent therefrom for one year without providing for the maintenance and support of his or her family, or is confined in jail or the penitentiary for the period of one year or upward, 

\(^4\) By the laws of Iowa the wife has similar property rights, and is chargeable with similar obligations, with her husband under like circumstances, and coverture is no defence against the enforcement of the rights of third persons growing out of her contracts. *Spafford v. Warren,* 47 Iowa, 47.

The husband is the head of the family within the meaning of the exemption laws. Exempt property belonging to the wife before her marriage, and used for the family support, is not exempt from execution levied under a judgment against her. *Van Doran v. Marden,* 48 Id., 186.

Under the Code the separate property of the wife cannot be taken for the debts of the husband, even though it be reduced to the possession of the husband, and the creditor have no notice of the wife's interest therein. *Schmidt v. Holts,* 44 Iowa, 466.

A judgment creditor of the husband has no lien upon the wife's land for improvements made by the husband thereon. Nor can the same be subjected to the payment of the creditor's claim to the extent of such improvements. *Corning v. Fowler,* 24 Id., 284.

Under Section 2506 of the Revision, a married woman was held liable on her covenants in a deed for her own land. *Richmond v. Tibbles,* 26 Id., 474.

Under Chapter 126 of the laws of 1870, it was held that the husband had no common or joint interest in a right of action, accruing to the wife on account of a tort committed against her, and that he could not be joined with her in the action. *Musselman v. Gallagher,* 32 Id., 883.

A wife may in good faith loan to her husband money possessed by her in her own right, and take security therefor upon land, which will be a valid lien upon the same, even though the transaction is not witnessed by any writings. *Doyle v. McGuire,* 38 Id., 410.

And where she takes his promissory note for such loan, without security she stands on an equal footing with other creditors in case of his insolvency. *In re Alexander,* 37 Id., 454.

\(^5\) Prior to the Code it was held, that a contract between husband and wife, which was supported by a sufficient consideration and not tainted with fraud, was valid between the parties and against subsequent creditors of the husband. *Wright v. Wright,* 16 Iowa, 496.
the district or circuit court of the county where the husband or wife so abandoned or not confined resides, may, on application by petition setting forth fully the facts, authorize him or her to manage, control, sell, and encumber the property of the husband or wife for the support and maintenance of the family, and for the purpose of paying debts. Notice of such proceedings shall be given as in ordinary actions, and anything done under or by virtue of the order or decree of the court, shall be valid to the same extent as [if] the same was done by the party owning the property.

Sec. 2208. All contracts, sales, or encumbrances made by either the husband or wife by virtue of the power contemplated in the preceding section, shall be binding on both, and, during such absence or confinement, the person acting under such power may sue and be sued thereon, and for all acts done the property of both shall be liable and execution may be levied or attachment issued accordingly. No suit or proceeding shall abate or be in anywise affected by the return or release of the person confined, but he or she may be permitted to prosecute or defend jointly with the other.

Sec. 2209. The husband or wife affected by the proceedings contemplated in the two preceding sections, may have the order or decree of the court set aside or annulled by filing a petition therefor, and serving a notice on the person in whose favor the same was granted as in ordinary actions. But the setting aside of such decree or order shall in nowise affect any act done thereunder.

Sec. 2210. A husband or wife may constitute the other his or her attorney in fact to control and dispose of his or her property for their mutual benefit, and may revoke the same to the same extent and manner as other persons.

Sec. 2211. A wife may receive the wages of her personal labor and maintain an action therefor in her own name, and hold the same in her own right: and she may prosecute and defend all actions at law or in equity for the preservation and protection of her rights and property, as if unmarried.

*The husband may act as the agent of the wife, but in order to bind her he must be previously authorized to so act, or she must with express or implied knowledge of his act, subsequently ratify it. *McLaren v. Hall et al.*, 26 Iowa, 297.

This section authorizes a married woman to bring actions generally against other parties than her husband, but does not permit either husband or wife to maintain an action against the other for a tort committed during coverture. *Peters v. Peters*, 42 Iowa, 189.

Under our statutes the husband has no joint interest in an action for tort committed against the wife, and cannot be joined therein. *Tuttle v. The C., R. I. & P. R. Co.*, 42 Id., 518; *Pancoast v. Burnell*, 32 Id., 394; *Musselman v. Galligher*, id., 393.

The husband may recover damages from a physician for treatment of his wife, by which he has been subject to expense and deprived of her society, but if her death is the result of such treatment, the right of action thereof exists only in favor of her administrator. *Moore v. Chaney*, 43 Id., 609; *Meehiter v. Hatten*, 42 Id., 288.

In an action by the wife for damages for a tort committed against her, she cannot recover for loss of time caused by the injury unless she is engaged in the prosecution of a separate, independent business, which thereby suffers detriment. *Tuttle v. The C., R. I. & P. R. Co.*, 42 Id., 518.

Nor can she recover for money expended in procuring medical attendance and other expenses growing out of her injury, the husband alone having the right of action therefor. *Id.*

While the wife alone can recover for a direct injury to herself yet the husband has a right of action for the consequential injuries to himself resulting therefrom. *Meehiter v. Hatten*, 42 Id., 288.

The “wages of the wife’s personal labor” for which she may maintain an action in her own name, are her earnings while in the employment of another than her husband, or while engaged in an independent occupation of her own. Her husband is entitled to her labor and assistance in the discharge of the duties and obligations growing out of the marital relations. *Id.* See also *Grant v. Greene*, 41 Id., 88, cited in notes to sec. 2212, post.
Property of one not liable for debts of the other.
Sect. 2212. Neither husband nor wife is liable for the debts or liabilities of the other incurred before marriage, and, except as herein otherwise declared, they are not liable for the separate debts of each other; nor are the wages, earnings, or property of either, nor is the rent or income of such property liable for the separate debts of the other. 1

Sect. 2213. Contracts may be made by a wife and liabilities incurred, and the same enforced by or against her to the same extent and in the same manner as if she were unmarried.

Sect. 2214. The expenses of the family and the education of the children, are chargeable upon the property of both husband and wife, or of either of them, and in relation thereto they may be sued jointly or separately. 1

Sect. 2215. Neither husband nor wife can remove the other nor their children, from their homestead without his or her consent, and if he abandons her she is entitled to the custody of their minor children, unless the district or circuit court, upon application for that purpose, shall, for good cause otherwise, direct. 2

Sanctity of Either.

Sect. 2216. Where either the husband or wife is insane, and incapable of executing a deed, and relinquishing or conveying his or her right to the real property of the other, the same person may petition for a separate property or income of such property liable for the separate debts of the other. 2

1 It was held, prior to the code, that while a married woman could not be made personally liable as surety on a promissory note, yet if she suffered a personal judgment to be rendered against her by default on such note, she could not afterwards avoid the judgment on the ground of coverture. Wolf v. Van Metre, 23 Iowa, 397; Guthrie v. Howard et al., 32 Id., 54.

Where the wife had been appointed by the commissioner of insanity custodian of her insane husband, it was held, that she could not recover compensation for her services in that capacity from his estate. Such a contract is without consideration and void. The service being such as she owed by virtue of the marital relation. Grant v. Greene, 41 Id., 88.

1 One who sells an article of family use to the husband, on his individual credit, may maintain an action against the wife to subject her separate property to payment therefor. Smelley v. Felt, 41 Iowa, 588.

The separate property of the wife is liable for the price of a piano purchased by the husband for the use of the family. Id. For debts incurred for family expenses, the husband and wife are jointly and severally liable, and may be sued together or either sued alone. Same case, 43 Id., 607.

The wife is personally liable with her husband for family expenses, and a personal judgment may be rendered against her therefor in a joint action against both, notwithstanding the husband may have been discharged in bankruptcy. Jones v. Glass et al., 48 Id., 345.

A reaping machine purchased by the husband and for use on his farm is not a family expense chargeable on the property of the wife. McCormick v. Meath et al., 49 Id., 536.

The expenses for the treatment of an insane wife in a hospital for the insane provided by the State, are not part of the family expenses, and the husband is not liable therefor. The County of Delaware v. McDonald, 46 Id., 170.

Prior to the code of 1873, it was held that the contingent right of dower of the wife in the lands of the husband, or his in hers, was not the subject of barter and sale between them. And aside from an agreement to separate, it was not competent for one to convey to the other his or her dower interest in lands. McKee v. Reynolds, 26 Id., 578.

One who advances money to the husband, which is used for the payment of family expenses, cannot claim a lien on the separate property of the wife therefor, where such advances were not made at her request, and there is no assignment to the plaintiff of the original account for such expenses. Sherman v. King et al., 31 Iowa, 182.

A court of equity will decree to the wife a separate support, out of property held by the husband in her right, when it is shown that she has been deserted without adequate means of support, or has been forced by the cruel conduct of her husband to leave his protection. A separate support will not be granted when the separation was not the result of either of these causes. McMullen v. McMullen, 10 Iowa, 412.

This holding was prior to the law as now found in the Code.

Where a married man introduces a woman of profligate habits into his house, and permits her to remain there as an inmate, the wife will be justified in withdrawing from his protection, and he will be bound to provide her with necessary. Descelles v. Kadmus, 8 Id., 51.
the district or circuit court of the county where such petitioner resides, or of the county where said real estate is situated, setting forth the facts and praying for an order authorizing the applicant or some other person to execute a deed of conveyance and thereby relinquish the interest of either in the real property of the other.

SEC. 2217. The petition shall be verified by the oath of the petitioner and shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the district or circuit court of the proper county. The court shall appoint some discreet person or attorney guardian for the person alleged to be insane, who shall ascertain as to the propriety, good faith, and necessity of the prayer of the petitioner, and who shall have power to resist said application, and subpoena witnesses, or to take depositions to disprove the petition and prove the impropriety of granting said petition, which guardian or attorney shall be allowed by the court a reasonable compensation to be paid as the other costs.

SEC. 2218. Upon the hearing of said petition, if the court is satisfied that the same is made in good faith, and that the petitioner is the proper person to exercise the power and make the conveyances, and that such power is necessary and proper, said court shall enter up a decree, thereby fully authorizing the execution of all such conveyances for and in the name of such husband or wife, by such person as the court may appoint.

SEC. 2219. All deeds executed as provided in the three preceding sections, shall be valid in law and shall convey the interest of such insane person in the real estate so conveyed; provided, said power shall cease and become void as soon as he or she shall become sane and of sound mind, and apply to the court to revoke said power, and the same shall be revoked; but such revocation shall in nowise affect conveyances previously made.

CHAPTER 3.
OF DIVORCE, ANNULING MARRIAGES, AND ALIMONY.

SECTION 2220. The district or circuit court in the county where either party resides, has jurisdiction of the subject matter of this chapter.

SEC. 2221. Except where the defendant is a resident of this state served by personal service, the petition for divorce, in addition to the facts on account of which the plaintiff claims the relief sought, must state that the plaintiff has been for the last year a resident of the state, specifying the town and county in which he has so resided, and the entire length of his residence therein, after deducting all absences from the state; that he is now a resident thereof; that such residence has been in good faith and not for the purpose of obtaining a divorce only; and it must in all cases state that the application is made in good faith, and for the purpose set forth in the petition.

1 But if neither party have an actual residence in the county where the action of divorce is brought, and the plaintiff "fraudulently assumes a colorable residence * * * for the purpose of obtaining a decree of divorce without the knowledge * * * of the wife and to prevent her making a defense, it was held that the decree should be set aside, the court having no jurisdiction. Rush v. Rush, 48 Iowa, 701.
SEC. 2222. All the statements above required, and all other allegations of the petitioner must be verified by the oath of the plaintiff, and proved to the satisfaction of the court by competent evidence. Unless the court is satisfied that the allegations of residence are fully proved, the hearing shall proceed no further, and the action shall be dismissed by the court on its own motion. No divorce shall be granted on the testimony of the plaintiff alone, and all such actions shall be heard in open court on the testimony of witnesses, or depositions taken as in other equitable actions triable upon oral testimony, or by a commission appointed by the court.\footnote{Actions for divorce must be publicly tried in open court and cannot be sent to a referee for trial as other equitable actions, even with the consent of parties. Hobart v. Hobart, 45 Iowa, 501.}

The fact that the findings of a referee, in such case, was filed with the court and exceptions thereto heard and decided, does not constitute such trial in open court. Nor will the adoption of the findings of the referee be a compliance with the statutory requirement. But, where such action has been tried by a referee, the evidence taken before him in writing may be used in a re-trial of the case. \footnote{This provision of the statute authorizing a divorce for a conviction of felony, refers only to a conviction which is final and absolute, either because of affirmance in the appellate court, or because no appeal has been prosecuted. Vinsant v. Vinsant, 49 Iowa, 639.}

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The treatment received is not necessary to prove the direct act, it being a crime of darkness and secrecy. The criminal act may be established by, or inferred from, circumstances which lead to the adultery by fair inference, as a necessary consequence, these circumstances must be such as would lead the guarded discretion of a reasonable and just man to the conclusion of guilt. \footnote{In an action for divorce on the ground of adultery, it is not necessary to prove the direct act, it being a crime of darkness and secrecy. The criminal act may be established by, or inferred from, circumstances which lead to the adultery by fair inference, as a necessary consequence, these circumstances must be such as would lead the guarded discretion of a reasonable and just man to the conclusion of guilt. Inskoep v. Inskoep, 5 Iowa, 284.}

Where the facts and circumstances relied on to establish adultery are capable of two interpretations, one of which is consistent with the innocence of the party charged, they will not be sufficient to establish guilt. \footnote{Where the facts and circumstances relied on to establish adultery are capable of two interpretations, one of which is consistent with the innocence of the party charged, they will not be sufficient to establish guilt. Id.}

But if the facts proved cannot be reasonably reconciled with the innocence of the party charged, but are harmonious and consistent with the assumption of guilt, the court may then infer guilt. \footnote{But if the facts proved cannot be reasonably reconciled with the innocence of the party charged, but are harmonious and consistent with the assumption of guilt, the court may then infer guilt. Id.}

If a husband \"willfully desert his wife and absent himself without reasonable cause for the space of two years,\" she will be entitled to a divorce. The \"reasonable cause\" of absence mentioned in the statute must be grounded on some fault of the wife, and if his \textit{desertion} be willful and without such cause, he cannot excuse his absence because of some accident or misfortune subsequently happening to him, as after such willful desertion without reasonable cause he became insane. Douglass v. Douglass, 31 Id., 451.

An attempt to injure the person of the wife is not essential to constitute inhuman treatment to such an extent as to authorize a divorce. Acts which endanger her life by destroying her health and peace may constitute sufficient ground for divorce. Caruthers v. Caruthers, 13 Id., 266.

The statute requires two ingredients in cruel treatment to constitute ground for divorce: 1. It must be inhuman; 2. It must endanger life. Freerking v. Freerking, 19 Id., 34.

A petition for divorce on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment should state the specific facts of inhuman treatment relied on as the ground for divorce; it is not enough to allege generally that the defendant is guilty of such treatment. \footnote{A petition for divorce on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment should state the specific facts of inhuman treatment relied on as the ground for divorce; it is not enough to allege generally that the defendant is guilty of such treatment. Id.}

Insanity occurring after marriage is not ground for a divorce; nor is cruel and inhuman treatment, of which one of the parties, while insane, may be guilty toward the other, a cause for divorce within the contemplation of the statute. Wertz v. Wertz, 43 Id., 534.

The treatment received is not cause for divorce, and may be alleged in the petition for divorce only for the purpose of showing a foundation for the apprehended danger to life contemplated in the statute. Beebe v. Beebe, 10 Iowa, 133.

Words of menace which are merely the lan-
SEC. 2224. The husband may obtain a divorce from his wife for like cause, and also when the wife at the time of the marriage was pregnant by another than her husband, unless such husband have an illegitimate child or children then living, which was unknown to the wife at the time of their marriage.

SEC. 2225. The defendant may obtain a divorce for like causes as above stated, by filing a cross petition.

SEC. 2226. The court may order either party to pay the clerk a sum of money for the separate support and maintenance of the adverse party and the children, and to enable such party to prosecute or defend the action.

SEC. 2227. The petition may be presented to the court or judge for the allowance of an order of attachment; and said court or judge may, by indorsement thereon, direct such attachment and the amount for which the same may issue and the amount of the bond, if any, that shall be given, and the clerk shall issue the same accordingly; and any property taken by virtue thereof shall be held to satisfy the judgment or decree of the court, but may be discharged or released as in other cases.

SEC. 2228. In making such orders, the court or judge shall take into consideration the age, condition, sex, and pecuniary condition of the parties, and such other matters as are deemed pertinent, which may be shown by affidavits in addition to the pleadings or otherwise, as the court or judge may direct.

SEC. 2229. When a divorce is decreed, the court may make such order in relation to the children, property, parties, and the maintenance of the parties as shall be right and proper. Subsequent changes may be made by the court in these respects when circumstances render them expedient.

In an action for a divorce, the court may direct that either party shall contribute to the support or maintenance of the other, pending the action, or to its prosecution or defense, and in fixing the amount of alimony, the age, sex and pecuniary condition of the parties shall be considered. Small v. Small, 42 Iowa, 111.

In an action to set aside a decree of divorce it is not competent for the court to order the defendant to pay a sum of money to plaintiff to enable her to prosecute the action. Wilson v. Wilson, 49 Id., 544.

Alimony is the allowance made for the nourishment, maintenance and support of the wife out of the husband’s estate when they are legally separated. Russell v. Russell, 4 G. Gr., 26; Jolly v. Jolly, 1 Iowa, 9; O’Hagan v. O’Hagan, 4 Id., 506.

In granting a divorce, the court is not authorized under this section, to direct that the decree shall date back to the time of the levy of the attachment and become a lien upon the property of the husband, in favor of the wife, to the exclusion of a judgment creditor whose judgment was obtained prior to the decree of divorce. Daniels v. Lindley et al., 44 Iowa, 567.

Alimony in its original signification meant other than a portion of the husband’s lands; it was the fixed allowance made by the court for the support of the wife, out of the husband’s estate, when they were legally separated. Jolly v. Jolly, 1 Iowa, 8.

Under our law the court has full power to give
DIVORCE AND ALIMONY. [TITLE XV.

Forfeiture.
Code, 1851, § 1486.

SEC. 2230. When a divorce is decreed, the guilty party forfeits all rights acquired by the marriage.

ANNULING ILLEGAL MARRIAGES.

SEC. 2231. Marriages may be annulled for the following causes:
1. Where marriage between the parties is prohibited by law;
2. Where either party was impotent at the time of marriage;
3. Where either party had a husband or wife living at the time of the marriage, provided they have not lived and cohabited together, as provided in section two thousand two hundred and one, of chapter one of this title;

to the wife as alimony specific portions of the husband's property, real or personal. Id. See also to the same effect. Inskeep v. Inskeep, 5 Id., 204; Cole v. Cole, 23 Id., 433, 449.

In decreeing a divorce and granting alimony, the court will make such order in respect to the homestead as the circumstances will justify and as shall seem equitable. Ordinarily, the husband when he holds the legal title, and especially when the children are left with him, should be left in its enjoyment. But if the title is in the wife, purchased with her means, and she is given the custody of the only child, she should be awarded the homestead. Cole v. Cole, 23 Id., 433.

If the money of the husband has contributed to the value of the homestead in improvements, when owned by the wife, the case will not be varied, and its sale will not be ordered, so that each may have a due proportion. Nor will the wife's legal title be recognized as subject to a lien in the husband's favor for improvements; but the court will adjust these claims with due regard to rights of both parties. Id.

In deciding whether the husband or wife is to have the custody of the children, it is the duty of the court, under the statute, to make such order in relation thereto as is proper and right. Id.

Although under the statute the court may give the wife, as alimony, a portion of the husband's property, either real or personal, absolutely and in her own right, yet this should not be done, if the husband is in a condition to pay money, unless there is something in the situation of the wife which would render it equitable and just to give her the property instead of the money. Inskeep v. Inskeep, 1d., 204.

The court will render a decree for a divorce and suitable alimony in favor of the wife who has deserted her husband without reasonable cause, when it appears that her conduct subsequent to the separation has been without reproach, while that of the husband has rendered a reconciliation impossible without a sacrifice of principle and self respect on her part. Dupont v. Dupont, 10 Id., 112.

A decree for alimony in an action for a divorce, when prayed for in the petition, is not void because the original notice contained no statement that alimony was claimed. The power to grant alimony is, at least under the statute, a mere incident to the power to grant a divorce between the parties. McEwen v. McEwen, 26 Id., 375.

The court of the county where the plaintiff resides, having jurisdiction in an action for divorce and alimony, may rightfully declare and enforce a lien for alimony granted in the action against real property of the defendant situated in another county. Harshberger v. Harshberger et al., 1d., 585.

And such lien will have priority over an attachment issued in an action commenced in the county where the land lies, and which was not levied thereon until after the rendition of the decree for alimony, though before a transcript thereof was filed in the latter county. Id.

The attaching creditor, in such case, acquires no greater right in the attached property than the defendant actually had when the attachment was levied. Id. See also Norton, etc., v. Williams, 9 Id., 328; Bell v. Evans, 10 Id., 383; Thomas v. Hillhouse, 17 Id., 67.

Where a divorce is granted to the husband on account of the adultery of the wife, alimony will not be granted to her, where the husband has acquired no property by her, or she has not contributed thereto by her industry or otherwise, and he is without fault as respects her crime. Firecoat v. Firecoat, 32 Id., 198.

An action for alimony cannot be maintained as an independent proceeding after a divorce. The relation of husband and wife must exist to justify the allowance. Wilde v. Wilde, 36 Id., 319; Blythe v. Blythe, 25 Id., 266.

But a court of equity will entertain an action for alimony alone, and will grant the same, though no divorce or other relief be asked, where a divorce has not been granted, and the wife is separated from the husband on account of conduct on his part justifying such separation. Graves v. Graves, 36 Id., 318.

The jurisdiction in such cases will be entertained on the ground of preventing a multiplicity of suits, or of inadequacy of relief at law. Id.

The court having jurisdiction to render a decree of divorce embracing an order respecting the children and property of the parties, retains power to modify the same, so long as it remains unexecuted, notwithstanding both parties may, after the rendition of the decree, and before the
4. Where either party was insane or idiotic at the time of the marriage.

2232. A petition shall be filed in such cases as in actions for divorce, and all the provisions of this chapter shall apply to such cases except as otherwise provided.

SEC. 2233. When the validity of a marriage is doubted, either party may file a petition, and the court shall decree it annulled or affirmed according to the proof.

SEC. 2234. When a marriage is annulled on account of the consanguinity or affinity of the parties, or because of impotency, the issue shall be illegitimate; but when on account of non-age or insanity, or idiocy, the issue is the legitimate issue of the party capable of contracting marriage.

SEC. 2235. When a marriage is annulled on account of a prior marriage, and the parties contracted the second marriage in good faith, believing the prior husband or wife to be dead, that fact shall be stated in the decree of annulment; and the issue of the second marriage begotten before the decree of the court, is the legitimate issue of the parent capable of contracting.

SEC. 2236. In case either party entered into the contract of marriage in good faith, supposing the other to be capable of contracting, and the marriage is declared a nullity, such fact shall be entered in the decree, and the court may decree such innocent party compensation as in cases of divorce.

CHAPTER 4.

OF MINORS.

SECTION 2237. The period of minority extends in males to the age of twenty-one years, and in females to that of eighteen years; but all minors attain their majority by marriage.
SEC. 2238. A minor is bound, not only by contracts for necessaries, but also by his other contracts, unless he disaffirms them within a reasonable time after he attains his majority, and restores to the other party all money or property received by him by virtue of the contract and remaining within his control at any time after attaining his majority.

SEC. 2239. No contract can be thus disaffirmed in cases where, on account of the minor's own misrepresentations as to his majority, or from his having engaged in business as an adult, the other party had good reason to believe the minor capable of contracting.

SEC. 2240. Where a contract for the personal service of a minor has been made with him alone, and those services are afterwards performed, payment made therefor to such minor in accordance with the terms of the contract, is a full satisfaction for those services, and the parent or guardian cannot recover therefor a second time.

* A deed of real property by a minor is voidable, but not void. Jenkins v. Jenkins, 12 Iowa, 193.

What is a “reasonable time” within which a minor may disaffirm his contract after attaining his majority, under the statute, must be determined upon the circumstances of each case. Id. See also Stout v. Merrill, 35 Id., 47; Jones v. Jones, 46 Id., 466.

Where a minor attained his majority on the 5th of January, and filed his petition on the 23d of the same month, to cancel a deed made by him during his minority, it was held that in the absence of equitable circumstances, requiring an earlier disaffirmance, the delay was not unreasonable. Id.

The only property which the party is required to return, upon disaffirming a contract made during minority, is that which was received by him by virtue of the contract and remained in his control at any time after coming of age. Id.

The general rule is that the right of a minor to avoid his contract is absolute and paramount to all equities in favor of third persons, including purchasers without notice. Id.

Under the statute, a contract made by a minor, in order to be avoided, must be disaffirmed by him within a reasonable time after he attains majority. Wright v. Germain, 21 Id., 888; Stucker v. Yoder et al., 33 Id., 177.

In order to avoid the contract, the party must not only disaffirm the same, but redeem or tender to the other party what he received under the contract, within a reasonable time after attaining his majority. Stout v. Merrill, 35 Id., 47. But this rule does not apply when the minor has never received anything either from his guardian or otherwise on the contract. Lyon v. Vanatta, 35 Id., 522.

Where a minor owns an undivided interest in real property, which has been sold for taxes, he can redeem to the extent of his interest only. Stout v. Merrell, 35 Id., 147.

The right of a minor to redeem from tax sale is a transferrable interest, which may be conveyed by deed. Id.

Where a minor entered into a contract with his father respecting his share of the estate, which he failed to disaffirm within six months after attaining his majority, he was held, not entitled to disaffirm it after that length of time had elapsed. Jones v. Jones, 46 Id., 466.

* If a minor who is engaged in business for himself possesses property and manages his affairs as an adult, persons dealing with him are justified in concluding that he is capable of making contracts; and this is not limited to the particular business in which the minor is engaged, but applies to all contracts he may make. Jacques v. Sax, 39 Iowa, 367.

To render a minor who engages in business, and holds himself out as capable of contracting, liable as an adult under this section, his infancy must have been unknown to the person contracting with him. If known to him the statute creates no shield to the disaffirmance of the contract. Beller v. Marchant, 30 Id., 350.

* Where the contract for personal services of a minor is made with him alone, with knowledge of the parent, and those services are afterwards performed, and paid for to the minor, without fraud, and in accordance with the terms of the contract, such payment will operate as full satisfaction for the services rendered; and the parent or guardian cannot recover therefor. Nixon v. Spencer, 16 Iowa, 214; Murphy v. Johnson, 45 Id., 57.
CHAPTER 5.

OF THE GUARDIANSHIP OF MINORS, DRUNKARDS, SPENDTHRIFTS, AND LUNATICS.

Section 2241. The parents are the natural guardians of their minor children, and are equally entitled to the care and custody of them.\footnote{The mother as the natural guardian of the person of her minor son, the father being dead, is entitled to recover for the personal services of the son. \textit{Cain v. Devitt}, 8 Iowa, 116.}

Sec. 2242. Either parent dying before the other, the survivor becomes the guardian. If there be no parent or guardian qualified and competent to discharge the duty, the circuit court shall appoint a guardian.

Sec. 2243. If the minor has property not derived from either parent, a guardian must be appointed to manage such property, which may be either parent if suitable and competent.

Sec. 2244. If the minor be over the age of fourteen years and of sound intellect, he may select his own guardian, subject to the approval of the circuit court of the county where his parents, or either of them, reside; or if such minor is living separate and apart from his parents, the circuit court of the county where he resides has jurisdiction.

Sec. 2245. The guardian and court making the appointment, have power and authority over any property of the minor situate or being in any other county, to the same extent and in the manner as if the same was situate in the county where the appointment was made. But when any order is made by such court affecting the title of lands lying in another county, a certified copy of the same, and of all the papers on which it is founded, shall be transmitted to the clerk of the circuit court in the county where such lands are situated, and such clerk shall enter such order on the proper docket and index the same, and make a complete record thereof in the same manner as if the cause in which the order is made had been commenced in court.

Sec. 2246. Guardians appointed to take charge of the property of a minor must give bond, with surety, to be approved by the court, in a penalty double the value of the personal estate and of the rents and profits of the real estate of the minor, conditioned for the faithful discharge of their duties as such guardians according to law. They must also take an oath of the same tenor as the condition of the bond.\footnote{A guardian’s bond made payable to the county instead of to the parties interested, is not thereby invalid, but inures to the benefit of the latter and suit may be brought thereon by any one injured by a breach thereof. \textit{Pursley v Hayes}, 22 Id., 11.}

Sec. 2247. The court may also direct guardians to give new or supplemental security, or may remove them for good cause shown, which cause must be entered on the records.

Sec. 2248. Within forty days after their appointment, they must make out an inventory of all the property of the minor, which shall be appraised in the same manner as the property of a deceased person. The inventory must be filed in the office of the clerk of the circuit court.

Sec. 2249. Guardians of the persons of minors, have the same power and control over them that parents would have if living.
Duties. R. § 2551.

Failure to comply with order of court: penalty. R. § 2561.

New guardian. R. § 2563.

Non resident minors. Ch. 125, 11 G. A.

Must render account. R. § 2568.

Penalty for failure. R. § 2569.

Compensation. R. § 2567.

SEC. 2250. Guardians of the property of minors must prosecute and defend for their wards. They must also, in other respects, manage their interests under the direction of the court. They may thus lease their lands or loan their money during their minority, and may do all other acts which the court may deem for the benefit of the wards.

SEC. 2251. A failure to comply with any order of the court in relation to guardianship, shall be deemed a breach of the condition of the guardian’s bond, which may accordingly be put in suit by any one aggrieved thereby, for which purpose the court may appoint another guardian of the minor if necessary. The court may also commit him to jail until he complies with such order.

SEC. 2252. Where a new guardian is appointed, the court may order the effects of the minor which are in the hands of his predecessor to be delivered up to such new guardian and failure to comply with such order for three months thereafter, shall subject such guardian to a penalty of one hundred dollars to be recovered in an action on his bond for the benefit of such minor’s estate.

SEC. 2253. A guardian may be appointed for non-resident minors who have property in this state, on proper application made to the circuit court of the county in which such property or any part thereof may be, who shall qualify in the same manner and shall have the same powers, and be subject to the same rules as guardians of resident minors.

SEC. 2254. All guardians of minors are required to appear at least once each year before the circuit court, and render an account of all moneys or other property in their possession, together with all the interest which may have accrued on moneys loaned belonging to the minor or minors.

SEC. 2255. In case the said guardian shall fail to appear before said court within the time above specified, he shall forfeit and pay into the county treasury the sum of fifty dollars, as in other actions of misdemeanor.

SEC. 2256. Guardians shall receive such compensation as the court may from time to time allow. The amount allowed, and the service for which the allowance was made, must be entered upon the records of the court.

PROPERTY OF—SOLD.

SEC. 2257. When not in violation of the terms of a will by which a minor holds his real property, it may, under the direction of the circuit court, be sold or mortgaged on the application of the guardian, either when such sale or mortgage is necessary for the minor’s support or education, or where his interest will be thereby promoted by reason

* An action cannot be maintained against a guardian for money of his ward in his hands as soon as the ward attains his majority, and a failure to pay over the money will not constitute a breach of his bond until the guardianship accounts are settled or he has failed to obey a mandate of the court requiring him to account. O’Brien et al. v. Strang et al., 42 Iowa, 643. The surety on the bond of a guardian which was given in compliance with the revision when the guardian entered upon the discharge of his duties, held, not liable for the loss or misappropriation of money coming into the hands of the guardian from the sale of lands belonging to his ward, a special bond being required for the faithful performance of his duties in that respect. Madison County v. Johnston et al., 51 Iowa, 152.

b Where a new guardian is appointed the court may order the effects of the minor to be delivered to such new guardian, but there should be no judgment rendered against the outgoing guardian. Foteaux v. Lepage, 6 Iowa, 123.

of the unproductiveness of the property, or of its being exposed to waste, or of any other peculiar circumstances.\(^4\)

Sec. 2258. The petition for that purpose must state the grounds of the application, must be verified by oath, and a copy thereof, with a notice of the time at which such application will be made to the court, must be served personally upon the minor at least ten days prior to the time fixed for such application.\(^6\)

Sec. 2259. The court, in its discretion, may direct a postponement of the matter, and may order such farther publication through the newspapers or otherwise, as it may deem expedient.

Sec. 2260. It may also direct a reference for the purpose of ascertaining the propriety of ordering the sale or mortgage as applied for.

Sec. 2261. Before any such sale or mortgage can be executed, the guardian must give security to the satisfaction of the court, the penalty of which shall be at least double the value of the property to be sold, or of the money to be raised by the mortgage, conditioned that he will faithfully perform his duty in that respect, and account for and apply all moneys received by him under the direction of the court.\(^7\)

Sec. 2262. When the application for the sale of property is resisted, the court may, in its discretion, award costs to the prevailing party; and, when satisfied that there was no reasonable ground for making the application, may direct the costs to be paid by the guardian from his own funds.

Sec. 2263. Deeds may be made by the guardian in his own name, but they must be returned to the court and the sale or mortgage be approved before the same are valid.\(^8\)

Sec. 2264. The same rule that is prescribed in the sale of real property by executors, shall be observed in relation to the evidence necessary to show the regularity and validity of the sales above contemplated.

\(^4\) A guardian of heirs holding only a reversionary interest in real property may, under authority of the probate court, mortgage or otherwise convey the same. Foster v. Young, 35 Iowa, 27.

Where a mother as guardian of her children, executes a conveyance, she covenants "for herself, her heirs, executors and administrators, that she is seized of a good and indefeasible title in fee simple, and that she will warrant and defend the title" to the grantee, she will be estopped from afterwards asserting an interest which she held in the property in her own right at the time of making such conveyance. Id.

A guardian may, under the statute and proper order of the proper court, execute a deed of trust or mortgage of his ward. Id.

A guardian's sale of the real estate of his ward is not a proceeding in rem, but one adversary in its nature, and when made without the notice required by law, is void for want of jurisdiction in the court ordering the same. Lyon v. Vannatta et al., 35 Id., 521. See also Good v. Norley, 28 Id., 188; Rankin v. Miller, 43 Id., 11.

\(^6\) The time when the application will be made is an essential of the notice, hence a notice in which no time is fixed, or which fixes a wrong time, and subsequent to that when the application was made and acted on and the sale ordered, will not confer jurisdiction, and an order of sale thereunder will be void. Lyon v. Vannatta, 35 Iowa, 521.

Under a guardian's petition asking an order for the sale of real property, the court has no jurisdiction to make an order authorizing the guardian to mortgage it. McMannis v. Rice, 48 Id., 361.

If the notice be defective merely the jurisdiction is saved, and the proceedings cannot be collaterally assailed; but it is otherwise, where there has been no notice, or where the paper relied on as such is without some of the essential requirements of a notice. Lyon v. Vannatta, supra.

Distinction between a case of defective notice and no notice pointed out by Miller, J. Id. To the same effect is Haues v. Clark, 37 Id., 355.

An appearance and answer by a guardian ad litem, appointed by the court, without proper notice having been given to the minor will not confer jurisdiction over the person of the infant, and the proceeding, as to him, will be void. Good v. Norley, 28 Id., 188.

\(^7\) See O'Brien v. Strang, 42 Iowa, 643; Pursley v. Hayes, 22 Iowa, 11.

\(^8\) A deed takes effect from its delivery; and a guardian's deed cannot be delivered until it has been approved by the court. Such approval is an affirmation, both of the deed and sale. Wade v. Carpenter, 4 Iowa, 361.
SEC. 2265. No person can question the validity of such sale after the lapse of five years from the time it was made.  

FOREIGN GUARDIANS.

SEC. 2266. The foreign guardian of any non-resident minor, may be appointed the guardian in this state of such minor by the circuit court of the county wherein he has any property, for the purpose of selling or otherwise controlling that and all other property of such minor within this state, unless a guardian has previously been appointed under the preceding section.

SEC. 2267. Such appointment may be made upon his filing with the clerk of the circuit court of the county wherein there is any such property, an authenticated copy of the order for his appointment. He shall thereupon qualify like other guardians, except as in the next succeeding section.

SEC. 2268. Upon the filing of an authenticated copy of the bond and the inventory rendered by the guardian in a foreign state, if the court is satisfied with the sufficiency and the amount of the security, it may dispense with the filing of an additional bond.

SEC. 2269. Foreign guardians of non-resident minors may be authorized by the circuit court of the county wherein such minor has personal property, to receive the same on complying with the provisions of the following sections.

SEC. 2270. Such foreign guardian shall file in the office of the clerk of the circuit court in the county where the property is situated, a certified copy of his official bond, duly authenticated by the court granting the letters of guardianship, and shall also execute a receipt for the property received by him.

SEC. 2271. Upon the filing of the bond as provided by the last section, and the court being satisfied with the amount of said bond, said court shall order the personal property of the minor to be delivered to the guardian; and the court shall spread the bonds and receipt on its records, and direct the clerk to notify, by mail, the court granting the letters of guardianship, of the amount of property allowed to the guardian, and the date of the delivery of the same.

1 This provision of the code has no application to cases of appeals or other process bringing up the matter for review in an appellate court. Pursley v. Hayes, 22 Iowa, 11.

Nor was this section intended to cover sales by a person having no semblance of authority, or where the court had no jurisdiction of the parties or subject-matter and no possession was taken by the purchaser; and in such case the heir would not be estopped by the statute from questioning the validity of the sale, though after the expiration of five years. Id.

In Good v. Norley, 29 Id., 188, the doctrine of Pursley v. Hayes, supra, was adhered to by Beck and Cole, JJ., while Dillon, Ch.J. and Wright, J., held, that the five years limitation provided in the statute applied to sales that were invalid as well as to those where the proceedings were merely defective, in that the action in that case was barred by the statute. The court being equally divided on this question it was undecided, and the judgment was for that reason, affirmed.

In Washburn v. Carmichael, 32 Id., 475, it was held by a majority of the court that this section applied only to cases where the purchaser has taken and held continuous possession of the premises for the statutory period. Mr. Justice Beck expressing satisfaction with the views announced by him in Good v. Norley, 28 Id., 188.

In Rankin v. Miller, 45 Iowa, 11, it was held, that this section does not afford protection to those claiming under a void sale; re-affirming the doctrine of Pursley v. Hayes, supra. See also Boyles v. Boyles, 37 Id., 592, as to sales by an executor.
SEC. 2272. When a petition is presented to the circuit court, verified by affidavit, that any inhabitant of the county is:
1. An idiot, lunatic, or person of unsound mind;
2. An habitual drunkard incapable of managing his affairs;
3. A spendthrift who is squandering his property; and the allegations of the petition have been satisfactorily proved upon the trial provided for in the following section, such court may appoint a guardian of the property of any such person, who shall be the guardian of the minor children of his ward unless the court otherwise orders.¹

SEC. 2273. Such petition shall set forth as particularly as may be, the facts upon which the application is based, and shall be answered as in other ordinary actions, all the rules of which shall govern so far as applicable and not otherwise provided in this chapter. The applicant shall be plaintiff and the other party defendant, and either party may have a trial by jury. The petition may be presented to the judge, who may appoint a temporary guardian.

SEC. 2274. The provisions of this chapter, and all other laws relating to guardians for minors, and regulating or prescribing the powers, duties, or liabilities of each and of the court, so far as the same are applicable, shall be held to apply to guardians and their wards appointed under section two thousand two hundred and seventy-two of this chapter.

SEC. 2275. Such guardian may sue in his own name, describing himself as guardian of the ward for whom he sues; and when his guardianship shall cease by his death, removal, or otherwise, or by the decease of his ward, any suit, action, or proceeding then pending shall not abate; but his successor, or the person for whom he was guardian, or the executor or administrator of such person, as the case may require, shall be made party to the suit or other proceedings, in like manner as is or may be provided by law for making an executor or administrator party to a proceeding of a like kind when the plaintiff dies during its pendency.

SEC. 2276. Whenever the sale of the real estate of such ward is necessary for his support, or the support of his family, or the payment of his debts, or will be for the interest of the estate or his children, the guardian may sell the same under like proceedings as required by law to authorize the sale of real estate by the guardian of a minor.

SEC. 2277. The guardian of any person contemplated in section two thousand two hundred and seventy-two of this chapter, whether appointed by a court in this state or elsewhere, may complete the real contracts of his ward, or any authorized contracts of a guardian who has died or been removed, in like manner and by like proceedings as the real contract of a decedent may under an order of court, be specially performed by his executor or administrator.

¹The appointment of a guardian for an insane person is a determination of the fact of insanity, and will be presumed to have been made under jurisdiction properly acquired according to the forms of law. Ockendon v. Barnes et ux., 43 Iowa, 615.

While ordinarily, the right of every person to manage and control his property is recognized and conceded on all hands, yet to even this rule there is at least one exception, which is, where a party is a spendthrift or drunkard, incapable of managing his affairs. For such, a guardian may be appointed under our statute. Riddle v. Cutter, 49 Id., 547, 534.
When estate is insolvent.
R. § 1465.

Custody of:
prior right to.
Ch. 176, § 12, 13
G. A.

SEC. 2278. If the estate of such person is insolvent, or will probably be insolvent, the same shall be settled by the guardian in like manner, and like proceedings may be had as is or may be required by law for the settlement of the insolvent estate of a deceased person.

SEC. 2279. The priority of claim to the custody of any insane person, habitual drunkard, or spendthrift aforesaid, shall be:
1. The legally appointed guardian;
2. The husband or wife;
3. The parents;
4. The children.

CHAPTER 6.
MASTER AND APPRENTICE.

SECTION 2280. Any minor child may be bound to service until the attainment of the age of legal majority as hereinafter described.

SEC. 2281. Such binding must be by written indenture, specifying the age of the minor and the terms of agreement. If the minor is more than twelve years of age and not a pauper, the indenture must be signed by him of his own free will.

SEC. 2282. A written consent must be appended to or indorsed upon such agreement, and signed by one of the following persons, to-wit:
1. By the father of the minor; but if he is dead, or has abandoned his family, or is for any cause incapacitated from giving his assent, then,
2. By the mother; and if she be dead, or unable, or incapacitated for giving such assent, then,
3. By the guardian; and if there be no guardian, then by the clerk of the circuit court.

SEC. 2283. The clerk of the circuit court may bind minors who are paupers till they have attained the age of majority, without obtaining their assent.

SEC. 2284. The written indenture must, in that case, be signed by the master and said clerk.

SEC. 2285. The indenture must, in all cases where there is a parent or guardian, be in three parts, one being left with the master, another with the clerk of the circuit court, and the third with the person by whose assent he is bound.

SEC. 2286. The powers, liabilities, and duties of the master, and the rights of the apprentice, are the same as those of parent and child respectively, except as to inheritances and except as is otherwise provided by law.

SEC. 2287. The parent, guardian, or officer, by whose act or consent any minor is thus bound, must watch over the interest of the minor, and, if the case require, must enter complaint as provided for in the following section.

SEC. 2288. Upon complaint by the minor or by any other person made to the judge of the district or circuit court, stating under oath that the master is ill-treating his apprentice or is in any other manner
palpably failing in the discharge of his duty in regard to him, and stating the particulars with reasonable certainty, the court shall sum-
mmon the master to appear and answer to such complaint.

Sec. 2289. The complaint, with the proper notice indorsed thereon, must be served and returned in the same manner as in the commence-
ment of an action, and the time for appearance shall be regulated by the
same rules.

Sec. 2290. The answer of the master must also be under oath, and, if any other issue be joined thereon, it must be tried as in other cases in court.

Sec. 2291. If the court or jury before whom the cause is pending finds the cause of complaint admitted by the master, or proved upon the trial to be of sufficient magnitude to justify the discharge of the minor from farther service, judgment shall be rendered accordingly, and a certificate of such judgment placed in said minor’s hands.

Sec. 2292. From any judgment in such cases, either the minor or the master may appeal in the same manner as provided for in ordinary cases.

Sec. 2293. The above proceedings form no bar to the bringing of a suit by or on behalf of the minor for damages, or for compensation for services.

Sec. 2294. If the apprentice bound as aforesaid, refuses to serve according to the terms of the indenture, upon complaint made in the manner aforesaid, the judge shall issue a warrant to cause the appren-
tice to be brought forthwith before him, and shall also cause notice of the proceedings to be given to the parent, guardian, or officer by
whose act or consent the minor was bound as an apprentice, if to be found in the county.

Sec. 2295. A reasonable space of time, not exceeding three days, shall be allowed to the minor to consult his parent, guardian, or other friends, previous to making his answer to the complaint.

Sec. 2296. The answer must be made, and the issues thereon tried in the manner hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2297. If he shows sufficient cause for refusing to serve, he may be discharged from service in the manner hereinbefore provided.

Sec. 2298. Instead of proceeding as aforesaid, the master may, for any refusal to serve or for any gross misbehavior on the part of the apprentice, file a complaint for the purpose of releasing himself from the force and effect of the indenture aforesaid.

Sec. 2299. Proceedings thereupon shall be had similar to those provided in case of a complaint by or in behalf of the apprentice, and judgment rendered in like manner with the same right of appeal.

Sec. 2300. The death of the master, or his removal from the state, works a dissolution of the indenture unless otherwise provided therein, or unless the apprentice elects to continue in his service. And in the event of a dissolution, the apprentice shall receive such allowance for services previously rendered as may be thought necessary under the circumstances of the case.

Sec. 2301. Upon complaint being made to the circuit court of the proper county, verified by affidavit, that the father or mother of a minor child is, from habitual intemperance and vicious and brutal conduct, or from vicious, brutal, and criminal conduct towards said minor child, an unsuitable person to retain the guardianship and control the education of such child, the court may, if it find the allega-
tions in the complaint manifestly true, appoint a proper guardian.
for the child, and may, if expedient, also direct that such child be bound as an apprentice to some suitable person until he attains his majority. But nothing herein shall be so construed as to take such minor child, if the mother be a proper guardian.¹

SEC. 2302. The same proceedings may take place, and a like order be made where the mother, who has for any cause become the guardian of her minor child, is in like manner found to be manifestly an improper person to retain such guardianship.

SEC. 2303. The complainant in such cases must be sworn to his complaint and file it in the office of the clerk, and a copy thereof, with a notice thereon indorsed, stating the time when the matter will be brought before the circuit court for adjudication, must be served personally on the parent from whom the guardianship is sought to be taken, at least ten days before the time so fixed for the adjudication.

SEC. 2304. Issues joined shall be tried in the same manner as in ordinary civil actions.

SEC. 2305. Preference shall be given to such cases over the ordinary business of the court, but trials actually commenced need not be suspended for that purpose.

SEC. 2306. The master shall send said minor child, after the same be six years old, to school at least four months in each year, if there be a school in the district, and at all times the master shall clothe the minor in a comfortable and becoming manner.

SECTION 2307. Any person competent to make a will is authorized in manner hereinafter set forth, to adopt as his own the minor child of another, conferring thereby upon such child all the rights, privileges, and responsibilities which would pertain to the child if born to the person adopting in lawful wedlock.

SEC. 2308. In order thereto, the consent of both parents, if living and not divorced or separated, and if divorced or separated, or if unmarried, the consent of the parent lawfully having the care and providing for the wants of the child, or if either parent is dead, then the consent of the survivor, or if both parents be dead, or the child shall have been and remain abandoned by them, then the consent of the mayor of the city where the child is living, or, if not in a city, then of the clerk of the circuit court of the county where the child is living, shall be given to such adoption by an instrument in writing signed by the parties or party consenting; and stating the names of the parents, if known, the name of the child, if known, the name of the person adopting such child, and the residence of all if known, and declaring the name by which such child is thereafter to be called and

¹ Whereupon the application of the father of an illegitimate child for the custody thereof, it appeared that his moral character was no better than that of the mother, and that she had a natural affection for the child, neither neglecting, abusing, nor failing to provide for it, held that the custody of the child should not be awarded to him. *Pratt v. Nitz*, 48 Iowa, 33.
known, and stating also that such child is given to the person adopt-
ing, for the purpose of adoption as his own child.

Sec. 2309. Such instrument in writing shall be also signed by the
person adopting, and shall be acknowledged by all the parties thereto
in the same manner as deeds affecting real estate are required to be
acknowledged; and shall be recorded in the recorder’s office in the
county where the person adopting resides, and shall be indexed with
the name of the parents by adoption as grantor, and the child as
grantee, in its original name if stated in the instrument.

Sec. 2310. Upon the execution, acknowledgment, and filing of
record of such instrument, the rights, duties, and relations between
the parent and child by adoption, shall, thereafter, in all respects,
including the right of inheritance, be the same that exist by law
between parent and child by lawful birth.

Sec. 2311. In case of maltreatment committed or allowed by the
adopted parent, or palpable neglect of duty on his part toward such
child, the custody thereof may be taken from him and entrusted to
another at his expense, if so ordered by the circuit court of the county
where the parent resides, and the same proceedings may be had there-
for, so far as applicable, as are authorized by law in such a case in the
relation of master and apprentice; or the court may, on showing of
the facts, require from the adopted parent, bond with security, in a
sum to be fixed by him, the county being the obligee, and for the ben-
efit of the child, conditioned for the proper treatment and performance
of duty toward the child on the part of the parent; but no action of
the court in the premises shall affect or diminish the acquired right of
inheritance on the part of the child, to the extent of such right in a
natural child of lawful birth.
CHAPTER 1.

OF PROBATE JURISDICTION.

SECTION 2312. The circuit court of each county shall have original and exclusive jurisdiction of the probate of wills, and the appointment of such executors, administrators, or trustees, as may be required to carry the same into effect; of the settlement of the estate of deceased persons, and of the persons and estates of minors, insane persons, and others requiring guardianship, including applications for the sale of real property belonging to any such estates, except as prescribed in chapters one and three, of title fifteen. *

SEC. 2313. The court shall be always open for the transaction of probate business; but the hearing of any matter requiring notice shall be had only in term time, or at such time and place as the judge may appoint.

SEC. 2314. When the judge fixes a time and place of hearing, as contemplated in the preceding section, he shall determine what notice shall be given thereof, and no such hearing shall be had until proof is made of the giving of such notice.

SEC. 2315. The clerk, in vacation, shall have power to appoint executors, administrators, guardians, and appraisers; to issue citations and other notices, and to discharge such other duties in relation to estates of decedents as are in this title specially devolved on him.

SEC. 2316. Any act of the clerk, as contemplated in the preceding section, shall be binding on all parties interested therein until the next term of the court after they are entered of record, when they shall be

* This section does not deprive the district court of jurisdiction of an original action to set aside a will. It has reference only to the probate. The district court cannot admit a will to probate for want of jurisdiction over the subject matter. Not so however, in respect to an original action to set it aside. Leighton v. Orr. 44 Iowa, 679, 683; Maples v. Marsh. 49 Id., 381.

The circuit court as a court of probate has jurisdiction to appoint an administrator, even in a county where there is no property of deceased beyond an interest in an action at law, and its adjudication is not open to be attacked collaterally. Murphy, Neal & Co. v. Creighton, 45 Id., 179. But see Christy v. Vest, 36 Id., 283.

An order of the circuit court, discharging an administrator, does not amount to an adjudication that an heir of the intestate, whom the administrator reported that he was unable to find, is in fact dead, nor will it estop such heir or his creditors from claiming his distributive share of the estate. Crosby v. Calhoun et al., 45 Id., 557.

Upon the probate of a will a jury trial cannot be demanded as a matter of right; and where such trial is granted it will not be error to set aside the finding of the jury. Gilruth v. Gilruth, 40 Id., 346.

The jurisdiction conferred upon the circuit court of the estates of insane persons does not exclude the jurisdiction of the district court upon questions of right between insane persons and others. Flock et al. v. Wyatt et al., 49 Id., 466.
read in open court and approved, set aside, or modified, but until so set aside or modified, it shall have the same force and effect as if done by the court.

Sec. 2317. Where the judge is a party, or connected by blood or affinity with any person so interested nearer than the fourth degree, or is personally interested in any probate matter, he shall order the same transferred to the district court, which shall have jurisdiction therein the same as the circuit court would otherwise have, and its proceedings shall be entered on the records of the circuit court.

Sec. 2318. When a case is originally within the jurisdiction of the courts of two or more counties, that court which first takes cognizance thereof by the commencement of proceedings, shall retain the same throughout.

Sec. 2319. The court of the county in which a will is probated, or in which administration is granted, shall have jurisdiction co-extensive with the state in the settlement of the estate of the decedent and the sale and distribution of his real estate.

Sec. 2320. Any process or authority emanating from the court in probate matters, may for good cause, be revoked and a new one issued.

Sec. 2321. All bonds relating to probate matters shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the circuit court, and shall not be deemed sufficient until examined by the clerk and his approval indorsed thereon.

CHAPTER 2.

OF WILLS AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Section 2322. Any person of full age and sound mind may dispose, by will, of all of his property except what is sufficient to pay his debts, or what is allowed as a homestead, or otherwise given by law as privileged property to his wife and family. The republication of a will revoked by the subsequent birth of a child cannot be shown by parol. In the absence of statutory provisions the same formalities are necessary to the republication as were required in the original publication. Carey v. Baughn, 36 Iowa, 540; Perjue v. Perjue, 4 Id., 520.

Parol evidence is not admissible to supply an omission or cure a defect in a will, caused through oversight or mistake. Nor in any case to show the intention of the testator, except where there is a latent ambiguity arising, dehors the will, as to the person or subject-matter, or to rebut a resulting trust. Fitzpatrick v. Fitzpatrick, 36 Id., 674.

A verbal will disposing of personal property exceeding three hundred dollars in value is of no validity even to the extent of that sum. Stricker v. Oldenbaugh, 39 Iowa, 630. A bequest of a promissory note of the nominal value of $400 will be held invalid in the absence of proof that its value did not exceed $300. It is necessary to the validity of a will bequeathing personal property exceeding three hundred dollars in value, that two witnesses should subscribe the same; and it is not valid unless thus subscribed, though the witnesses were present and can testify that it was signed by the testator. In the matter of the last will, etc., of Boyer Boyens, 23 Id., 354.
Soldier or mariner.  
R. § 2322.

Writing.  
R. § 2313.

Witness.  
R. § 2314.

Same.  
R. § 2315.

Revocation.  
R. § 2320.

Cancellation: how done.  
R. § 2323.

Deposit of.  
R. § 2325.

Executors.  
Ch. 156, § 7, 13 G. A.

If no executors.  
R. § 2331.

SEC. 2325. A soldier in actual service, or a mariner at sea may dispose of all his personal estate by a will so made and witnessed.

SEC. 2326. All other wills, to be valid, must be in writing witnessed by two competent witnesses and signed by the testator, or by some person in his presence and by his express direction.

SEC. 2327. No subscribing witness to any will can derive any benefit therefrom, unless there be two disinterested and competent witnesses to the same.

SEC. 2328. But, if, without a will, he would be entitled to any portion of the testator’s estate, he may still receive such portion to the extent in value of the amount devised.

SEC. 2329. Wills can be revoked, in whole or in part, only by being canceled or destroyed by the act or direction of the testator with the intention of so revoking them, or by the execution of subsequent wills.

SEC. 2330. When done by cancellation, the revocation must be witnessed in the same manner as the making of a new will.

SEC. 2331. Wills, duly sealed up and indorsed, may be deposited with the clerk of the court, who shall file and preserve the same until the death of the testator, unless he sooner demand them.

SEC. 2332. If no executors are named in the will, one or more may be appointed to carry it into effect.

SEC. 2333. If no executors are named therein, or if the executors named fail to qualify and act, it shall be retained until an executor is appointed and qualified in the manner herein prescribed.

POSTHUMOUS CHILDREN—DEVISEE.

SEC. 2334. Posthumous children unprovided for by the father’s will, shall inherit the same interest as though no will had been made.

SEC. 2335. The amount thus allowed to a posthumous child, as well as that of any other claim which it becomes necessary to satisfy in disregard of or in opposition to the contemplation of the will, must be taken ratably from the interests of heirs, devisees, and legatees.

SEC. 2336. The word “devisee” as used in this title, shall, when applicable, be construed to embrace “legatee,” and the word “devised” shall, in like cases, be understood as comprising the force of the word “bequeathed.”

SEC. 2337. If a devisee die before the testator, his heirs shall inherit the amount so devised to him unless from the terms of the will a contrary intent is manifest.

CUSTODIAN—PROBATE.

SEC. 2338. Any person having the custody of a will, shall, as soon as he is informed of the death of the testator, file the same with the clerk, who shall open and read the same.

4 Where the testator has named an executor in his will, the court has no power to appoint an administrator to precede the executor in the settlement of the estate. Pickering v. Weiting, 47 Iowa, 242.

5 The birth of a child to a testator, subsequent to the making of a will, and before the death of the testator, will alone operate as an implied revocation of the will. McCullum v. McKinzie, 26 Iowa, 510; See, also, Carey v. Baughn, 86 Id., 540.

6 The widow of a deceased husband will not inherit from the child who died before the death of the husband. Will of Gustav L. H. Overdieck, 50 Iowa, 244.
Penalty for refusal.
R. § 2324.

SEC. 2339. If any person having the custody of a will fail to produce the same as required by the preceding section after receiving a reasonable notice so to do, the court may commit him to jail until he produce the same; and he shall be liable for all damages occasioned by his failure to produce such will.

SEC. 2340. After the will is produced and read, a day shall be fixed by the court or clerk for proving the same, which day shall be during a term of court, and may be postponed from time to time in the discretion of the court. [Whenever the proving of a will is contested either party shall be entitled to demand a jury and to the verdict of a jury on the issues involved.]

SEC. 2341. The clerk shall give notice of the time thus fixed by publishing a notice, signed by himself and addressed to all whom it may concern, in a daily or weekly paper printed in the county where the will is filed, for three consecutive weeks, the last publication of which shall be at least ten days before the time fixed for such hearing; but the court in its discretion may prescribe a different kind of notice.

SEC. 2342. Wills, when proved and allowed, shall have a certificate thereof indorsed on or annexed thereto, signed by the clerk and attested by the seal of the court; and every will so certified, or the record thereof, or the transcript of such record duly authenticated, may be read in evidence in all courts without further proof.

SEC. 2343. After being approved and allowed, the will, together with the certificate hereinafter required, shall be recorded in a book kept for that purpose.

SEC. 2344. When proved and recorded, the court shall direct the executor to have copy. R. § 2336.

EXECUTORS—TRUSTEES.

SEC. 2345. A married woman may act as executor independent of her husband.

SEC. 2346. If a minor under eighteen years of age is appointed an executor, there is a temporary vacancy as to him until he reaches that age.

SEC. 2347. If a person appointed executor refuses to accept the trust, or neglects to appear within ten days after his appointment and give bond as hereinafter prescribed, or if an executor removes his residence from the state, a vacancy will be deemed to have occurred.

Married women. R. § 2335.

Minors. R. § 2337.

Vacancies. Ch. 158, § 8, 13 G. A.

* It was held, in Gilruth v. Gilruth, 40 Iowa, 346, prior to the amendment of this section, that, upon the probate of a will, a jury trial could not be demanded as a matter of right.

b Publication of the notice required by this section (2341) may be proved by the affidavit of any person who is in a situation to have personal knowledge of the fact. Farrell v. Leighton et al., 49 Iowa, 174.

A will devising the use and enjoyment of certain real estate to A, "to be enjoyed by her during her natural life only," and after her death to her heirs, "free and clear of all liens and incumbrances thereon," was held, to give the devisee only a life estate, the intent of the testator being to create a new stock of descent at her death. Stemmer v. Crampton et al., 50 Id., 302.

A will having the certificate of proof and allowance attached, as provided by this section, may be read in evidence without further proof, or any showing that all the directory provisions of the statute have been complied with. Nor need the certificate state such compliance, but only the fact of the proof and allowance of the will. Latham v. Latham, 30 Iowa, 294.

An executor may refuse to accept the trust, or may create a vacancy by removal from the state, and he may also surrender his trust by resignation. The United States Rolling Stock Co. v. Potter, 48 Iowa, on p. 66.
How filed:
Same, § 9.

Substitution.
R. § 2340.

Trustees to give bond.
Ch. 153, § 6, 13 G. A.

Sec. 2348. In a case of vacancy, letters of administration, with the will annexed, may be granted to some other person; or if there be another executor competent to act, he may be allowed to proceed by himself in administering the estate.

Sec. 2349. The substitution of other executors shall occasion no delay in the administration of the estate. The periods hereinafter mentioned within which acts are to be performed after the appointment of executors, shall all, unless otherwise declared, be reckoned from the issuing of the commission to the first general executor.

Sec. 2350. Trustees appointed by will, or by the court, must qualify and give bonds the same as executors, and shall be subject to control or removal by the court in the same manner.

Foreign Wills.

Sec. 2351. Wills probated in any other state or country, shall be admitted to probate in this state without the notices required by law in the case of domestic wills, on the production of a copy of such will and of the original record of probate thereof, authenticated by the attestation of the clerk of the court in which such probate was made; or, if there be no clerk by the attestation of the judge thereof, and by the seal of office of such officers, if they have a seal.

Sec. 2352. All provisions of law relating to the carrying into effect of domestic wills after probate, shall, so far as applicable, apply to foreign wills admitted to probate in this state as contemplated in the preceding section:

[Provided, That where, by any will first admitted to probate in any other state or country and then admitted to probate in Iowa, the executors or trustees under said will are empowered to sell and convey real estate, then upon the production of and recording in the proper probate record a copy of the original record of the appointment, qualification and giving bond, unless such bond was waived in the will, of such executors or trustees by the foreign court granting the original probate of the will, duly authenticated in the same manner as foreign wills are required to be, then, in conformity with the power granted in such wills, such executors or trustees may sell and convey real estate within any county in this state where such probate of will and proof of qualification may be so of record, without further qualifying in this state, and without reporting such sale to the circuit courts in this state for approval; and such sales and conveyances shall have the same force and validity as if made by executors and trustees duly qualified within this state and reported to, and approved by the circuit courts, unless at the time of the execution and delivery of said deed, letters testamentary or of administration upon the estate of such decedent shall have been granted in this state and remain in force and unretracted, and due notice of such letters be given in such county in this state, if other than the one in which such letters were originally granted here as required by section 2629 of the code, in reference to

It has been held that the sufficiency of the attestation of a foreign will by the judge of the probate court where the same was proven, without being authenticated by the clerk, cannot be collaterally called in question after the probate court in a county of this state, has under the provisions of the statute, allowed and recorded the will and passed upon the sufficiency of the authentication. Stanley v. Morse et al., 26 Iowa, 454.

Under this section, a will proved and allowed in another state should be allowed and may be recorded by the circuit court of this state. Such allowance is conclusive of the due execution of the will. Vance et al. v. Anderson, 39 Id., 426; see section 2353 of code.
actions affecting real estate; in which case any conveyance made shall be subject to all the rights acquired under the appointment and letters granted in Iowa; provided, that no such conveyance shall be made by such executor or trustee until three months after the recording of a duly authenticated copy of the will, original record of appointment, qualification and bond (unless bond was waived in the will) in the proper probate record of the county where the land is situated.

Sec. 2. That all conveyances heretofore made by foreign executors and trustees in which the requirements of this act have been complied with, or in which such proof of authority at the date of conveyance shall be hereafter made of record as provided in section 1 of this act, are hereby declared to be legal and valid in law and equity from the date of such deed; provided, that the provisions of this section shall in no manner affect adverse rights vested at the date of such conveyance and prior to the taking effect of this act, or the performing the additional requirements of this section.

Sec. 2353. Wills, foreign or domestic, shall not be carried into effect until admitted to probate as hereinbefore provided, and such probate shall be conclusive as to the due execution thereof, until set aside by an original or appellate proceeding.

ADMINISTRATION.

Sec. 2354. In other cases where an executor is not appointed by will, administration shall be granted:
1. To the wife of the deceased;
2. To his next of kin;
3. To his creditors;
4. To any other person whom the court may select.

Sec. 2355. Individuals belonging to the same or different classes, may be united as administrators whenever such course is deemed expedient.

Sec. 2356. To each of the above classes in succession, a period of twenty days, commencing with the burial of the deceased, is allowed within which to apply for administration upon the estate.

Sec. 2357. When from any cause general administration cannot be immediately granted, one or more special administrators may be appointed to collect and preserve the property of the deceased.

Sec. 2358. No appeal from the appointment of such special executors, shall prevent their proceeding in the discharge of their duties.

Sec. 2359. They shall make and file an inventory of the property of the deceased, in the same manner in all respects as is required of general executors or administrators, and shall preserve such property from injury.

Sec. 2360. For this purpose they may do all needful acts under the direction of the court, but shall take no steps in relation to the allowance of claims against the estate.

Sec. 2361. Upon the granting of full administration, the powers of the special administrators shall cease, and all the business shall be transferred to the general executor or administrator.

1 Where the time given by the statute for the next of kin or creditors to take out letters of administration has expired, a stranger may be appointed de bonis non. Crossan v. McCrary, 37 Iowa, 684.
SEC. 2362. Every executor or administrator, except as herein otherwise declared, before entering on the discharge of his duty, must give bond in such penalty as may be required, to be approved by the clerk, conditioned for the faithful discharge of the duties imposed on him by law, according to the best of his ability.

SEC. 2363. He must also take and subscribe an oath, the same in substance as the condition of the bond aforesaid; which oath and bond must be filed with the clerk.

SEC. 2364. New bonds may be required by the court to be given, and in a new penalty and with new sureties whenever the same is deemed expedient.

SEC. 2365. After the filing of the bond aforesaid, the clerk shall issue letters testamentary or of administration, as the case may be, under the seal of the court, giving the executor or administrator the power authorized by law.

SEC. 2366. The executors or administrators first appointed and qualified for the settlement of an estate, shall, within ten days after the receipt of their letters, publish such notice of their appointment as the court or the clerk may direct; which direction shall be indorsed on the letters when issued.

SEC. 2367. Administration shall not be originally granted after the lapse of five years from the death of the decedent, or from the time his death was known in case he died out of the state.

SEC. 2368. If administration of the estate of a deceased non-resident has been granted in accordance with the laws of the state or country where he resided at the time of his death, the person to whom it has been committed, may, upon his application, and upon qualifying himself in the same manner as is required of other executors, be appointed to administer upon the property of the deceased in this state, unless another has been previously appointed.

SEC. 2369. The original letters or other authority, conferring his power upon such executor, or an attested copy thereof, must be filed with the clerk of the proper court before such appointment can be made.

CHAPTER 3.

OF THE SETTLEMENT OF THE ESTATE.

SECTION 2370. Within fifteen days after his appointment, the executor shall make and file with the clerk an inventory of all the personal effects of the deceased of every description which have come to his knowledge, and a list of all book accounts which appear by the books or papers of the deceased to be unsettled. Such inventory shall

The property left by a decedent cannot be subjected to the claim of a judgment creditor by an action to revive a judgment against the heirs of the decedent, in the absence of any administration upon his estate. Bridgman & Co. v. Miller et al., 50 Iowa 392.

v. Shultz, 49 Iowa. 430.
be so made out as to show separately and distinctly, each by itself, the property inventoried as general assets of the deceased; the property inventoried and which is regarded as exempt under the next two sections; and the book accounts.

SEC. 2371. When the deceased leaves a widow, all personal property which in his hands as the head of a family would be exempt from execution, after being inventoried and appraised, shall be set apart to her as her property in her own right, and be exempt in her hands as in the hands of the decedent.

SEC. 2372. The avails of any life insurance [or any other sum of money made payable by any mutual aid or benevolent society upon the death of a member of such society] are not subject to the debts of the deceased, except by special contract or arrangement, but shall, in other respects, be disposed of like other property left by the deceased.

SEC. 2373. All property inventoried by the executor shall be appraised by three appraisers, who shall be appointed immediately on the filing of the inventory.

SEC. 2374. The clerk shall issue to them a notification of their appointment, accompanied by a copy of the inventory as returned by the executor, and in making their appraisement they shall affix a value to each item of property, separately, as it appears in such inventory.

SEC. 2375. The court shall, if necessary, set off to the widow, and children under fifteen years of age, of the decedent, or to either, sufficient of his property, of such kind as it shall deem appropriate, to support them for twelve months from the time of his death.

SEC. 2376. A supplemental inventory must be made in like manner, whenever the existence of additional property is discovered.

SEC. 2377. The court may, on the petition of the widow, or other person interested, review the allowance so made to the widow or children, and increase or diminish the same, and make such order in the premises as it shall deem right and proper.

SEC. 2378. If any portion of the decedent's personal property be in another county, the same appraisers may serve, or others may be appointed.

The ancient common law rule that a debtor who is made the executor of his creditor is thereby released from the debt, it not appearing that the assets of the estate are insufficient to meet the testator's debts, is not in force in this country, and the debt in the hands of the executor is regarded as general assets of the estate for the benefit, not only of creditors but of legateses and others interested. Kaster v. Pierson, 27 Iowa, 90.

In an action by a receiver against an executor on a promissory note made by the latter to the testator, judgment should be rendered against him in his individual capacity, and not as executor. Id.

Property of the intestate set apart to the widow under section 2361 of the revision, when no longer needed and used by her as the head of his family, fell into the general personal estate, and became liable to distribution according to law, but not for the payment of debts. Gaskell v. Case, 18 Iowa, 147; Mejer v. Meyer, 23 Id., 359.

It was also held, under the same section, that an heir could not claim the exclusive right to property set apart to the widow, by the executor, even though the widow was not entitled thereto because there was no longer a family within the meaning of the section. Paup v. Sylvester, 22 Id., 371.

It was also held under the revision, that the property, which under the statute was exempt to the widow, as the head of the family, was not to be deemed assets in the hands of the administrator, nor to be administered upon as such; and that even consent on her part to such administration, under a misapprehension of her rights, would not estop her from afterwards claiming the property or its proceeds. Elsworth v. Elsworth, 33 Id., 164.

The proceeds of a policy of insurance upon the life of the husband or wife are not exempt from the debts of the survivor, after the proceeds shall be realized.

* The proceeds of a policy of insurance upon the life of the husband or wife are not exempt from the debts of the survivor, after the proceeds shall be realized.

* See Herriman v. McKee, 49 Iowa, 187, cited in notes to section 1182, ante.
Discovery of assets: proceedings.
R. § 2366.

SEC. 2379. The court or judge may require any person suspected of having taken wrongful possession of any of the effects of the deceased, or of having had such effects under his control, to appear and submit to an examination under oath touching such matters; and if on such examination it appear that he has the wrongful possession of any such property, the court or judge may order the delivery of the same to the executor of the estate.

SEC. 2380. If, on being duly served with the order of the court or judge requiring him to do so, any person fail to appear in accordance with such order; or if, having appeared, he refuse to answer any question which the court or judge deem proper to be put to him in the course of such examination; or if he fail to comply with the order of the court or judge requiring him to deliver the property to the executor, he may be committed to the jail of the county until a compliance be yielded.

SEC. 2381. Whenever it is probable that the known and acknowledged property of the deceased will not be sufficient for the payment of his debts, any person to whom the legal title of any real estate was conveyed by the decedent or any person through whom the legal title to any real estate conveyed by the decedent has subsequently passed, or any person claiming an interest in any such real estate, may be required to appear and submit to an examination as contemplated in the preceding sections, subject to the penalties therein prescribed; and the court or judge shall have full power to order the proper declaration of trust to secure the estate, to be made by any person who may appear on such examination to hold the legal title to any real estate which in the event of the insufficiency of the personal property would be assets for the payment of debts, and to enforce compliance with such order as is provided in the next preceding section.

SEC. 2382. The executor, with the approbation of the court, may compound with any debtor of the estate who may be thought unable to pay his whole debt.

SEC. 2383. The interest of a deceased mortgagee shall be included among his personal assets, and, upon its being paid off, satisfaction shall be entered by the executor.

SEC. 2384. When a person by his will makes such a disposition of his effects as to prejudice the rights of creditors, the will may be sustained by giving security to the satisfaction of the court for the payment of the claims of the creditors to the extent of the value of the property devised.

SEC. 2385. When no different direction is given in the will, debts due the estate, shall, as far as practicable, be collected, and the debts owing by the estate paid off therewith to the extent of the means thus obtained.

* Under this and the preceding section the examination must be confined to the person summoned; and it is not competent to introduce other evidence to contradict his statements or to establish the administrator's claim to the property. Smyth v. Smyth, 24 Iowa, 491.

The person thus subjected to examination is not a witness within the meaning of section 3982 of the revision. Id.

These sections of the statute do not confer authority upon the court to try, as an issue of fact, upon general evidence, whether the person examined has taken wrongful possession of the effects of the estate of the deceased, but merely to summon and compel the appearance of such person, and subject him to an examination under oath; and where it appears therefrom that he has property belonging to the estate, order the same to be delivered to the administrator, and to enforce such order by imprisonment of the defendant if necessary. Rickman v. Stanton, 32 Id., 134.

Where the property, claimed to be assets of the estate, has been taken and converted into real estate, this proceeding is not applicable. Madison v. Shockley, 41 Id., 451, 453.
SALE OF PROPERTY.

SEC. 2386. The court, on the application of the executor, shall, from time to time, direct the sale of such portion of the personal effects as are of a perishable nature, or which, from any cause, would otherwise be likely to depreciate in value, and also such portions as are necessary to pay off the debts and charges upon the estate.

SEC. 2387. If the personal effects are found inadequate to satisfy such debts and charges, a sufficient portion of the real estate may be ordered to be sold for that purpose.\(^*\)

SEC. 2388. Application for that purpose can be made only after a full statement of all the claims against the estate, and after rendering a full account of the disposition made of the personal estate.

SEC. 2389. Before any order to that effect can be made, all persons interested in such real estate shall be served with notice in the same manner as is prescribed for the commencement of civil action, unless a different notice is prescribed by the judge.\(^*\)

SEC. 2390. If convenient, the real estate must be divided into parcels, and each appraised in the manner above provided for personal property, and the appraisement filed in like manner.

SEC. 2391. When a part cannot be sold without material prejudice to the general interests of the estate, the court may order the sale of the whole, or of such parts as can be sold advantageously.\(^*\)

SEC. 2392. Property may be permitted to be sold at private sale, whenever the court is satisfied that the interest of the estate will be thereby promoted.

SEC. 2393. In other cases, sales must be made at public auction, after giving the same notice as would have been necessary for the sale of such property on execution.

SEC. 2394. No property can be sold at private sale for less than the appraisement price, without the express approbation of the judge.

SEC. 2395. Property may be ordered to be sold on a partial credit of not more than twelve months.

\(^*\) The real estate of an intestate descends to the heirs at law, and the personal property only goes to the administrator unless the latter proves inadequate for the payment of the debts of the intestate, in which case he may be empowered to sell enough of the real estate to make up the deficit. *Kinsell v. Billings,* 35 Iowa, 154.

The interest of the widow in the real estate of her deceased husband is not subject to the payment of his debts, and may be set apart to her without reference thereto. *Mock v. Watson,* 41 Id., 241.

This section should be understood as referring to the interest of the estate, as distinguished from that of the wife, in the lands of the intestate. *Id.*

But where the administrator instituted proceedings in the probate court to sell lands of the intestate to pay debts of the estate, making the widow a party, and she was duly served with process, and the land sold under the order of the court, it was held, that her right to dower was adjudicated in that proceeding, and that she could not afterward maintain an action therefor. *Olmsed v. Blair,* 45 Id., 42; *Garce v. Hatcher,* 39 Id., 685.

\(^*\) In a proceeding for the sale of real estate by an executor, wherein the court has prescribed the same notice as is provided by law in ordinary actions, a defendant, who has been served by publication only and has not appeared, may avail himself of the provisions of section 2877 of the code, and may thereunder have the order of sale, made on default, set aside on motion therefor at any time within two years after the making of the order. *Huston v. Huston,* 29 Iowa, 347.

The objections that the requirements of the statute in regard to the appraisement of lands were not complied with, and that the lands, composed of several tracts, were sold in a body, are not jurisdictional in their character, and will not affect the validity of the sale. *Cowins v. Tool, Ex'r, etc.,* 36 Iowa, 82.

The approval of the administrator's deed by the probate court furnishes presumptive evidence of the validity of the sale, and of the regularity of all the prior proceedings. *Id.*
SEC. 2396. Any person interested in the estate, may prevent a sale of the whole or any part thereof, by giving bond to the satisfaction of the court, conditioned that he will pay all demands against the estate, to the extent of the value of the property thus kept from sale, as soon as called upon by the court for that purpose.

SEC. 2397. If the conditions of such bond are broken, the property will still be liable for the debts, unless it has passed into the hands of an innocent purchaser, and the executors may take possession thereof and sell the same under the direction of the court, or they may prosecute the bond, or both at once if the court so direct.

SEC. 2398. If the conditions of the bond are complied with, the property passes by devise, distribution, or descent, in the same manner as though there had been no debts against the estate.

SEC. 2399. If the conditions of the bond are complied with, the property passes by devise, distribution, or descent, in the same manner as though there had been no debts against the estate.

SEC. 2400. Such approval shall be entered of record. A certificate thereof must be indorsed on the deed, with the signature of the clerk and the seal of the court affixed thereto; and the deed so indorsed shall be presumptive evidence of the validity of the sale, and of the regularity of all the proceedings connected therewith.

SEC. 2401. No action for the recovery of any real estate sold by an executor can be sustained by any person claiming under the deceased, unless brought within five years next after the sale.

POSSSESSION OF REAL PROPERTY.

SEC. 2402. If there be no heir or devisee present and competent to take possession of the real estate left by such decedent, the executor may take possession of such real estate and demand and receive the rents and profits thereof, and do all other acts relating thereto which may be for the benefit of the persons entitled to such real estate.

SEC. 2403. Such executor or administrator, under the order and direction of the court, may apply the profits of such real estate to the payment of taxes and of debts and claims against the estate of the deceased in case the personal assets are insufficient.
Sec. 2404. Such executor or administrator shall account to such heirs or devisees for the rents, profits, or use of such real estate, deducting therefrom the payments made under the preceding section, together with a reasonable compensation for his own services, to be fixed by the court.

Sec. 2405. When there are minor heirs for whom no guardian has been appointed, the executor or administrator shall pay out of any assets in his hands, all taxes assessed against the estate not otherwise provided for, and he shall be credited therefore as for the payment of other claims against the estate.

Sec. 2406. When the interests of creditors will not thereby be prejudiced, a testator may prescribe the entire manner in which his estate shall be administered on; may exempt the executor from the necessity of giving bond, and may prescribe the manner in which his affairs shall be conducted until his estate is finally settled, or until his minor children become of age.

Sec. 2407. The court, in its discretion, may also authorize an executor or administrator to continue the prosecution of any business in which the deceased was engaged at the time of his death, in order to wind up his affairs with greater advantage; but such authority shall not exempt him from returning a full inventory and appraisement as in other cases.

CLAIMS—PAYMENTS.

Sec. 2408. Claims against the estate shall be clearly stated, sworn to, and filed, and ten days' notice of the hearing thereof, accompanied by a copy of the claim, shall be served on one of the executors in the manner required for commencing ordinary proceedings, unless the same have been approved by the administrator, in which case they may be allowed by the clerk without said notice.

Sec. 2409. All claims filed against the estate shall be entitled in the name of the claimant against the executor, naming him as executor of the estate, naming it; and in all further proceedings on the claim, this title shall be preserved.

Sec. 2410. All claims filed and not expressly admitted in writing, signed by the executor with the approbation of the court, shall be considered as denied without any pleading on behalf of the estate.

* The stating, verifying and filing of a claim against an estate is in the nature of a petition. When it is based upon a written instrument it is sufficient to file a copy, but the original must be produced at the time of trial or when it is allowed. Braught v. Griffith et al., 16 Iowa, 26.

It is not a prerequisite to the commencement and prosecution of proceedings against an administrator to correct errors in accounts taken between the plaintiff and the decedent, that a claim shall be stated, sworn to and filed in the clerk's office. The County of Linn v. Day, 16 Iowa, 138.

If a claim be filed within the time prescribed, the filing will not be rendered invalid because it was not sworn to when thus filed. It may be verified after the filing. This section, being directory, is thus sufficiently complied with. Goodrich v. Conrad, 24 Id., 254; Wile v. Wright, 32 Id., 451.

The court may set aside or modify the allowance of a claim against an estate, approved by the administrator and allowed by the clerk in vacation, without any other evidence than what is shown by the papers. Ordway & Husted v. Phelps, 45 Id., 279.

* All claims filed against an estate must be entitled in the name of the claimant against the executor, and if the same are not approved by the latter, they may be proved as in an action by ordinary proceedings. Per Seavers, Ch. J., in Ordway & Husted v. Phelps, 45 Iowa, on p. 281.
Sec. 2411. If a claim filed against the estate is not so admitted by the executor, the court may hear and allow the same, or may submit it to a jury; and, on such hearing, unless otherwise provided, all provisions of law applicable to an ordinary proceeding shall apply.

Sec. 2412. In matters of accounts of executors, the court shall have authority to appoint one or more referees, who shall have all the powers and perform all the duties of referees appointed by the court in a civil action.

Sec. 2413. Demands, though not yet due, may be presented, proved, and allowed as other claims.

Sec. 2414. Contingent liabilities must also be presented and proved, or the executor shall be under no obligation to make any provision for satisfying them when they may afterwards accrue.

Sec. 2415. Claims against an estate, and counter claims thereto, may, in the discretion of the court, be proved up before one or more referees, to be agreed upon by the parties or approved by the court, and their decision being entered upon the record becomes a decision of the court.

Sec. 2416. Suits pending against the decedent at the time of his death, may be prosecuted to judgment, his executor being substituted as defendant, and such judgment shall be placed in the catalogue of established claims, but shall not be a lien.

Sec. 2417. If either of the executors is interested in favor of a claim against the estate, he shall not serve in any matter connected with that case. And if all the executors are thus interested, the court shall appoint some competent person a temporary executor in relation to such claims.

Sec. 2418. As soon as the executors are possessed of sufficient means, over and above the expenses of administration, they shall pay off the charges of the last sickness and funeral of deceased.

Sec. 2419. They shall, in the next place, pay any allowance which may be made by the court for the maintenance of the widow and minor children.

Sec. 2420. Other demands against the estate are payable in the following order:
1. Debts entitled to preference under the laws of the United States;
2. Public rates and taxes;
3. Claims filed within six months after the first publication of the notice given by the executors of their appointment;
4. All other debts;
5. Legacies.

* The filing of the claim by a creditor against the estate of the principal debtor, obviates the necessity of filing the same as a contingent claim. 

** Expenses incurred in the last sickness and funeral charges do not constitute claims for which the homestead is liable.

The court may allow or disallow a claim, and designate the class in which it shall be paid. 

When a claim has been allowed and its class designated by the court, it should be paid ratably with other claims of the same class, when the assets are insufficient to pay the full amount of all. 

The filing of a claim within six months after the notice was given by the administrator of his appointment, entitles it to payment before those filed after that time, even though it is not admitted by the administrator or found upon by the court, until after the six months.

It was held under the revision that where an action was commenced in the district court,
Sec. 2421. All claims of the fourth of the above classes not filed and proved within twelve months of the giving of the notice aforesaid, are forever barred, unless the claim is pending in the district or supreme court, unless peculiar circumstances entitle the claimant to equitable relief. 

Sec. 2422. After the expiration of the time for filing the claims of the third of the above classes, the executors shall proceed to pay off all claims against the estate in the order above stated, as fast as the means of so doing come into their hands. 

Sec. 2423. Claims of the fourth class may be paid off at any time after the expiration of six months aforesaid, without any regard to those claims not filed at the time of such payment. 

Sec. 2424. No payment can be made to a claimant in any one class until those of a previous class are satisfied. 

Sec. 2425. Demands not yet due shall be paid off if the holder will consent to such a rebate of interest as the court thinks reasonable.

Sec. 2426. Within their respective classes, debts shall be paid off in the order in which they are filed, subject to the provisions of the next section. 

Sec. 2427. If there are not likely to be means sufficient to pay off the whole of the debts of any one class, the court shall, from time to time strike a dividend of the means on hand among all the creditors of that class, and the executors shall pay the several amounts accordingly.

The equitable relief contemplated by the statute will not be granted to a party who had full notice of the decease of the intestate and the appointment and qualification of the administrator, and was negligent in the prosecution of his claim. 

Whether equitable relief will be granted or not must depend upon the facts of each particular case. 

For cases where equitable relief was granted and claims allowed to be established after the time limited in the statute, see McCormack v. Cook, 11 Id., 267; Brewer v. Kendrick, 17 Id., 479; Farrall v. Irvine, 12 Id., 52; Johnston v. Johnston, 36 Id., 698. 

For cases where equitable relief was refused, see Shomo v. Bissell, 20 Iowa, 68; Preston v. Day, 19 Id., 127. 

It was held, that the bar of this section of the statute applied only to claims, the satisfaction of which was primarily sought out of the personal assets of the decedent, and not to claims secured by mortgage upon which the creditor relied for satisfaction. Allen v. Moer, 16 Id., 307.

A claim of the fourth class against the estate of a decedent, not filed and proved within twelve months after the publication of the notice of appointment of administrator, is barred, unless the case presents circumstances entitling the claimant to equitable relief. 

Wilcox v. Jackson, 51 Iowa, 296; Lacey v. Loughridge, 1d., 629.
SEC. 2428. The executors may, with the approbation of the court, use funds belonging to the estate to pay off encumbrances upon lands owned by the deceased, or to purchase lands claimed or contracted for by him prior to his death.

SPECIFIC LEGACIES—PAYMENT.

SEC. 2429. Specific legacies of property may, by the court, be turned over to the rightful claimant at any time upon his giving unquestionable real estate security to restore the property, or refund the amount at which it was appraised if wanted for the payment of debts.

SEC. 2430. Legacies payable in money, may be paid on like terms whenever the executors possess the means which can be thus used without prejudice to the interest of any claim already filed.

SEC. 2431. After the expiration of the twelve months allowed for the filing claims as above provided, such legacies may be paid off without requiring the security provided for in the preceding two sections, if the means are still retained to pay off all the claims proved or pending as hereinbefore contemplated.

SEC. 2432. If the testator has not prescribed the order in which legacies are to be paid off, and if no security is given as above provided, in order to expedite their time of payment, they may be paid off in the order in which they are given in the will, where the estate is sufficient to pay all.

SEC. 2433. When not incompatible with the manifest intention of the testator, the court may direct all payments of money to legatees to be made ratably.

SEC. 2434. Such must be the mode pursued when there is danger that the estate will prove insufficient to pay off all the legacies, unless security be given to refund as above provided.

SEC. 2435. If the executors fail to make payment of any kind in accordance with the order of the court, any person aggrieved by their failure, may, on ten days notice to the executors and their sureties, apply to the court for judgment against them on the bond of the executors. The court shall hear the application in a summary manner, and may render judgment against them on the bond for the amount of money directed to be paid and costs, and issue execution against them therefor. If any of the obligors are not served, the same proceedings in relation to them may be had with like effect as in an action by ordinary proceedings under similar circumstances.a

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a Upon a verbal order of the county judge, the executor was authorized to pay into his hands any moneys belonging to the estate or legatees thereof; the judge was held liable on his bond for the proper disbursement of the same. Doogan v. Elliott, 43 Iowa, 342.

The county judge was authorized to receive money paid by an executor upon claims filed and allowed against the estate, and was held liable on his official bond for a failure to pay the same to the proper parties. Wright & Co. v. Harris et al., 31 Id., 272.

It was held under the revision, that, while the county court might, in a summary manner enforce compliance with an order directing an administrator to make payments in accordance with the prior order of the court, such court did not have exclusive jurisdiction. Wheelhouse v. Bryant et al., 13 Id., 160. But see Section 2312 of the code.

Under section 2419 of the revision, which is embodied in section 2435 of the code, with amendments, it was held, that in a proceeding to enforce the payment of a claim by an administrator pursuant to an order of the court, it was not necessary to file a petition alleging a breach of the administrator's bond. Hart v. Jewett, 17 Id., 234.

Where a claim against the estate of a deceased person, barred by the failure to present the same within the time prescribed by law, was afterwards allowed by the administrator and ordered by the court to be paid, it was held, that the sureties on the administrator's bond...
CHAPTER 4.

OF THE DESCENT AND DISTRIBUTION OF INTESTATE PROPERTY.

Section 2436. The personal property of the deceased, not necessary for the payment of debts, nor otherwise disposed of as hereinbefore provided, shall be distributed to the same persons and in the same proportions as though it were real estate.*

Sec. 2437. The distributive shares shall be paid over as fast as the executor can properly do so.

Sec. 2438. The property itself shall be distributed in kind whenever that can be done satisfactorily and equitably. In other cases the court may direct the property to be sold, and the proceeds to be distributed.

Sec. 2439. When the circumstances of the family require it, the court, in addition to what is hereinbefore set apart for their use, may direct a partial distribution of the money or effects on hand at any time after filing the inventory and appraisement, upon the execution of security like that required of legatees in like cases.

Sec. 2440. One-third in value of all the legal or equitable estates in real property, possessed by the husband at any time during the marriage, which have not been sold on execution or any other judicial sale, and to which the wife has made no relinquishment of her right, shall be set apart as her property in fee-simple, if she survive him. The same share of the real estate of a deceased wife shall be set apart to the surviving husband. All provisions made in this chapter in regard to the widow of a deceased husband, shall be applicable to the surviving husband of a deceased wife. The estates of dower and curtesy are hereby abolished.

* Upon the death of the husband without issue, the wife takes only one-half of his personal estate, either as dower or by descent. The same rule applies to the husband, and to real, as well as personal property. *Dodds v. Dodds, 23 Iowa, 306; Burns v. Keas, 21 Id., 257; Hale v. Hunter, 24 Id., 158.*

The right to a distributive share rests in the person entitled thereto, whether widow or next of kin, *instanter* upon the death of the intestate, and not from the time of distribution actually made; and distribution gives no new title but only ascertains the property to which the title attaches. If the death of the distributee takes place before distribution actually made, his share goes to his legal representatives or legatees and that the right of the widow to her distributive share is held by a title as high as that of the heir or next of kin, and, like his, is not personal, but transmissible. *Moore v. Gordon, 24 Id., 158.*

The common law rule that a debtor who is made executor of his creditor's estate is thereby released from the debt, is not in force in this state, and the debt in the executor's hands is regarded as general assets of the estate for the benefit, not only of creditors, but of legatees and all others interested. *Kaster v. Pierson, 27 Id., 90.*

In an action by a receiver against the executor to collect a debt due the estate, judgment should be rendered against the defendant in his individual capacity, and not as executor. *Id.*

* At no time during our existence as a territory, was dower changed from what it was under the organic acts of Wisconsin and Iowa, or different from what it was at common law. *Pence v. Hixon, 8 Iowa, 462.*

Independently of statute, a sale of real property on execution or other judicial sale under a judgment against the husband, would not bar the wife's right of dower. *Id.*

It is competent for the legislature, at any time before the husband's death, to enlarge, abridge or entirely take away the dower right of the wife in the husband's lands. *Lucas v. Sawyer et al., 17 Id., 517.*

The general rule is that dower is to be measured by the law in force at the time of the hus-
Sec. 2441. The distributive share of the widow shall be so set off as to include the ordinary dwelling house given by law to the homestead, or so much thereof as will be equal to the share allotted to her by the last section, unless she prefers a different arrangement. But no different arrangement shall be permitted where it would have the effect of prejudicing the rights of creditors. 8

Sec. 2442. The widow of a non-resident alien shall be entitled to the same rights in the property of her husband as a resident, except as against a purchaser from the decedent.

Sec. 2443. The share thus allotted to her may be set off by the mutual consent of all parties interested, when such consent can be obtained, or it may be set off by referees appointed by the court. 9

Sec. 2444. The application for such a measurement by referees, may be made at any time after twenty days and within ten years after the death of the husband, and must specify the particular tracts of

8 This section contemplates the appointment of more than one referee, and where more than one is appointed, and only one acts in the appraisal of the property, the assignment of dower may be set aside upon a slighter showing of prejudice than if the appraisal had been made by all. Jones v. Jones, 47 Iowa, 337.

9 Where the wife has joined in the execution of the mortgage; a foreclosure and sale thereunder, after the death of her husband operates to bar her right to dower in the land mortgaged. Mead v. Mead, 39 Id., 28; Mooney v. Maas, 22 Id., 528.

The surviving husband or wife cannot enjoy at the same time both dower and homestead in the real estate of the decedent, and must elect which of those rights he or she will take. Stevens et al., v. Stevens, 50 Iowa, 491.

* When the widow applies for and has her dower set off so as to include the dwelling-house of the deceased and a portion of the forty acres comprising the homestead, she cannot claim the residue under a homestead right. Meyer v. Meyer et al., 23 Iowa, 539.

Whether the heirs can compel the widow to accept dower and give up the homestead right, quere. Id.

When the widow elects to take her distributive share under the law, and when such share embraces a part or all of the homestead, she does not surrender the right to have the property other than that set apart to her first exhausted in the payment of a mortgage lien on the whole premises. Wilson v. Hardisty, 43 Id., 515.

The unassigned dower interest of a widow in the real estate of her deceased husband is not subject to attachment in an action at law. Rausch v. Moore, 48 Id., 611.
land in which she claims her share, and ask the appointment of referees. ¹

SEC. 2445. The court shall fix the time for making the appointment, and direct such notice thereof to be given to all parties interested therein as it deems proper. ¹

SEC. 2446. The referees may employ a surveyor, if necessary; and they must cause the widow’s share to be marked off by metes and bounds, and make a full report of their proceeding to the court as early as practicable.

SEC. 2447. The court may require a report by such a time as it deems reasonable; and, if the referees fail to obey this or any other order of the court, it may discharge them and appoint others in their stead, and may impose on them the payment of all costs previously made, unless they show good cause to the contrary.

SEC. 2448. The court may confirm the report of the referees, or it may set it aside and refer the matter to the same or other referees, at its discretion.

SEC. 2449. Such confirmation, after the lapse of thirty days, unless appealed from according to law, shall be binding and conclusive as to the admeasurement, and the widow may bring suit to obtain possession of the land thus set apart for her.

SEC. 2450. Nothing in the last section shall prevent any person interested from controverting the right of the widow to the share thus admeasured.

SEC. 2451. If the referees report that the property, or any part thereof, cannot be readily divided as above directed, the court may order the whole to be sold and one-third of the proceeds to be paid over to the widow; but such sale shall not take place, if any one interested to prevent it will give security to the satisfaction of the court, conditioned to pay the widow the appraised value of her share with ten per cent interest on the same, within such reasonable time as the court may fix, not exceeding one year from the date of such security.

If no such arrangement is made, the widow may keep the property by giving like security to pay off the claims of all others interested upon the like terms. With any money thus paid to her the widow may procure a homestead, which shall be exempt from liability for all debts from which the former homestead would have been exempt in her hands. And such sale shall not be ordered so long as those in interest shall express a contrary desire, and shall agree upon some mode of sharing and dividing the rents, profits, or use of such property, or shall consent that the court divide it by rent, profits or use.

¹ It was held that this section had no application to a proceeding in equity to admeasure dower, when the defendant had not been in the adverse possession of the land more than ten years prior to the commencement of the suit. Starry v. Starry, 21 Iowa, 254.

It was also held in the same case that courts of equity had concurrent jurisdiction with the probate court in the assignment of dower, and that the limitation in section 2428 of the revision applied only to proceedings in the county court. Id.

A right of dower, where the dower has not been assigned, cannot be pleaded as a defense in an action to recover possession of lands, as against the holder of the fee thereto. Cavender v. Smith, 8 Id., 360.

If it appears that there was a notice, though it be defective, or the service thereof be imperfect, neither in strict compliance with the statute, and the court has determined in favor of the sufficiency of the notice and service, though such decision were erroneous, the judgment will not be held void in a collateral proceeding. Shawhan v. Loffer, 24 Iowa, 217.
SEC. 2452. The widow's share cannot be affected by any will of her husband, unless she consents thereto within six months after notice to her of the provisions of the will by the other parties interested in the estate, which consent shall be entered on the proper records of the circuit court.

SEC. 2453. Subject to the rights and charges hereinbefore contemplated, the remaining estate of which the decedent died seized, shall, in the absence of other arrangements by will, descend in equal shares to his children.

SEC. 2454. If any one of his children be dead, the heirs of such child shall inherit his share in accordance with the rules herein prescribed in the same manner as though such child had outlived his parents.

SEC. 2455. If the intestate leave no issue, the one-half of his estate shall go to his parents and the other half to his wife; if he leaves no wife, the portion which would have gone to her shall go to his parents.

SEC. 2456. If one of his parents be dead, the portion which would have gone to such deceased parent shall go to the surviving parent, including the portion which would have belonged to the intestate's wife, had she been living.

SEC. 2457. If both parents be dead, the portion which would have fallen to their share by the above rules, shall be disposed of in the same manner as if they had outlived the intestate and died in the possession and ownership of the portion thus falling to their share, and so on through ascending ancestors and their issue.

Where the wife executed a written contract by which she agreed to accept a certain sum of money in lieu of dower, and the husband provided in his will for the payment of this sum, which, after his death, the wife claimed and received from the administrator, giving him a receipt therefor, it was held, that her conduct amounted to an election to take under the will and that she was estopped to claim dower in the estate.

Stoddard v. Cutcompt, 41 Iowa, 329.

It is a settled rule in the construction of wills, that where there is no express declaration in the will barring the dower of the wife, the intention that it shall be barred must be deduced by clear and manifest implication, founded on the fact that the claim of dower would be inconsistent with the will, or so repugnant to some of its dispositions as to defeat them.


The widow's election to take under the will, does not therefore defeat her right to dower unless the provisions for her in the will are either expressed to be in lieu of dower, or are thus inconsistent with her claim therefor. Id.

The acceptance by the widow of a bequest of a life estate in her husband's lands does not bar her right of dower. Id.

See also to the same effect is McGuire v. Brown, 41 Id., 650; and Clark v. Griffith, 4 Id., 405.

This section does not apply to personal property. In the matter of the estate of Jacob Davis deceased, 36 Id., 24.

Section 2435 of the revision required action on the part of the widow, in order to preserve her right unaffected by the will. She was required to object and relinquish all rights under the will.


Where a father adopted two children of his daughter, and afterward died intestate, it was held that the adopted children would inherit from him as his own children, and would also inherit the share of their deceased mother.

Wagner v. Varner, 50 Iowa, 532.

While the word "heir" is not technically limited to children, yet it was not intended by its use to embrace the widowed mother of a child that died before its father.

Id.

Where a testator, dying without issue, devised all of his real estate to his widow during her natural life, the provisions of section 2455 do not apply, so that she may claim one-half of his estate, that section having application only to cases where the owner dies intestate as well
SEC. 2458. If heirs are not thus found, the portion uninherited shall go to the wife of the intestate, or to her heirs if dead, according to like rules; and if he has had more than one wife who either died or survived in lawful wedlock, it shall be equally divided between the one who is living and the heirs of those who are dead, or between the heirs of all, if all are dead, such heirs taking by right of representation.

SEC. 2459. Property given by an intestate by way of advancement to an heir, shall be considered part of the estate so far as regards the division and distribution thereof, and shall be taken by such heir towards his share of the estate at what it would now be worth if in the condition in which it was so given to him. But, if such advancement exceeds the amount to which he would be entitled, he cannot be required to refund any portion thereof.

ESCHEAT.

SEC. 2460. If there be property remaining uninherited, it shall escheat to the state.

SEC. 2461. When the judge or clerk has reason to believe that any property within the county should, by law, escheat to the state, he must forthwith inform the auditor of state thereof, and must also appoint some suitable person administrator to take charge of the property, unless an executor or administrator has already been appointed for that purpose in some county in the state.

SEC. 2462. The administrator must give such notice of the death of the deceased, and the amount and kind of property left by him within this state, as, in the opinion of the clerk or judge appointing him, will be best calculated to notify those interested or supposed to be interested in the property.

SEC. 2463. If, within six months from the giving of such notice, no claimant thereof appears, such property may be sold and the money appropriated by the administrator for the benefit of the school fund, under the direction of the auditor of state; and such sale shall be conducted and the proceeds thereof treated like those of other school lands.

SEC. 2464. The money or any portion thereof, shall be paid over to any one who shows himself entitled thereto within ten years after the sale of the property, or the appropriation of the money as an escheat, but not afterwards.


The heirs of the father and mother of a deceased intestate who leaves neither wife nor issue, under section 2457, inherit the same as they would have done if both parents had survived the intestate, and each died in possession of one-half of the estate. *Bassil v. Loffer*, 38 Id., 451.

Where the parents of a testator are dead at the time of his decease, their share in his estate, where the will directed that, in the event of the marriage of the widow to whom he bequeathed the estate during widowhood, the estate should "take the course designated by existing laws," will be distributed in the same manner as if their death had occurred after they came into possession of the estate. *McGuire v. Brown*, 41 Id., 650.

Section 2454 does not authorize the widow of a deceased husband to inherit from their child who died before the death of the husband. While the term "heir" is not technically limited to children, yet it was not intended by its use to embrace the widowed mother of a child that died before the death of the father. *McMenomy v. McMenomy*, 22 Id., 148.

Under the revision, children of the half-blood inherited equally with children of the whole blood, when the inheritance was derived through the common parent, and even if the code had changed this rule (which is not decided) the party so claiming must show that the descent was cast after the code took effect. *Neeley v. Wise et al.*, 44 Id., 544.
§ 2465. Illegitimate children inherit from the mother, and the mother from the children.  

§ 2466. They shall inherit from the father whenever the paternity is proven during the life of the father, or they have been recognized by him as his children, but such recognition must have been general and notorious or else in writing.  

§ 2467. Under such circumstances, if the recognition of relationship has been mutual, the father may inherit from his illegitimate children.  

§ 2468. But in thus inheriting from an illegitimate child, the rule above established must be inverted so that the mother and her heirs take preference of the father and his heirs, the father having the same right of inheritance in regard to an illegitimate child that the mother has in regard to one that is legitimate.

CHAPTER 5.  
OF ACCOUNTING AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

§ 2469. On the expiration of six and within seven months from the first publication of notice of his appointment, and sooner if required by the court, the executor shall render his account to the court, showing the then condition of the estate, its debts and effects, and the amount of money received, and, if any received, what disposition has been made of it by him. And, from time to time as may be convenient, and as may be required by the court, he shall render further accounts until the estate is finally settled. And such final settlement shall be made within three years, unless otherwise ordered by the court. Such accounts shall embrace all matters directed by the court and pertinent to the subject.

§ 2470. The executor may be examined under oath by the court, upon any matters relating to his accounts when the vouchers and proofs in relation thereto are not sufficiently full and satisfactory.  

§ 2471. He must account for all the property inventoried at the price at which it was appraised, as well as for all other property which has come into his hands belonging to the estate.

An illegitimate child inherits from the mother, and the fact that she is dead before the descent is cast will not prevent the child from inheriting her share of the estate.  

The recognition in writing of an illegitimate child by the father, is not required to be in the shape of a formal avowal, executed for the purpose of making known and perpetuating the fact, but may be sufficiently established from letters and correspondence; and when the recognition is thus established, the illegitimate will inherit from his father, the same as a legitimate.

In an action for a breach of an administrator's bond for not accounting as required by the statute, it is not a complete defense, that the administrator made a report and statement of account to the court since the commencement of the action. Nor does such an accounting constitute a defense to an action for a breach of the bond by converting the assets of the estate to his own use.  

In the absence of fraud, mistake, or other grounds of equitable relief, a settlement made by the probate court with an administrator cannot be set aside, though made in the absence of those interested, after the expiration of three months.  

[So held, under the revision.]
Sec. 2472. The appraisement is only presumptive evidence of the value of an article, and shall be so regarded, either for or against the executor.

Sec. 2473. He shall derive no profit from the sale of property for a higher price than the appraisement, nor is he chargeable with any loss occurring without any fault of his own.

Sec. 2474. Mistakes in settlement may be corrected at any time before final settlement and discharge of the executor, and even after that time on showing such grounds for relief in equity as will justify the interference of the court.⁴

Sec. 2475. Any person interested in the estate may attend upon the settlement of accounts by the executor and contest the same. Accounts settled in the absence of any person adversely interested and without notice to him, may be opened within three months on his application.⁷

Sec. 2476. Upon final settlement by the executor, an order shall be entered discharging him from farther duties and responsibilities.

Sec. 2477. If judgment be rendered against an executor for costs in any suit prosecuted or defended by him in that capacity, execution shall be awarded against him as for his own debt, if it appear to the court that such suit was prosecuted or defended without reasonable cause. In other cases the execution shall be awarded against him in his representative capacity only.

Sec. 2478. One of several executors may receive and receipt for money. Such receipt shall be given by him in his own name only, and he must individually account for all the money thus received and receipted for by himself; and this shall not charge his co-executor, except so far as it can be shown to have come into his hands.

Sec. 2479. Whenever the court shall make an order affecting an executor, and such order cannot be personally served upon him, service of such order may be made by publication of a notice, stating the substance thereof, in some weekly newspaper published in the county where such order was made, for four weeks in succession.

Sec. 2480. When there is no newspaper published in such county, then said notice may be published in the newspaper published nearest to the county seat of the county in which said order is made, which publication may be proved as required in like cases in the court.

Sec. 2481. Service made as above shall be as effectual as if personally served, and suits and proceedings may be prosecuted or commenced, had and maintained, in all respects as if such notice or notices, order or orders, had been personally served.

Sec. 2482. Any executor failing to account, upon being required to do so by the court, or as he is required to do by law, shall, for every such failure; forfeit one hundred dollars, to be recovered in a civil

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⁴ Settlements made by the probate court with an administrator have the force and effect of adjudications, and are conclusive unless impeached for fraud or mistake. Cowins v. Tool et al., 36 Iowa, 82; Patterson v. Bell, 25 Id., 149.

⁷ Mistakes in prior settlements may be corrected at any time before final settlement and discharge of the administrator; but this must be done by proper proceedings in the probate court. Cowins v. Tool, supra.

Where an administrator, as a pretended creditor of the estate, procures an allowance of his claim by fraud, the court, in a proper proceeding, may set aside the allowance, but it cannot be assailed by an exception to his report. Ashton v. Mills, 49 Id., 564.

action on his bond for the benefit of the estate, by any one interested therein.

SEC. 2483. An executor has no authority to act in the matter wherein his principal was merely executor or trustee.

SEC. 2484. Any person who, without being regularly appointed an executor, intermeddles with the property of a deceased person, is responsible to the regular executor when appointed, for the value of all property taken or received by him, and for all damages caused by his acts to the estate of the deceased, but his liability extends no farther.¹

SEC. 2485. In an action against the heirs and devisees, where the judgment is to be against them in proportion to the respective amounts received by them from the estate, costs awarded against them shall be in like proportion.

SEC. 2486. In such cases, any one may tender the amount due from him to the plaintiff, which shall have the same effect, as far as he is concerned, as though he was the sole defendant.

SEC. 2487. When a person under such obligation to convey real estate as might have been enforced against him if living, dies before making such conveyance, the court may enforce a specific performance of such contract by the executor, and require him to execute the conveyance accordingly.¹

SEC. 2488. It is not necessary to make any other than the executor party defendant to such proceedings in the first instance; but the court, in its discretion, may direct other persons interested to be made parties, and may cause them to be notified thereof in such manner as the court may deem expedient. Heirs and devisees may, on their own motion, at any time be made defendants.

SEC. 2489. In an action against several executors they are considered one person, and judgment may be taken and execution issued against all as such, although only part were duly served with notice.

RECORDS OF CLERK.

SEC. 2490. The clerk shall keep a record, additional to the other records required by law, showing, as follows:

1. The name of every deceased person whose estate is administered, and who dies seized of any real estate situate within the county, and the date of his death;
2. The names of all the heirs at law, and widow of such deceased person, and the ages and places of residence of such heirs so far as the same can be ascertained;
3. A note of every sale of real estate made under the order of the court, with a reference to the volume and page of the court record, where a complete record thereof may be found.

¹ An administrator de son tort is liable in an action by a creditor of the decedent to the extent of the value of the property of the deceased which has come into his hands. Elder v. Littler, 15 Iowa, 65.

Where the widow and heirs have appropriated all the assets of the estate prior to the appointment of an administrator, they are liable as administrators de son tort to the extent of the property appropriated. Madison v. Shockley, 41 Id., 451.

It is no defense in an action against them by a creditor, that an administrator has been appointed. Id.

¹ In an action to enforce the specific performance of a contract to convey real property executed by the decedent, the administrator is a proper, though not a necessary party. The action may be against the heirs alone. Judd v. Mostfly, 30 Id., 423.
SEC. 2491. In order to ascertain the facts required to be stated in such record, the clerk may require each executor or administrator to furnish him with a list of the names, ages, and place of residence of the heirs, which list shall be sworn to by the executor; but if such executor shall certify under oath that there are no heirs, or that, after using due diligence, he has been unable to ascertain their names, ages, or residence, the clerk shall make an entry in the record accordingly. If deemed necessary, the clerk may examine the county records to ascertain whether any deceased person died seized of any real estate, and he shall be allowed such fee therefor as may be fixed by the court.

SEC. 2492. In every case where a sale of real estate is made under the order of the court, either by an executor, administrator, or guardian, the clerk shall enter a complete record thereof in the court record, including complete records of all papers filed and all orders made, and of the deed and the approval thereof.

SEC. 2493. He shall also keep a book known as "records of bonds," in which he shall record all bonds given by executors, administrators, and guardians.

COMPENSATION OF EXECUTORS.

SEC. 2494. Executors shall be allowed the following commission upon the personal estate sold or distributed by them, and for the proceeds of real estate sold for the payment of debts, which shall be received in full compensation for all their ordinary services:

For the first one thousand dollars the rate of five per cent;
For the overplus between one and five thousand dollars, at the rate of two and a-half per cent;
For the amount over five thousand dollars, at the rate of one per cent.

SEC. 2495. Such farther allowances as are just and reasonable may be made by the court for actual, necessary, and extraordinary expenses or services.

REMOVAL OF EXECUTORS.

SEC. 2496. After letters testamentary, or of administration with the will annexed, or of administration, shall have been granted to any person, he may be removed whenever the interests of the estate require it, for any of the following causes:

1. When by reason of age, continued sickness, imbecility of mind, change of residence, or any other cause, he becomes incapable of discharging his trust in such manner as the interest and proper management of the estate may require;
2. When any such executor or administrator shall fail or refuse to return inventories or accounts of sales of the estate, or to make reports of the condition of the estate, or fail or refuse to comply with any order of the court; or fail to seasonably apply to the court for authority to sell personal or real estate for the payment of debts or claims against the estate, when it shall be necessary for him so to do; or fail or refuse to discharge any of the duties prescribed for him by law, or shall be guilty of any waste or mal-administration of the estate;

The probate court may, under the statute, for extraordinary services, allow an administrator a compensation additional to that provided for ordinary services. And where it appears that more than ordinary compensation has been allowed, it will be presumed that it was for extraordinary services, in the absence of a showing to the contrary. Patterson v. Bell, 25 Id., 149.
3. Where it shall be shown to the court by his sureties that such executor or administrator has become, or is likely to become insolvent, in consequence of which such sureties have or will suffer loss.

Section 2497. Petition for the removal of executors or administrators, or for the purpose of requiring additional sureties, shall be filed in the court from which letters were issued by any person interested in the estate.

Section 2498. Such petition must be verified by oath, and shall specify the grounds of complaint.

Section 2499. Upon the filing of such petition, a citation shall issue to the person complained of, requiring him to appear and answer the complaint.

Section 2500. If the executor or administrator is not a resident of the county where such complaint is made, notice thereof shall be served upon him in such manner as the court or clerk may direct.

Section 2501. Upon the removal of any executor or administrator, he shall be required by order of the court to deliver to the person who may be entitled thereto, all the property in his hands or under his control belonging to the estate.

Section 2502. If any executor fail or refuse to comply with any proper order of the court, he may be committed to the jail of the county until compliance is yielded.

Section 2503. Whenever the letters of any executor or administrator are revoked or superseded, all his authority shall cease, and all his acts thereafter as such shall be absolutely void.

(Chapter 33, Laws of 1878.)

ESTATES OF DECEASED PATENTEES.

An act to Vest Title in the heirs, devisees or assignees of deceased Patentees, Additional to Code, Title 16, "Of the Estates of Deceased Patents."

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa: That where patents have been, or may be issued in pursuance of any law of the State of Iowa, to a person who had died, or who hereafter dies before the date of such patent, the title to the land designated therein shall inure to, and become vested in, the heirs, devisees or assignees of such deceased patentee, as if the patent had issued to the deceased person during life.

Approved, March 12, 1878.
REvised and Annotated

Code of Iowa

CONTAINING ALL THE STATUTES OF THE STATE OF IOWA

OF A GENERAL NATURE IN FORCE JULY 4, 1880, BEING THE CODE OF 1873, AS AMENDED BY STATUTES PASSED BY THE FIFTEENTH, SIXTEENTH, SEVENTEENTH AND EIGHTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLIES, AND ALL THE GENERAL AND PERMANENT STATUTES OF THOSE SESSIONS SUITABLY ARRANGED, TOGETHER WITH Full

NOTES OF THE DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT

OF THE STATE UPON THE VARIOUS PROVISIONS AND SUBJECTS OF THE STATUTE DOWN TO AND INCLUDING VOL. LI, IOWA REPORTS. CONTAINING, ALSO, THE

RULES OF THE SUPREME COURT,

AND THE ORGANIC LAWS OF THE TERRITORY AND STATE.

AUTHORIZED AND MADE LEGAL EVIDENCE BY CHAP. 196, LAWS OF 1880.

By William E. Miller,

Ex-Chief Justice of Iowa, and Author of "Pleading and Practice."

VOL. II.

Des Moines:
1880.
REVISED AND ANNOTATED CODE.

CHAPTER 196, LAWS OF 1880.

AN ACT RELATING TO EVIDENCE.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa: That the revised and annotated Code of Iowa prepared by William E. Miller, and to be published by Mills & Co., of Des Moines, Iowa, when so published, and certified by the Secretary of State to embrace the Code of Iowa of 1873 as amended by subsequent statutes, and the general and permanent statutes of the fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth general assemblies, shall be receivable in evidence in all the courts of this state, with like effect as if published by the state.

Approved, March 27, 1880.

CERTIFICATE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

STATE OF IOWA,
Office of Secretary of State,}
Des Moines, May 28, 1880.

I, J. A. T. Hull, Secretary of State of the State of Iowa, hereby certify that I have examined the "Revised and Annotated Code of Iowa," prepared by Wm. E. Miller, and published by Mills & Co., of Des Moines, Iowa, and find that it embraces the Code of 1873 as amended by subsequent statutes, and the general and permanent statutes of the fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth General Assemblies.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State this twenty-eighth day of May, A. D. 1880.

J. A. T. Hull,
Secretary of State.

42405
PART THIRD.

CODE OF CIVIL PRACTICE.

TITLE XVII.

OF PROCEDURE IN COURTS OF ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

CHAPTER 1.

PRELIMINARY PROVISIONS.

SECTION 2504. Remedies in civil cases in the courts of this state are divided into actions and special proceedings.

Sec. 2505. A civil action is a proceeding in a court of justice in which one party, known as the plaintiff, demands against another party, known as the defendant, the enforcement or protection of a private right, or the prevention or redress of a private wrong. It may also be brought for a recovery of penalty or forfeiture.\(^a\)

Sec. 2506. Every other remedy in a civil case is a special proceeding.\(^b\)

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\(^a\) The term "Civil Action" relates to civil proceedings as distinguished from criminal, and includes proceedings at law and in equity. *Kramer v. Redman*, 9 Iowa, 114.

"If a right is sought to be enforced or protected, or a wrong redressed or prevented, but one 'form' is given, and that is styled a 'civil action.'" Per Wm. H., Ch. J., in *Conyngham v. Smith*, 16 Id., on p. 475.

Under the Revision, it was *held*, that certiorari was a "special proceeding." *Thompson v. Reed*, 29 Id., 117.

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\(^b\) The probate of a will is a special proceeding, triable in the circuit court as an ordinary proceeding, and it follows the rule governing ordinary proceedings as to the manner of appeal to the Supreme Court. *Sisters of Visitation v. Glass*, 45 Id., 154.

A proceeding in *mandamus* is held to be "a civil action." *Brown v. Crego*, 29 Id., 321.

A proceeding to disbar an attorney on charges preferred by a private prosecutor is a special proceeding. *State v. Clark*, 49 Iowa, 155.
Sec. 2507. All forms of action are abolished in this state; but the proceeding in a civil action may be of two kinds, ordinary or equitable.

Sec. 2508. The plaintiff may prosecute his action by equitable proceedings in all cases where courts of equity, before the adoption of this code, had jurisdiction; and must so proceed in all cases where jurisdiction was exclusive.

Sec. 2509. The action on a note, together with a mortgage or deed of trust, for the foreclosure of the same, shall be by equitable proceedings. An action on the bond or note alone, without regard therein to the mortgage or deed of trust, shall be by ordinary proceedings.

Sec. 2510. The action for mechanics' lien shall be prosecuted by equitable proceedings, and therewith shall no other cause of action be joined.

Sec. 2511. An action for a divorce shall be prosecuted by equitable proceedings, and no cause of action, save for alimony, shall be joined therewith.

Sec. 2512. Actions by sureties, and by occupying claimants, and on a lost note or bond, may be by ordinary proceedings.

Sec. 2513. In all other cases, except in this code otherwise provided, the plaintiff must prosecute his action by ordinary proceedings.

"All prior forms of actions and pleadings are abolished, and the rules of the Code, and not those laid down by Stephens and Chitty, are the tests of the sufficiency of all pleadings." Per DILLON, J., in Taylor v. Adair and Guff, 22 Iowa, 277, 281; Sargent v. Pittman Bros. Co., 16 Id., 469, 473.

"Under the Code of 1873 we have but two kinds of actions, viz: ordinary and equitable. And equitable actions are not divided into two classes and triable by two methods, as under the Revision." Per MILLER, Jr., in Wadsworth v. Wadsworth, 40 Id., on p. 449.

While the Code abolishes forms of actions, yet it contemplates that the facts constituting a cause of action or defense in its substance shall be stated with briefness, clearness, distinctness, good logic and order. Bryant v. Noster, 1 Id., 388.

There is no "general issue" under the Code. Duson v. Room 9 Id., 51.

Under our statutes all forms of actions and pleadings are abolished, and the plaintiff recovers, if at all, on the facts stated and proved. Per MILLER, J., in McGinn v. Butler, 31 Id., 163.

It was held under this and other sections of the Code, that while an action to enforce a mechanic's lien should be prosecuted by equitable proceedings, yet if no motion nor order be made that the testimony be reduced to writing, the case was not triable de novo in the Supreme Court. Kennedy v. Gaul, 44 Iowa, 547. This, however, was changed by chapter 140 of the laws of 1878, by a repeal and enactment of a substitute for section 2743, of the Code. See, also, Sherwood v. Sherwood, 44 Iowa, 192; Price & Hornby v. Seydell et al., 46 Id., 696.

The manner of enforcing the lien of a mechanic was, under the Revision, by an ordinary action at law. Brodt v. Rohkar, 48 Id., 39, 39.

Where several parties had commenced actions against a common defendant to enforce mechanics' liens, it was held, that it was competent for plaintiff and defendant, by agreement, to have united therewith an ordinary action at law, prosecuted by ordinary proceedings. Hines v. The White Breast Coal & M. Co., 48 Id., 293.

Under the Revision an action for divorce was tried as an ordinary proceeding, and upon appeal to the Supreme Court, the verdict of the jury was entitled to the same effect as in a purely law action. Cole v. Cole, 23 Iowa, 433.

An order relating to alimony, made on the same day as the rendition of the decree for divorce, and following immediately after it, will be regarded as a part of the same judgment that orders the decree.

In Sherwood v. Sherwood, 44 Iowa, 192, it was held that the action for divorce is an equitable action, and is not triable on appeal to the Supreme Court upon errors of law alone, but must be tried de novo, regardless of the provisions of section 2742 of the Code, before that section was amended by chapter 145, laws of 1878.

Where an action has been commenced in equity which should have been at law, if the defendant fail to move, at the proper time, to have the cause transferred to the law docket, he will be held to have waived his right to a jury trial. Richmond v. The Dubuque & S. C. R. Co. et al., 35 Iowa, 422; MILLER, J., dissenting.

A person having the equitable title to real property cannot recover the same in an action at law on the ground that the legal title is based upon fraud. The legal title must first be attacked and declared void on this ground by an action in equity. Walther v. Kynett, 32 Id., 524.

The objection that the action should have been at law instead of in equity cannot be made for the first time in the appellate court. Tuggle v. Tuggle et al., 38 Iowa, 349; Van Orman v. Merritt, 27 Id., 476; see, also, Drummond v. Keen 47 Id., on p. 437.
SEC. 2514. An error of the plaintiff as to the kind of proceedings adopted shall not cause the abatement or dismissal of the action, but merely a change into the proper proceedings, and a transfer of the action to the proper docket.¹

SEC. 2515. Such error may be corrected by the plaintiff without motion at any time before the defendant has answered, or afterwards, on motion in court.¹

SEC. 2516. The defendant may have the correction made by motion at or before the filing of his answer, where it appears by the provisions of this code the wrong proceedings have been adopted.¹

SEC. 2517. Where the action has been properly commenced by ordinary proceedings, either party shall have the right, by motion, to have any issue heretofore exclusively cognizable in equity tried in the manner hereinafter prescribed in cases of equitable proceedings; and if all the issues were such as were heretofore cognizable in equity, though none were exclusively so, the defendant shall be entitled to have them all tried as in cases of equitable proceedings.¹

SEC. 2518. If there be more than one party plaintiff or defendant who fail to unite on the kind of proceeding to be adopted, the court, on its own motion, may direct such proceedings to be changed to the same extent as if the parties had united in asking that the same be done.

¹ That a party has an adequate remedy at law is, under the statute, no longer ground for the abatement or dismissal of the action. Savery v. Browning, 18 Iowa, 246, 251; Conyngham v. Smith, 16 Id., 471; Byers v. Rodabaugh, 17 Id., 53; Taylor v. Adair et al., 22 Id., 579, 281; Brown v. Mollory, 26 Id., 469; Van Orman v. Merrill, 27 Id., 476; Moore v. The District Tp. of Union, 28 Id., 425; Tugel v. Tugel et al., 38 Id., 349; Gibbs v. McFadden, 39 Id., 371; Richmond v. The D. & S. C. R. Co., 33 Id., 422; Rozier v. Van Dam, 16 Id., 175.

When an action has been commenced in the wrong forum the appropriate remedy is a motion to have the action changed into the proper proceedings. See the cases cited in note k, to section 2514. And this objection will be waived by going to trial without making it. Hatch v. Judah, 29 Iowa, 53; Taylor v. Adair, 22 Id., 279; Conyngham v. Smith, 16 Id., 473; Savery v. Browning, 15 Id., 251; Byers v. Rodabaugh, 17 Id., 53.

Objection cannot first be made in the appellate court that the remedy sought in equity should have been at law. Tugel v. Tugel et al., 38 Iowa, 349; Van Orman v. Merrill, 27 Id., 477.

A motion to transfer a cause from the chancery to the law docket, on the ground that it is not cognizable in the former forum, should be made at or before the filing of the answer to the original motion, if it is then apparent that it is proper to be made. Moore v. The District Tp. of Union, 23 Id., 425.

The bringing an action in equity when it should have been at law, or vice versa, is not ground of demurrer. The appropriate remedy is a motion to transfer the cause to the proper docket. Conyngham v. Smith, 16 Id., 417.

Byers v. Rodabaugh, 17 Id., 53; Brown v. Mollory, 26 Id., 469; Gibbs v. McFadden, 39 Id., 371. A cause cannot be transferred, under the statute, from the law to the equity docket before issue is joined and it is shown on the face of the pleadings that the defense is equitable in its character. McHenry v. Sypher, 12 Id., 585.

¹ The statute authorizes the pleading of equitable defenses in actions at law; and in an action on a judgment the defendant may plead facts which would, under the former practice, have constituted sufficient grounds for a bill in equity directly assailing the judgment. Rogers v. Gates, 21 Iowa, 58; Rozier v. Van Dam, 16 Id., 175; Van Orman v. Spofford, Clark & Co., 16 Id., 186; Kramer v. Conger, 16 Id., 434; Warren v. Crew, 22 Id., 315; Shawhan v. Long, 26 Id., 483; Van Orman v. Merrill, 27 Id., 476; Hackett v. High, 28 Id., 539; Byers v. Rodabaugh, 17 Id., 53.

When the defendant has pleaded equitable matter in defense, he is entitled to have the issues thus presented tried in the manner hereinafter prescribed in cases of equitable proceedings; and if all the issues were such as were heretofore cognizable in equity, though none were exclusively so, the defendant shall be entitled to have them all tried as in cases of equitable proceedings. The statute authorizes the pleading of equitable defenses in actions at law; and in an action on a judgment the defendant may plead facts which would, under the former practice, have constituted sufficient grounds for a bill in equity directly assailing the judgment. Rogers v. Gates, 21 Iowa, 58; Rozier v. Van Dam, 16 Id., 175; Van Orman v. Spofford, Clark & Co., 16 Id., 186; Kramer v. Conger, 16 Id., 434; Warren v. Crew, 22 Id., 315; Shawhan v. Long, 26 Id., 483; Van Orman v. Merrill, 27 Id., 476; Hackett v. High, 28 Id., 539; Byers v. Rodabaugh, 17 Id., 53.

An answer which sets up a tax title, and asks to have the same quieted in the defendant, does not present an issue or defense which he is entitled to have tried as an equitable issue. Watson v. Gray, 29 Id., 440.

Not only an equitable defense is allowed in a law action, but an equitable counter-claim may be pleaded as well as a legal one, whether the action is at law or in equity. Rozier v. Van Dam, 16 Id., 175.
Sec. 2519. An error as to the kind of proceedings adopted in the action is waived by a failure to move for its correction at the time and in the manner prescribed in this chapter; and all errors in the decisions of the court are waived unless excepted to at the time, except final judgments and interlocutory or final decrees entered of record.1

Sec. 2520. The provisions of this code, concerning the prosecution of a civil action, apply to both kinds of proceeding, whether ordinary or equitable unless the contrary appears, and shall be followed in special proceedings, not otherwise regulated, so far as applicable.2

Sec. 2521. No action shall be brought upon any judgment, against a defendant therein, rendered in any court of record of this state within fifteen years after the rendition thereof without leave of the court for good cause shown, and on notice to the adverse party, nor on a judgment of a justice of the peace of this state within eight years after the same is rendered, except in cases where the docket of the justice, or record of such judgment, is, or shall be, lost or destroyed.3

Sec. 2522. Judgment obtained in an action by ordinary proceedings, shall not be annulled or modified by any order in an action by equitable proceedings, except for a defense which has arisen or been discovered since the judgment was rendered. But such judgment does not prevent the recovery of any claim, though such claim might have been used by way of counter claim in the action on which the judgment was recovered.4

Sec. 2523. No action to obtain a discovery shall be brought, except that where any person or corporation is liable, either jointly or severally with others by the same contract, an action may be brought against any parties who are liable, to obtain discovery of the names and residences of the others who are liable. In such action, the plaintiff shall state in his petition, in effect, that he has used due diligence, without success, to obtain the information asked to be discovered, and that he does not believe the parties to the contract who are known to him have property sufficient to satisfy his claim. The petition shall

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1 When the wrong proceedings have been adopted in the commencement of an action, the cause may be placed on the proper docket by motion. Conyngham v. Smith, 16 Iowa, 471.

The objection will be waived unless such motion be made at the proper time. Knott v. Tincher, 39 Id., 623.

Where a case properly cognizable at law is placed on the equity calender, and, without objection, tried as an equitable action, it will, on appeal, be regarded as an equitable action and tried de novo. Corbin v. Woodbine, 33 Id., 297.

2 A proceeding ad quad damnum, except in so far as otherwise directed by statute, is to be conducted as an ordinary civil action, and be governed by like rules so far as the same are applicable. Forney v. Thayer v. Ralls & Wil- lits, 30 Iowa, 559.

It was accordingly held, that a sale of a mill during the pendency of a proceeding to assess the damages caused to the property of adjacent land-owners by reason of heightening the mill-dam, did not stop the proceeding, and that the purchaser might be substituted for the original owner. Id.

3 This section does not limit the remedy of a judgment creditor, when the record of the judgment has been lost or destroyed, to the recovery of a new judgment. But he may apply to the court, and it has power to supply a new record in such case. This power is inherent in courts of record, independent of legislation. Gammon v. Deering v. Randles, 46 Iowa, 455.

In an action upon a judgment of a court of record of this State, brought within fifteen years from the date of the judgment, it must be alleged in the petition that leave of the court to bring the action has been obtained; otherwise the petition may be assailed by demurrer. Watts v. Everett, 47 Id., 209.

4 Where the maker of a promissory note held a receipt, acknowledging payment thereof, from the indorser, who sued upon the note, representing to the maker, however, that he did not intend to enforce its collection against him but against the payee and indorser, and judgment was accordingly rendered by default, it was held that an injunction should be granted, perpetually restraining the enforcement of the judgment against the maker of the note. Baker v. Reed, 44 Iowa, 179.
be verified, and the cost of such action shall be paid by the plaintiff, unless the discovery be resisted.

Sec. 2524. Successive actions may be maintained upon the same contract or transaction, whenever, after the former action, a new cause of action has arisen therefrom.\(^2\)

Sec. 2525. All causes of actions shall survive, and may be brought, notwithstanding the death of the person entitled or liable to the same.\(^3\)

Sec. 2526. The right of civil remedy is not merged in a public offense, but may, in all cases, be enforced independently of, and in addition to, the punishment of the latter. When a wrongful act produces death, the damages shall be disposed of as personal property belonging to the estate of the deceased, except that if the deceased leaves a husband, wife, child, or parent, it shall not be liable for the payment of debts.\(^4\)

Sec. 2527. The actions contemplated in the two preceding sections may be brought, or the court, on motion, may allow the action to be continued by or against the legal representatives or successors in interest of the deceased. Such action shall be deemed a continuing one, and to have accrued to such representative or successor at the same time it did to the deceased if he had survived. If such is continued against the legal representative of the defendant, a notice shall be served on him as provided for service of original notices.\(^5\)

Sec. 2528. The rule of the common law that statutes in derogation thereof are to be strictly construed has no application to this code. Its provisions, and all proceedings under it, shall be liberally construed with a view to promote its objects and assist the parties in obtaining justice.\(^6\)

\(^2\)A judgment in an action for damages for a breach of contract which is not total, will not constitute a bar to an action for future breaches of the same contract. Richmond v. The D. & S. C. R. Co., 33 Iowa, 422, 496.

\(^3\)The common law rule that a personal action dies with the person is not in force in this state; and under our statute no cause of action either ex delicto or ex contractu abates by the death of either party. Shafer v. Grimes, 23 Iowa, 559.

An action for damages caused to the estate of an infant by wrongful acts resulting in his death is limited to his probable earnings after he shall have attained his majority, and must be brought by the administrator; for his personal services and earnings during his minority the father, or where abandonment is shown, the mother may maintain the action. Lawrence v. Birney, 40 Id., 377; Walters v. The C., R. I. & P. R. Co., 36 Id., 458.

A claim based upon a personal tort, which at common law died with the party, may be assigned or transferred like any other cause of action. Gray v. McCalister, 50 Id., 497.

\(^4\)Where an employee of a railroad is injured in consequence of the negligence of a co-employee, the company will be regarded as the perpetrator within the meaning of the statute. Philo v. The Ill. Gen. R. Co., 33 Iowa, 47.

The right of action in such case accrues to the representatives of the deceased. Id. See also Lawrence v. Birney, 40 Id., 377.


\(^5\)See Walters v. The C., R. I. & P. R. Co., 36 Iowa, 458, cited in note to section 2525, ante.

This section requires the courts to construe the provisions of the code, and all proceedings under it, literally, and with a view to promote its object, and assist parties in obtaining justice. Per Wainwright, Ch. J., in Hudson v. Blanfus, 22 Iowa, on p. 328; Sack v. Temple, 33 Id., 189.

This section contains the fundamental rule of construction to be applied to the code. Per Miller, Ch. J., in Bacon v. Black, 38 Id., on p. 184; Wright v. Millard, 3 G. Greene, 86; see also Ryerson v. Hendrie, 22 Id., 430.
CHAPTER 2.

OF LIMITATION OF ACTIONS.

Sec. 2529. The following actions may be brought within the times herein limited respectively after their causes accrue and not afterwards, except when otherwise specially declared.

1. Actions founded on injuries to the person or reputation, whether based on contract or tort, or for a statute penalty, within two years;

2. Actions to enforce a mechanics' lien, within two years from the time of filing the statement in the clerk's office;

3. Those against a sheriff or other public officer, growing out of a liability incurred by the doing of an act in an official capacity or by the omission of an official duty; including the non-payment of money collected on execution, within three years;

It was held under the Code of 1851, that where the jurisdiction was concurrent, courts of equity, equally with courts of law, are bound by the statutes of limitations; and that they act in obedience to the statute, rather than by way of analogy to the law. Fhires v. Walters, 6 Iowa, 106.

And under the Revision it was held that the statute directly applies to a suit in equity to for­close a mortgage. Newman v. DeLorimer, 19 Id., 244.

Under the Revision, the rule that the statute of limitations is applied only by analogy to suits in equity, no longer prevails in this State. The statute ex vigore suo, operates in both courts alike and not in equity by the mere discretion of the chancellor. Relf v. Eberly, 23 Id., 467.

Statutes of limitation pertain to the remedy and not to the essence of the contract, and an act extending the time for bringing an action is valid as to existing contracts. Edwards v. McCaddon, 20 Id., 521.

The statute of limitations is not available to a party unless taken advantage of by demurrer, or pleaded as a defense in the answer. Robinson v. Allen, 37 Id., 27.

An action by a husband, against a stage company, to recover damages for the loss of his wife and child who had been killed while traveling on the defendant's stage, is an action for a personal injury, falling within the first sub-division of section 2529, and will be barred after two years from the time the cause of action happened. Sherman v. Western Stage Company, 22 Iowa, 556. But where the action has accrued to the estate of a decedent instead of to the deceased while living, the statute will not commence to run until the appointment of the administrator. Where the statute has commenced to run, it will not be interrupted by the death of the party having the right of action, but continues. Same case in 24 Iowa, 515.

An action for damages against the seller of intoxicating liquors, for causing the intoxication of the husband, is an action for a personal injury and must be brought within two years from the date of the sale. Emmert v. Grill, 39 Id., 690.

The statute of limitations as to actions to recover damages for personal injuries, commences to run from the time the injury is committed, although the full extent, and nature thereof may not be developed until later. Gustin v. Jefferson County, 15 Id., 158.

In an action under section 1299 of the Code, to recover double damages for stock killed or injured on a railroad, the statute of limitations commences to run from the time of the injury rather than from the service of the notice. Koons v. The C. S. N. W. R'y Co., 23 Id., 433.

The failure of a mechanic to file his statement and claim for a lien under section 2137 (Sec. 6, Ch. 100, Laws of 1876) of the Code, will not extend the time within which the action to enforce the lien must be commenced. Gilcrist v. Gottschalk et al., 39 Iowa, 311.

In an action of mandamus against the clerk of the board of supervisors to compel him to affix the county seal to a county warrant, the statute would begin to run from the date of issuing the warrant, and not from the time of demand of performance made on such officer and refusal or omission by him, and the proceeding would be barred in three years. Frecott v. Gonser, 34 Iowa, 175.

An action against a county treasurer on his official bond is barred in three years after the cause of action arises. The State v. Henderson, 40 Iowa, 242; Keokuk County v. Howard, 41 Id., 11.

That such action is brought by and in the name of the State will not avoid the operation of the statute. The State v. Henderson, supra.

So also an action against the treasurer personally, instituted, not on his official bond, but upon his implied undertaking to pay over moneys collected by him, as required by law, will be barred in three years. Keokuk County v. Howard, supra.
4. Those founded on unwritten contracts, those brought for injuries to property, or for relief on the ground of fraud in cases heretofore solely cognizable in a court of chancery, and all other actions not otherwise provided for in this respect, within five years:

5. Those founded on written contracts, on judgments of any courts, except those courts provided for in the next section, and those brought for the recovery of real property, within ten years.

* When the legal title to real property has been obtained by fraud, an action to recover by the equitable owner may be commenced at any time within five years after the discovery of the fraud. *McLenan v. Sullivan*, 13 Iowa, 521.

An action for relief on the ground of fraud must, under the 4th sub-section of section 2529 of the Code, be brought within five years from the discovery of the fraud, or it will be barred by the statute of limitations. *Hansenbeck v. Riley et al.*, 35 Id., 103; *Shank v. Teeple*, 33 Id., 159; *Ryan v. Doyle*, 31 Id., 53; *Cowan v. Toole*, Id., 513.

An action against a railroad company for damages for a breach of a contract to transport freight, will be barred in five years from the time the cause of action accrues. *Cobb, Blasdel & Co. v. The Ill. C. R. Co.*, 38 Id., 601.

The statute of limitations will run in favor of a trustee in possession of real property under a constructive or resulting trust, from the time when he denies the trust and claims the trust property as his own. *Gebhard v. Sattler*, 40 Id., 152; *Peters v. Jones*, 35 Id., 512.

A cause of action for the recovery from the county of taxes illegally levied and paid, accrues at the very moment of payment, and the action is barred after the lapse of five years from that time. *Callanan v. The County of Madison*, 45 Id., 561.

Actions for the recovery of money which had been paid for intoxicating liquors, instituted under section 1550 of the Code, will not be barred until after five years from the time the principal was paid. *Woodward v. Squires & Co.*, 41 Id., 677.

While the statute will not run against the State or sovereignty, it will run against a municipal corporation. *The City of Pella v. Scholle*, 24 Id., 284.

Where the original proprietor of a town held open and visible possession of a square therein for more than ten years, claiming that he had never relinquished, but still retained title thereto, the right of the corporation to recover possession thereof was held to be barred. *Id.*

The operation of the statute cannot be suspended in such case, by a forcible entry, where the entry is not followed by continuous possession. *Id.*

Where a party against whom a cause of action exists, by fraud or actual fraudulent concealment prevents the party in whose favor it exists from obtaining knowledge of it, the statute will only commence to run from the time the right of action is discovered, or, by the exercise of proper diligence might have been discovered. *Findley v. Stewart*, 46 Id., 655. The District *v. of Boomer, v. French*, 40 Id., 601 —, and cases cited.

Where the relation of principal and surety does not appear on the face of a note made by several persons, and must be established by parol evidence, and the instrument has been merged in a judgment, and satisfied of record, the right of action at law of the surety against the principal will be barred after the lapse of five years from the time when the action accrued. *Lamb v. Withrow*, 31 Id., 164. The same rule will apply where the surety has paid the note before judgment thereon, in an action to recover the same, or to be subrogated to the rights of the payee. *Id.*

† The statute of limitations requiring actions founded upon written contracts, to be commenced within ten years, applies to suits for the foreclosure of mortgages as well as to actions upon notes. *Hendershot v. Ping*, 24 Iowa, 134; *Neeman v. De Lorimer*, 19 Id., 244.

An action in equity to compel the conveyance of land, purchased for and with the means of the plaintiff, is an action for the recovery of real property, and not "for relief on the ground of fraud in cases heretofore solely cognizable in a court of equity," as prescribed in subdivision three of section 2529, and is not barred until after the expiration of ten years. *Stanley, v. Morse*, 26 Id., 454.

A mere naked possession without claim or color of title, will not enable a defendant in an action of right to avail himself of the statute of limitations. To constitute an adverse possession so that the statute will run, there must be either "color of title," or "claim of title." It need not be under "color of title" if it is held under claim of title. *Hamilton v. Wright*, 30 Id., 493; *Clagett v. Conlee*, and *Jones v. Hockman*, 12 Id., 457; *Jones v. Hoekman*, 102; *Wright v. Keithler*, 1 Id., 92.

In case of a breach of a written contract for the sale of real estate, where the vendor refuses to convey, after tender of the balance of the purchase money and demand of a deed by the vendor, the statute begins to run against an action by the vendee to recover the purchase money paid, from the date of demand and refusal, and not from the time of payment. Such an action is not for money had and received, but for a breach of the written contract. *Deming v. Haney*, 23 Id., 77.

A descent cast upon heirs by the ancestor, dying in possession, though he was but a mere trespasser, gives color of title to the heirs. *Hamilton v. Wright*, 30 Id., 480.

To constitute color of title it is not necessary
Twenty years.

6. Those founded on a judgment of a court of record, whether of this or any other of the United States, or of the federal courts of the United States, within twenty years.*

Sec. 2530. In actions for relief on the ground of fraud or mistake, and in actions for trespass to property, the cause of action shall not be deemed to have accrued until the fraud, mistake or trespass complained of shall have been discovered by the party aggrieved.

That the title under which he claims should be a valid one, and it makes no difference whether its want of validity results from original and inherent defects, or from subsequent causes, or whether they be attributable to individual or public causes. *

All actions for the recovery of real property, and all personal actions on written contract commenced since July 1, 1856, must be commenced within ten years after the cause of action accrued. Johnson v. Hopkins, 19 Id., 49.

Where the grantee of real estate assumes the payment of a judgment against the grantor as part of the consideration, but with no definite time of payment being fixed, and the grantor afterward pays off the judgment himself, on the failure of the grantee to do so, the statute begins to run against an action by the grantor from the date of payment by him, and not from the date of the undertaking by the grantee. In equity the parties sustain the relation of principal and surety. Foster v. Marsili, 23 Id., 300.

An action to recover dower, that is to have it assigned or admeasured, is within the general statute of limitations, and must be brought within ten years from the time when the cause of action accrued. Rice v. Nelson, 21 Id., 148.

The right to maintain an action to foreclose a title bond, treating it as a mortgage, is barred in ten years from the time the cause of action accrued. Day v. Baldwin, 34 Id., 390.

The right of a junior mortgagee to redeem the mortgage, if barred in ten years, is not barred when the right to redeem corresponds with the right to foreclose, being based upon the same instrument, and barred in the same time. The doctrine of adverse possession has no influence upon this right. Gowen v. Winchester, 33 Id., 363. See also, Day v. Baldwin, 34 Id., 389; Palmer v. Butler, 29 Id., 578, 583; Clinton County v. Cox, 37 Id., 570; Jameson v. Perry, 38 Id., 14, 15; Crawford v. Taylor et al., 42 Id., 260.

In an action to cancel a deed intended to operate as a mortgage, the mortgagee having been in possession, the statute of limitations was pleaded: it was held, 1. That a mortgagee in possession, after having received payment of the debt, will not be protected by the statute, unless he shows that he has held adversely to the mortgagee for the period which bars recovery of the land. 2. The relation of mortgagee and mortgagor is analogous to that of trustee and cestui que trust, and the possession of the mortgaged premises by either is not, as to the other, adverse. Green v. Turner, 38 Id., 112; Crawford v. Taylor et al., 42 Id., 260.

The revival of a judgment by scire facias was simply a proceeding to enforce the judgment, and did not have the effect of a new judgment, with respect to the operation of the statute of limitations. The statute commences to run at the date of the original judgment. Meek v. Meek, 46 Iowa, 294.

The statute of limitations pertains to the remedy, and not to the validity or right of the cause of action, and the states are not inhibited by article 4, section 1, of the United States constitution, from enacting such statutes barring actions upon judgments rendered in other states. *

This provision applies to judgments rendered in other states as well as those rendered in this state. *

Where a cause of action based upon fraud had not accrued more than five years before the enactment of this provision in chapter 167 of the Acts of the Thirteenth General Assembly, it was held that the right of action would continue until barred by this provision. Higgins v. Medenhall, 42 Iowa, 675.

The statute does not begin to run in actions for relief on the ground of fraud until the discovery of the fraud by the aggrieved party. Ryan v. Doyle et al., 31 Id., 53; McLenan v. Sullivan, 13 Id., 521; Hanlenbeck v. Riley, 35 Id., 103; Shank v. Teplee, 33 Id., 129; Cowan v. Toolie, 34 Id., 513. But if relief can be had at law or in equity, the action must be brought within five years after the perpetration of the fraud. McClamna v. Hunt, 47 Id., 668.

Where a judgment is sought to be enforced against land which it is alleged the debtor fraudulently conveyed to his wife before the rendition of the judgment, the burden of proof is on the defendant pleading the statute of limitations to prove not only that five years have elapsed since the fraud, but since it was discovered or became known to the plaintiff. Both of these facts are essential to constitute the bar. Baldwin v. Tuttle, 23 Id., 66.

Section 2401 of the Code, limiting actions for the recovery of real property sold by an administrator to five years from the date of the sale, does not apply to a case where the proceedings are attacked on the ground of fraud; and in such case the statute will, under sections 2529 and 2530 of the Code, commence to run only from the time of the discovery of the fraud. Cowan v. Toolie, 31 Id., 513.
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SEC. 2531. When there is a continuous open current account, the cause of action shall be deemed to have accrued on the date of the last item therein as proved on the trial.1

SEC. 2532. The delivery of the original notice to the sheriff of the proper county with intent that it be served immediately, which intent shall be presumed unless the contrary appears, or the actual service of that notice by another person, is a commencement of the action.1

SEC. 2533. The time during which a defendant is a non-resident of the state shall not be included in computing any of the periods of limitation above described.2

SEC. 2534. When a cause of action has been fully barred by the laws of any country where the defendant has previously resided, such bar shall be the same defense here as though it had arisen under the provisions of this chapter; but this section shall not apply to causes of action arising within this state.1

1 A continuous, accruing indebtedness for board, rent and the like, is a continuous, open, current account within the meaning of this section, and the portion of the account beyond five years is not barred, as the statute will, in such case commence to run only from the date of the last item in the account as proved on the trial. Moses v. Crooks, 32 Iowa, 172. See also Wending v. Beser, 31 Id., 243; Tubbs v. The City of Maquoketa, 32 Id., 561.

The statute commences to run under this section from the date of the last item in the account, whether such item be on the debit or credit side thereof. Thorn & Stein v. Moore, 21 Id., 285.

To constitute a continuous, open, current account upon which the statute of limitations will begin to run only from the date of the last item, the account must not be broken or interrupted, but constitute a running, connected series of transactions. Tucker v. Quimby, 37 Id., 17.

An account which was broken by a hiatus of two years, and then resumed by charges of a different nature and outside of the usual business of the creditor, does not constitute such an account. Id.

In an action to enjoin the removal of a county seat, the action was deemed commenced by the service of the writ of injunction, and held that the action was not barred when the writ was served within five years after the election, but the notice was served after that time had elapsed. Sycott v. Faville, 23 Id., 321.

J An action is to be deemed commenced from the delivery of the original notice to the sheriff, or from the date of service, and not from the filing of the petition. Collins v. Bane, 34 Iowa, 385; Reed v. Chubb Bros., Barrows & Co., 9 Id., 173; Hagan v. Burch, 8 Id., 303; Elliott v. A. J. Stevens & Co., 10 Id., 418.

Where the original notice was not served until a month after the petition was filed, it will be presumed that the notice was delivered to the sheriff at the time of filing the petition, with the intention that it should be served immediately, and from that time the statute of limitations was suspended. Snyder v. Ives, 42 Id., 157.

8 The statute of limitations of this State commences to run upon contracts made and matured in other States from the time the defendant became a resident of this State. Pettell v. Hopkins, 19 Iowa, 531; Gillett v. Hill, 32 Id., 220.

In the absence of a statute to the contrary, the law is that a debt barred by the laws of the State where it was contracted, is not for that reason barred in another State in which an action may be brought. Sloan v. Waugh, 18 Id., 224.

But under our statute such bar may be set up in an action brought in this State, when the bar was complete under the laws of the State where the defendant previously resided. Id.

The statute of limitations will not run in favor of a non-resident, to bar an action for the recovery of land after ten years, notwithstanding such non-resident has always had a tenant in possession of the land. Heaton v. Fryberger, 38 Id., 185.

Where, by reason of the non-residence of the defendant which under the statute is deducted from the period of limitation, an action on a promissory note is not barred. Neither is an action to foreclose a mortgage or deed of trust made to secure such note. Clinton County v. Cox, 37 Id., 470.

Residence and not citizenship is contemplated in the statute of limitations, and it will run in favor of a debtor who resides in this State, although he has his domicile in another State or country. Savage v. Scott, 45 Id., 130.

1 The bar of another State or country, to a cause of action sued on in this State, must have been completed previous to the time the defendant became a resident of Iowa, in order that such bar shall be a defense here. Patchen v. Hopkins, 19 Iowa, 531; Sloan v. Waugh, 18 Iowa, 224; Lloyd v. Perry, 32 Id., 144.

Where the defendant came to this State, from a State where the debt was contracted, resided here for a time, and returned to the State by the laws of which the debt became barred, from whence he returned to this, and became a resident of this State, the case was held not to
Sec. 2535. The times limited for actions herein, except those brought for penalties and forfeitures, shall, in favor of minors as defined by this code, and persons insane, be extended so that they shall have one year from and after the termination of such disability within which to commence said actions. 6

Sec. 2536. If the person entitled to a cause of action die within one year next previous to the expiration of the limitation above provided for, the limitation above mentioned shall not apply until one year after such death. 3

Sec. 2537. If, after the commencement of an action, the plaintiff fail therein for any cause except negligence in its prosecution, and a new suit be brought within six months thereafter, the second suit shall, for the purposes herein contemplated, be deemed a continuation of the first.

Sec. 2538. The above limitations and provisions shall not apply to evidences of debt intended to circulate as money, but shall, in other respects, be applicable to all actions brought by or against all bodies corporate and politic, except when otherwise expressly declared. 6

Sec. 2539. Causes of action founded on contract are revived by an admission that the debt is unpaid, as well as by a new promise to pay the same. But such admission or new promise must be in writing, signed by the party to be charged thereby. 5

come within the exception in section 2534 of the Code. 1d.

The last clause of this section being an amendment added thereto by chapter 167, section 10, acts of the Thirteenth General Assembly, held not to act retrospectively so as to revive an action already barred. Thompson v. Reed, 41 Ia., 49.

When an action has been fully barred by the laws of another State, such bar may be pleaded here. Webster & Gage v. Rees, 23 Ia., 269; Sloan v. Waugh, 18 Ia., 224; Lloyd v. Perry, 32 Ia., 144.

In an action to foreclose a mortgage it is not enough to plead in the answer that an action on the note was fully barred by the laws of another State where the note and mortgage were executed; it should also be averred that the right to foreclose the mortgage was so barred. Gillett v. Hill, 32 Ia., 220.

The extension of time as to minors in cases in which the cause of action shall have accrued more than ten years before majority is attained, expires with the first year of majority. Campbell v. Long, 20 Ia., 322.

Ignorance of a right does not prevent the operation of the statute of limitations. 1d.

The statute, limiting the time within which actions for the recovery of real property may be commenced, is not suspended during the infancy of a party, by the provisions of section 2535 of the Code. Matthews v. Stevens, 39 Ia., 279.

Where a cause of action accrues to the estate of a decedent instead of the deceased while living, the statute of limitations will not commence to run until the appointment of an administrator. But if the statute has once began to run in the life time of the party entitled to sue, it is not interrupted by his subsequent death, but continues, and the cause of action survives to the personal representatives. Sherman v. The Western Stage Co., 24 Iowa, 515.

The statute of limitations does not run against the State. The words "bodies corporate and politic" are held not to include the State. Des Moines County, for the use, etc., v. Harker, 36 Iowa, 84.

An action brought in the name of a county for the use of, and to recover money belonging to, the school fund, is, in effect, an action by the State, and hence not barred by the lapse of the statutory period applicable to other actions. 1d.

The statute may, however, run against a Municipal corporation. It was accordingly held, where the original proprietor of a town held open and visible possession of a square therein for the statutory period for the limitation of real actions, claiming that he had never relinquished, but still retained title thereto, the right of the corporation to maintain an action for the recovery thereof was barred. The City of Pella v. Scholte, 24 Ia., 283.

Under our statute of limitations the acknowledgment arising from part payment, and indorsement thereof on a promissory note, is not sufficient to prevent the bar of the statute. The admission or new promise required by the statute must, in all cases, be in writing, signed by the party to be charged. Parsons v. Carey, 23 Iowa, 431; Price v. Price, 34 Ia., 404.

The admission or new promise, however, need not be by a formal writing, but may be established by letters written and signed by the debtor. And where such letters are addressed to the creditor by name, it may be shown by parol that he was the person intended. So, also, parol
CHAPTER 3.

OF PARTIES TO AN ACTION.

SECTION 2543. Every action must be prosecuted in the name of the real party in interest, except as provided in the next section.\(^1\)

An action is commenced when the notice is served upon the defendant, and not when it is placed in the hands of the officer for service. Parkyn v. Travis et al., 50 Iowa, 406.

\(^{1}\) It was agreed in a foreclosure suit that the mortgaged property should be taken at the sale in full satisfaction of the judgment, and accordingly the debtor failed to claim for certain payments he had made; held that the statute of limitations would not run against the counterclaim, until after the repudiation of the agreement. Savory v. Sypher, 39 Iowa, 675.

In an action to foreclose a mortgage the defendant may plead, as a counter-claim, an account against a firm of which the foreclosure plaintiff is a member; and in such case the statute of limitations does not operate to bar the counter-claim. Allen v. Maddox, 40 Id., 124.

\(^{2}\) The holder without indorsement of a promissory note payable to the order of the payee may maintain an action thereon in his own name, but without prejudice to the right of the maker to set-off equities existing before notice of the transfer. Yonker v. Martin, 18 Iowa, 143.

Under our system of practice the assignee of a bond, claiming under a parol assignment may maintain an action thereon in his own name. Conyngham v. Smith, 16 Id., 471.

Under this section the party beneficially interested, though he may not have the legal title to the cause of action, may sue thereon in his own name. Cottle v. Cole, 20 Id., 481; Conyngham v. Smith, 16 Id., 471; Rice v. Savory, 22 Id.,
SEC. 2544. An executor or administrator, a guardian, a trustee of an express trust, a party with whom, in whose name, a contract is made for the benefit of another, or party expressly authorized by statute, may sue in his own name without joining with him the party for whose benefit the suit is prosecuted.

SEC. 2545. All persons having an interest in the subject of the action, and in obtaining the relief demanded, may be joined as plaintiffs, except where it is otherwise provided in this code.

SEC. 2546. In case of the assignment of a thing in action, the action by the assignee shall be without prejudice to any counter claim, defense or cause of action whether matured or not, if matured when plead, existing in favor of the defendant and against the assignor before notice of the assignment; but this section shall not apply to negotiable instruments transferred in good faith and upon valuable consideration before due.

470; Pearson v. Cummings, 28 Id., 344; McDowell v. Bartlett, 14 Id., 157.

So, under section 2544, the party holding the legal title to a negotiable instrument, though he be an agent or trustee, has a right to recover thereon, but he is open, in such case, to any defense which exists against the party beneficially interested. Roberts v. Corbin & Co., 26 Id., 315.

Where a bond given for the primary security of one person also contains a clause intended for the security of another, an action may be brought thereon by the latter, though not named in the bond, if he sustains any injury by a breach thereof. Huntington v. Fisher, 27 Id., 276.

Where a recognition for the appearance of a party in a criminal prosecution at the district court of the county is taken in the name of the state, and becomes forfeited, suit may be brought thereon in the name of the county. Shelby Co. v. Suck, 25 Id., 344.

A party holding a note and mortgage by a verbal assignment may maintain an action thereon in his own name. Barthol v. Blakin, 34 Id., 452; Moore v. Lowery, 25 Id., 358.

A person to whom a note and guaranty have been transferred by a verbal assignment, becomes invested with the right of property therein, and may, as the real party in interest, maintain an action thereon in his own name. Green v. Marble, 37 Id., 95.

An undertaking by a railroad company to transport grain may be enforced by the party with whom the contract was made, and who was entitled to its benefits, although he was not the owner of the property to be transported at the time of making the contract and the tender or delivery of the property. Cobb, Blasdel & Co. v. The Ill. C. R. Co., 38 Id., 602.

The party holding the legal title to a cause of action, though he be a mere agent or trustee, with no beneficial interest therein, may sue thereon in his own name, under this section. Cottle v. Cole, 20 Iowa, 451; Conyngham v. Smith, 16 Id., 471; Rice v. Savery, 52 Id., 470; Pearson v. Clough, 23 Id., 344.

Under this section an administrator may, at his election, sue either in his individual name or in his representative capacity. Oliver v. Townsend, 16 Id., 450; Carleton v. Byington, 17 Id., 578.

The trustee of a voluntary association, having no corporate powers, may, under this section, maintain an action in his own name for the benefit of the association. Laughlin v. Greene & Weare, 14 Id., 92.

An action upon a cause which accrued to a partnership, but brought after the death of a partner, is properly brought in the name of the surviving partner, and it is not necessary to join the personal representative of the deceased partner. Brown v. Allen, 35 Id., 906.

An assignee of an open account may bring an action thereon in his own name. Knudtler v. Sharp, 36 Id., 232.

Where a promissory note was given by two persons for the purchase money of a stock of goods, the vendor agreeing not to engage in the same business in the same town, which purchase was made by one of the makers of a note for the benefit of a third person who engaged with the other maker in the prosecution of the business, the makers of the note, in an action thereon, can maintain a counter-claim, under section 2544 of the Code, for a breach of the agreement not to resume the business. Moorehead v. Hyde & Braden, 38 Id., 885.

A judgment is a chose in action merely; it is not invested with the peculiar character of negotiable paper, and passes to an assignee thereof charged with all the equities which could be asserted against it in the hands of the assignor. Bollenger v. Torbett, 16 Iowa, 491; Burtis v. Cook & Sargent, Id., 194.

In an action by the original payee upon a promissory note, for the use of the assignee to whom it has been transferred without indorsement, the same defenses may be made as if held
SEC. 2547. Any person may be made a defendant who has, or claims, an interest in the controversy adverse to the plaintiff; or who is a necessary party to a complete determination or settlement of the question involved in the action, except as otherwise expressly provided by law.  

SEC. 2548. Persons having an united interest must be joined on the same side either as plaintiffs or defendants, except as otherwise expressly provided by law. But when some who should thus be made plaintiffs refuse to join, they may be made defendants; the reason thereof being set forth in the petition.  

SEC. 2549. When the question is one of a common or general interest to many persons, or when the parties are very numerous and it is impracticable to bring them all before the court, one or more may sue or defend for the benefit of the whole.  

SEC. 2550. Where two or more persons are bound by contract, or by judgment, decree, or statute, whether jointly only, or jointly and severally, or severally only, and including the parties to negotiable paper, common orders, and checks, and sureties on the same, or separate instruments, or by any liability growing out of the same, the action thereon may, at the plaintiff's option, be brought against any by the original payee. Younker for use etc. v. Martin, 18 Id., 143.  

But in an action by the indorsee of a promissory note transferred after maturity, the maker cannot plead a counter-claim existing in his favor against the payee and growing out of a transaction unconnected with the note itself. Section 2546 applies to non-negotiable paper and does not change the above rule. Richards v. Daily, 34 Id., 427.  

While under our statute, an negotiable note is assignable and the assignee may sue thereon in his own name, it is subject in his hands to any defense or set-off which the maker had against the assignor thereof before notice of the assignment. Sayre v. Wheeler, 31 Id., 112.  

Prior to the code of 1873, and under section 2760 of the revision it was held that the assignment of an negotiable cause of action, did not necessarily draw after it all the equities of an independent nature, but those only which were connected with that transaction. Davis v. Millburn, 3 Id., 169; Burtis v. Cook & Sargent, 16 Id., 124; Isett & Breester v. Lucas, 17 Id., 503; Stannus v. Stannus, 30 Id., 448; Shipman v. Robbins, 10 Id., 393; Lewis v. Denton, 13 Id., 441; Ryan & Louthan v. Chez, Id., 589; May v. Lamb, 15 Id., 79.  

Where a mortgagor of real property has conveyed the same by deed containing a covenant of warranty against all incumbrances, he has such an interest, that he may, on his own application, be made a party in an action to foreclose the mortgage. Gifford v. Workman et al., 15 Iowa, 54.  

1 Where a mortgage of real property has conveyed the same by deed containing a covenant of warranty against all incumbrances, he has such an interest, that he may, on his own application, be made a party in an action to foreclose the mortgage. Gifford v. Workman et al., 15 Iowa, 54.  

In an action to remove a cloud upon a title to land, all persons necessary to a complete settlement of the question involved may properly be made parties. Beekith v. Daggets et al., 18 Id., 303.  

Upon the failure of a national bank, the receiver, appointed by the controller of the currency, is a proper party defendant in a suit against the bank. Turner v. The First N't B'k etc. et al., 26 Id., 563.  

In an equitable action the fact that a person is a member of a firm which is plaintiff will not prevent the joinder of another firm of which he is also a member, as defendant. Ford & Musson v. The Jud. Dist. etc., 46 Id., 294.  

The owner of the real property on which a mechanic's lien is sought to be established is a necessary party to an action for that purpose. Keller & Bennett v. Tracey et al., 11 Iowa, 530.  

In Fleming v. Mershon, 30 Id., 413, MILLER and DAY, J., held, under this section that to authorize a plaintiff to sue in behalf of others not named, they must have a common or general interest with him in the result sought to be accomplished by the action, and that several persons charged with a tax have no such common or general interest in resisting the collection of the same as will authorize one to sue for all. Cole J. dissented and BICK Ch. J. expressed no opinion.  

Since that case it has been held that where a question respecting the validity of a tax extends to the whole assessment, or where it affects in the same manner a number of persons, so that the question involved can be presented, without confusion, in one suit, all, or any number of those thus affected, may join in bringing the action. Branduff et al. v. Harrison County et al., 13 West. Jur., 112.  

Where an alleged illegality in taxation extends to the whole assessment, or where it affects in the same manner a number of persons, so that the question involved can be presented by one petition filed by all or any number thus interested, such joint petitions may be filed. Branduff et al. v. Harrison County et al., 50 Id., 164.
or all of them. When any of those so bound are dead, the action may be brought against any or all of the survivors, with any or all of the representatives of the decedents, or against any or all such representatives. An action or judgment against any one or more of several persons jointly bound, shall not be a bar to proceedings against the others.\^p

**Sec. 2551.** The court may determine any controversy between parties before it, when it can be done without prejudice to the rights of others, or by saving their rights. But when a determination of the controversy between the parties before the court cannot be made without the presence of other parties, the court must order them to be brought in.\^w

**Sec. 2552.** When a bond or other instrument given to the state or county, or other municipal corporation, or to any officer or person, is intended for the security of the public generally, or of particular individuals, suit may be brought thereon in the name of any person intended to be thus sued who has sustained an injury in consequence of a breach thereof.\^x

\^p Under this section an action may be maintained against either the administrator of a deceased joint debtor for the survivors, whether the death occurred before or after the taking effect of the statute. *Sellon & Co. v. Braden*, 13 Iowa, 365; *Mosier v. Hull*, 15 Id., 603.

A decree in an action to foreclose a mortgage against the principal maker of a note, the sureties thereon not being made parties, does not merge the note as to the sureties, unless the decree is fully satisfied by sale of the mortgaged property. A separate action may be maintained against one of the sureties for any balance remaining unpaid. *The County of Dubuque et al. v. Koch*, 17 Id., 229.

Under this section an action may be maintained against one partner alone upon a promissory note executed by the firm. *Ryerson v. Hendrie*, 22 Id., 480; *Hoosier v. Burke*, 26 Id., 353, 356.


This section authorizes actions, at the option of the plaintiff, against any one or more, or all of the parties bound by non-negotiable instruments. *House v. Hamblin*, 29 Id., 501, 506; *Tucker v. Shiner*, 24 Id., 334.

An indorser in full, of a promissory note payable to bearer, may be joined with the maker in an action thereon. *Stout & Co. v. Noteman*, 30 Id., 414.

The maker and guarantor of a negotiable note may be joined as defendants in an action thereon. *Martin v. Adamson*, 11 Id., 371; *Meix v. Fairchild*, 12 Id., 351.

This section does not apply to defendants in actions for delivering, or selling intoxicating liquors to the injury of wife or children. *Lafayette v. Kray et al.*, 42 Id., 143.

The statute has altered the common law rule which required all joint debtors to be sued in the same action but has made no alteration of the rule in relation to torts where all the tort feasors might be sued jointly or each separately, although there could be but one satisfaction. *Turner v. Hitchcock*, 20 Id., 310.

A judgment by confession against the principal maker of a promissory note is no bar to subsequent actions against the surety on the same note. *Citizen's Savings Bank v. Olson*, 47 Id., 492.

\^w The execution defendant is not a necessary party to a proceeding to set aside a sheriff’s sale on the ground that the real estate sold was the property of a third person. *Baldwin v. Thompson*, 15 Iowa, 504.

When the amount due on a promissory note is claimed by a judgment plaintiff under a garnishment, and by an indorsee under a transfer before such garnishment, the court should proceed to have all the parties interested brought before the court. *Fowler v. Doyle et al.*, 16 Id., 534.

When the question of the right to levy taxes involves the validity of a title adverse to that of the plaintiff in the lands, the court will dismiss an application for an injunction if the adverse claimant be not brought in as a party. *Litchfield v. Polk County*, 18 Id., 70.

On an action to quiet title and to correct a description of the premises running through the deeds of several prior grantors, such grantors, or, if dead, their heirs, should be made parties to the action. *Flandera v. McClanahan*, 24 Id., 486.

\^x A guardian’s bond, made payable to the county instead of to the parties interested, is not thereby vitiated, but inures to the benefit of the latter, and suit may be brought thereon in the name of any one thus secured who has suffered injury by a breach thereof. *Purtley v. Hayes*, 22 Iowa, 11.

A defective delivery bond, conditioned to indemnify the sheriff against all damages and to
Sec. 2553. Suits may be brought by or against a partnership as such, or against all or either of the individual members thereof, and a judgment against the firm, as such, may be enforced against the partnership property or that of such members as have appeared or been served with notice. But a new action may be brought against the other members on the original cause of action.

Sec. 2554. Foreign corporations may bring suit in the courts of this state in their corporate name.

Sec. 2555. An unmarried female may prosecute as plaintiff an action for her own seduction, and recover such damages as may be found in her favor.

Sec. 2556. A father, or in case of his death or imprisonment or desertion of his family, the mother may prosecute as plaintiff an action for the expenses and actual loss of service resulting from the injury or death of a minor child.

deliver attached property to him when ordered, or an equivalent in money, although defective as a statutory bond, is valid as a common law obligation. Garretson v. Beeler et al., 23 Id., 21; Sheppard & Morgan v. Collins, 12 Id., 570.

Where, after the levy of a writ of attachment upon property sufficient to satisfy the plaintiff’s demand, the defendant made to the sheriff a bond conditioned “that he should produce said goods in satisfaction of the judgment in said action, or pay such judgment as shall be rendered against him,” it was held that the bond was valid, and that an action could be maintained for a breach thereof by the plaintiff in the attachment suit. Sheppard et al. v. Collins, 12 Id., 570.

A bond for the return or delivery of property is not invalid because it fails to recite the time, terms and conditions upon which the return or delivery is to be made; and where such bond is given primarily for the security of one person, and containing a clause intended for the security of another person not named, suit may be brought thereon by the latter, if he sustains injury by the breach of the bond. Huntington v. Fisher, 27 Id., 276. To the same effect are the following cases: Moorman v. Collier, 32 Id., 138; Morgan v. Long, 29 Id., 434; Strunk v. Ocheltree, 11 Id., 158; State v. Fredericks, 8 Id., 533; Latham v. Brown, 16 Id., 118; Biningter v. Dickinson, 20 Id., 260.

7 Under the revision the method of making the individual property of members of a partnership liable for the satisfaction of a judgment against the firm was by scire facias. Davis & Co. v. Buchanan & Bone, 12 Iowa, 570; revision, § 2785; Lewis & Bro. v. Conrad, Young & Co., 11 Id., 153; Hamsmith v. Espy et al., 13 Id., 439; Levally et al. v. Ellis et al., Id., 544; Ticonic Bank v. Harvey, 16 Id., 141, 145.

An action may be brought against a partnership either in the firm name or in the individual names of the partners. Markham v. Buckingham, 21 Id., 494. And they may sue in the same manner. Id.

When a partnership is sued by the individual names of the partners the property of either partner may be taken under execution, without


An action on a claim due to a partnership may be maintained in the firm name, although one of the partners may be entitled to the proceeds if the claim itself has not been applied to extinguish the debt due such partner. White & Smith v. Savery, 50 Iowa, 315.

It was held under the code of 1851 that the right of the father to recover for the seduction of his minor daughter was not taken away by the statute, but that he might recover, although she be not living with him, and there be no actual loss of service. Updegraff v. Bennett, 8 Iowa, 72.

In that case, it was also held that it need not be alleged in the petition that she was the “unmarried daughter” of the plaintiff, nor that she was of “previously chaste character.” Id.

Where an action of seduction is brought by the female seduced and she dies pending the action, it may be prosecuted to judgment by her administrator. The action does not abate as at common law. Shafer v. Grimes, 23 Id., 550.

Where the petition, after alleging the facts of the seduction, averred, “that plaintiff had been damaged by the defendant in the sum of $5,000, for which she asks judgment,” it was held, after verdict, that the damages were sufficiently alleged to be the result of the seduction to sustain the verdict. Gray v. Bean, 27 Id., 221.

In a trial for seduction inquiry into the character of the prosecuting witness for chastity must be strictly limited to the time prior to the alleged seduction. The State v. Deltrick, 51 Iowa, 467.

In an action by the administrator for damages caused the estate of a minor by wrongful acts resulting in his death, the recovery is limited to his probable earnings after he shall have attained his majority; for his personal services and earnings during minority, the father, in case of abandonment by him, the mother, is entitled to maintain the action. Lawrence v. Birney et al., 40 Iowa, 377; Walters v. The C., R. I. & P. R. Co. 36 Id., 458.
PARTIES TO AN ACTION. [TITLE XVII.  

Name unknown. R. § 3786.  
Written instrument: how sent or brought. R. § 3786.  
Prisoner in penitentiary. R. § 3784.  
State: actions by. R. § 3793.  
Transfer: abatement. R. § 3794.  

SEC. 2557. When the precise name of any defendant cannot be ascertained, he may be described as accurately as practicable, and when the name is ascertained it shall be substituted in the proceedings.  

SEC. 2558. When an action is founded on a written instrument, suit may be brought by or against any of the parties thereto, by the same name and description as those by which they are designated in such instrument.  

SEC. 2559. No judgment can be rendered against a prisoner in the penitentiary until after a defense made for him by his attorney, or if there is none, by a person appointed by the court to defend him.  

SEC. 2560. The state shall commence and prosecute suits according to the laws of the land as in cases between individuals, except that no security shall in such cases be required.  

SEC. 2561. No action shall abate by the transfer of any interest therein during its pendency.  

MARRIED WOMEN.  

SEC. 2562. A married woman may in all cases sue and be sued without joining her husband with her, to the same extent as if she were unmarried, and an attachment or judgment in such action shall be enforced by or against her as if she were a single woman.  

b In the absence of a statute expressly authorizing an order for the substitution of the true name of a defendant when ascertained, it is entirely competent for the court to so direct, under the numerous liberal statutory provisions relating to amendments of pleadings. Arbuckle v. Bowman, 6 Iowa, 70.  

* Where a promissory note was made payable to the "S. B. Pembinaw and Owners," it was held that a suit could not be maintained in the name of the "Steamboat Pembinaw." This section was not intended to authorize a suit to be brought in the name of a steamboat, hotel, toll-gate or race-horse. The word "name" in the statute refers to persons or corporations. Steamboat etc. v. Wilson, 11 Iowa, 479.  

In an action by a corporation upon a promissory note, payable to it by its corporate name, it is not necessary to allege the corporate capacity of the plaintiff. The Harris Mf. Co. v. Marsh, 29 Id., 11.  

a A conveyance by the plaintiff, during the pendency of an action for the recovery of land, of the title to the property, will not abate the action; and the prosecution thereof may be continued in his name notwithstanding such conveyance. Jordan v. Ping, 32 Iowa, 64.  

Where, pending an action, its cause is assigned to a third person, the action may, at the discretion of the court, be continued in the name of the original party, or the assignee may be substituted. Chickasaw County v. Pitcher, 36 Id., 593.  

* Under the revision a married woman could maintain an action relating to her separate property without the joinder of her husband with her. Kramer v. Conger, 16 Iowa, 434.  

In an action for the slander of the wife, the husband was a necessary party, jointly with the wife, under the revision. Enders v. Beck, 18 Id., 86.  

Where a wife had abandoned her husband for cause, or had been driven from his home without cause, it was held that she could maintain an action of replevin against him in her own name, to recover possession of her separate property. Jones v. Jones, 19 Id., 236.  

Section 2771 of the revision changed the common law rule, that, in an action wherein the husband and wife were joined, for an injury to the wife, the recovery was limited to damages for that injury alone, and did not embrace the injury to the husband, so that under that section the husband, in such an action, could properly join thereto a claim in his own right, and recover for the loss of the services of his wife, caused by the injury. McDonald v. The C. & N. W. R'y Co., 26 Id., 124.  

The provisions of the statute as contained in sections 2202-2213, 2562, have effected a complete emancipation of married women from the disabilities of coverture to which they were subjected by the common law, so that now the husband has no common or joint interest in a right of action, accruing to the wife on account of a tort inflicted against her, and he cannot, therefore, be joined with her in an action upon such tort. Musselman v. Galliger et al., 32 Id., 883. To the same effect is Pancake v. Burnett, 1d., 394; Tuttle v. The C. R. I. & P. R Co., 42 Id., 518.  

In an action against a husband and wife jointly, they cannot plead a counter-claim for a previous malicious prosecution of the wife. Id.  

Nor can the husband, in such action, set up as a counter-claim, a claim for damages accruing
Sec. 2563. If husband and wife are sued together, the wife may defend for her own right; and if either neglect to defend, the other may defend for such one also. 1

Sec. 2564. When a husband has deserted his family, the wife may prosecute or defend in his name any action which he might have prosecuted or defended, and shall have the same powers and rights therein as he might have had; and under like circumstances the same right shall apply to the husband upon the desertion of the wife.

MINORS.

Sec. 2565. The action of a minor must be brought by his guardian or next friend; but the court has power to dismiss it if it is not for the benefit of the minor, or to substitute the guardian of the minor or other person as next friend. 2

Sec. 2566. The defense of a minor must be by his regular guardian, or by a guardian appointed to defend him where no regular guardian appears, or where the court directs a defense, by a guardian appointed for that purpose. No judgment can be rendered against a minor until after a defense by a guardian. 3

1 It was held under the revision that a married woman was liable on her covenants in a deed made by her for her own real property, the same being a contract in relation to her separate property. Richmond v. Tipples et al., 26 Iowa, 54. See revision § 2506.

2 An infant may bring an action by his next friend, and in such action it is proper to prove infancy. Byers v. The Lesses of the D. V. R. Co., 21 Iowa, 54. The court has no power to appoint a guardian ad litem for an infant defendant unless there has first been a complete service of notice upon such infant, and an appearance and answer by a guardian ad litem appointed without such service of notice having been made, will not confer jurisdiction of the person, and the proceedings as to him will be void. Good v. Norley et al., 28 Id., 288.

3 In the absence of a statute to the contrary, the next friend in an action by an infant plaintiff is liable for costs. Vance v. Fall, 45 Id., 364.

Sec. 2567. The court has no power to appoint a guardian ad litem for an infant defendant unless there has first been a complete service of notice upon such infant, and an appearance and answer by a guardian ad litem appointed without such service of notice having been made, will not confer jurisdiction of the person, and the proceedings as to him will be void. Good v. Norley et al., 28 Id., 288.

In the absence of a statute to the contrary, the next friend in an action by an infant plaintiff is liable for costs. Vance v. Fall, 45 Id., 364.

Where in an action against minors, the mother was permitted by the court to come in and defend for them, it was held, that the decree should not be reversed because there was no formal entry of the appointment of a guardian ad litem. Treiber v. Shafer, 18 Iowa, 29.

In an action in behalf of minors by their mothers as "next friend and guardian," it was held unnecessary to serve upon the minors an original notice of the filing of an answer in the nature of a cross-bill. Id.

The district court has jurisdiction of actions against minors as well as adult defendants, but where a minor is sued, his defense must be made by his regularly appointed guardian, if he has one, and if not, by a guardian appointed by the court. Judd v. Mosley, 30 Id., 423.

An infant is supposed to be incapable of guarding his own interests, and it is the duty of the court, before it directs him of his estate, to be satisfied that he has had a full opportunity to have "his day in court," by a proper and suitable guardian, and to see, notwithstanding any admissions of facts, even by his guardian, that his rights are not sacrificed. Id.

When the court has jurisdiction of the person of the minor and of the subject matter of the action, the failure to appoint a guardian ad litem is a mere irregularity, and the judgment is valid until set aside by direct proceedings. An injunction will not be granted to restrain the enforcement of the judgment. Drake v. Hamsaw et al., 47 Id., 291.

The failure to appoint a guardian ad litem, in an action against a minor, until after the trial has commenced, will not vitiate the verdict where no prejudice is shown to have resulted from such failure. Wickersham v. Tinninns, 49 Id., 267.

Notice to a ward of an application to the circuit court for an order directing the guardian to pay for the support of the ward is unnecessary, the proceeding not being adversary in its nature, and the guardian being subject to the direction of the court like its own officers. Brewer et al. v. Stoddard, 49 Id., 279.
PARTIES TO AN ACTION. [TITLE XVII.

SEC. 2567. The appointment cannot be made until after service of the notice in the action as directed in this code, and may then be made by the court or judge thereof, or during vacation, by the clerk; but the court shall have the power to remove such guardian when the interests of the minor require such change. If made by the judge or clerk, it shall be done by indorsing the name of the person appointed, and the time thereof on the petition in the action.1

SEC. 2568. The appointment may be made on the application of the minor if he is of the age of fourteen years, and applies at or before the time he is required to appear and defend. If he does not so apply, or is under that age, the appointment may be made on the application of any friend of the minor or on that of the plaintiff in the action.

INSANE.

SEC. 2569. The action of a person judicially found to be of unsound mind, must be brought by his guardian, and, if he have none, the court or judge thereof, or the clerk in vacation, may appoint one for the purposes of the action.

SEC. 2570. The defense of an action against a person judicially found to be of unsound mind, or a person confined in any state lunatic asylum, who, by the certificate of the physician in charge, appears to be of unsound mind, must be by his guardian or a guardian appointed by the court to defend for him. Such appointment may be made upon the application of any friend of the defendant, or on that of the plaintiff, but not until service has been made as directed in this code, and no judgment can be rendered against him until defense has been made as herein provided.

SEC. 2571. Where a party is judicially found to be of unsound mind, or is confined in any state lunatic asylum, and, by the certificate of the physician in charge, appears to be of unsound mind during the pendency of an action, the fact being stated on the record, if he is plaintiff his guardian may be joined with him in the action as such; if he is defendant, the plaintiff may, on ten days' notice thereof to his guardian, have an order making the guardian a defendant also.

FOR RECOVERY OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

SEC. 2572. Upon affidavit of a defendant before answer, in any action upon contract for the recovery of personal property, that some third party without collusion with him has, or makes a claim to the subject of the action, or on proof thereof as the court may direct, the court may make an order for the safe-keeping, or for the payment or deposit in court or delivery of the subject of the action to such person as it may direct, and an order requiring such third person to appear in a reasonable time and maintain or relinquish his claims against the defendant, and in the meantime stay the proceedings. If such third party, being served with a copy of the order, fails to appear, the court

1Before any judgment can be rendered against a minor he must be defended by guardian, and the court is authorized to appoint a guardian for this purpose only after due and legal service of the original notice on the infant, in the manner directed in the statute. Judd v Mosely, 39 Iowa, 423.

The publication of notice as required by law is all that is necessary to confer jurisdiction of the parties, and personal service upon a minor under fourteen years of age is not necessary. Farrell v. Leighton, 49 Id., 174.
may declare him barred of all claim in respect to the subject of the action against the defendant therein. If such third person appears, he shall be allowed to make himself defendant in the action in lieu of the original defendant, who shall be discharged from all liability to either of the other parties, in respect to the subject of the action upon his compliance with the order of the court for payment, deposit, or delivery thereof.

Sec. 2573. The provisions of the last section shall be applicable to an action brought against a sheriff or other officer, for the recovery of personal property taken by him under an attachment or execution, or for the value of such property so taken and sold by him. And the defendant in any such action shall be entitled to the benefit of these provisions against the party in whose favor the attachment or execution issued, upon exhibiting to the court the process under which he acted, with his affidavit that the property, for the recovery of which, or its proceeds, the action was brought, was taken under such process.

Sec. 2574. In an action against a sheriff or other officer, for the recovery of property taken under an attachment or execution, the court may, upon application of the defendant and of the party in whose favor the process issued, permit the latter to be substituted as defendant, sureties for the costs being given.

Sec. 2575. An action to recover the possession of specific personal property taken under a landlord's attachment, when it is brought by the tenant or his assignee or under-tenant, may be against the party who sued out the attachment; and the property claimed by such action may, under the writ therefor, be taken from the officer who seized it when he has no other claim to hold it than that derived from the writ. The indorsement of a levy on the property made upon the process by the officer holding it, shall be sufficient taking of the property to sustain action against the party who sued out the writ.1

CHAPTER 4.

OF PLACE OF BRINGING SUIT.

Section 2576. Actions for the following causes must be brought in the county in which the subject of the action, or some part thereof, is situated:

1. For the recovery of real property, or of an estate therein, or for the determination of such right or interest;
2. For the partition of real property;
3. For injuries to real property.

Sec. 2577. Actions for injuries to real property may be brought either in the county where the property is, or where the defendant resides.

Sec. 2578. An action for the foreclosure of a mortgage of real property, or for the sale of real property under an incumbrance or charge, or to enforce a mechanics' lien on real property, may be

1 Sections 2572, 2573, 2574, and 2575, provided merely cumulative remedies, of which the officer may avail himself at his own election. Kaster & Farwell v. Pease, 42 Iowa, 488.
brought in the county in which the property to be affected, or some part thereof, is situated.\(^1\)

SEC. 2579. Actions for the following causes must be brought in the county where the cause, or some part thereof, arose:

1. An action for the recovery of a fine, penalty or forfeiture imposed by a statute, except that when the offense for which the claim is made was committed on a water course or highway which is the boundary of two counties, the action may be brought in either of them;

2. An action against a public officer or person specially appointed to execute his duties, for an act done by him in virtue or under color of his office, or against one who by his command, or in his aid, shall do anything touching the duties of such officer or for neglect of official duty;

3. An action on the official bond of a public officer.\(^1\)

SEC. 2580. An action, when aided by attachment, may be brought in any county of the state wherever any part of the property sought to be attached may be found, when the defendant whose property is thus pursued is a non-resident of this state. If such defendant is a resident of this state, such action must be brought in the county of his residence, or that in which the contract was to be performed, except that if an action be duly brought against such defendant in any other county by virtue of any provisions of this chapter, then such action may, if legal cause for an attachment exist, be aided by an attachment.\(^2\)

SEC. 2581. When, by its terms, a written contract is to be performed in any particular place, action for breach thereof may be brought in the county wherein such place is situated.\(^3\)

\(^1\) An equitable action against husband and wife jointly to recover judgment for articles property included within the terms "expenses of the family," and to make the same chargeable upon the real estate of the wife, is a proceeding for the sale of real property under a charge, and under the statute may be brought in the county in which the property is situated. Hauke & Bro. v. Urban et ux., 18 Iowa, 83. In an action on a promissory note secured by mortgage, if the object of the action is for a judgment for the amount due, to be enforced by general execution, suit should be brought in the county where the mortgagor resides. But if the object of the action is to foreclose the defendant's equity of redemption in the mortgaged property, suit should be brought in the county in which the property is situated. Cole v. Corner, 10 Iowa, 299.

An action to foreclose a mortgage on real property must be brought in the county in which the mortgaged property or some part thereof is situated. Chadbourne et al., v. Gillman et ux., 29 Iowa, 181.

Where a defendant in a criminal prosecution takes a change of venue to another county and gives bail for his appearance at the district court of the latter county, which is forfeited for want of appearance, the forfeiture belongs to the county where, by the terms of the bond, the defendant was bound to appear, rather than to the county where the indictment was found; and suit on the bond should be brought in the county thus entitled. Decatur County v. Maxwell, 25 Iowa, 396.

\(^3\) See Decatur County v. Maxwell, 26 Iowa, 398.

\(^2\) In legal contemplation, a railroad corporation, resides in the counties through which its road passes, and in which it transacts its business, and may be sued in any county through which the road runs. Richardson & Co. v. The B. & M. R. R. Co., 8 Iowa, 26.

Where by the terms of a verbal contract for the purchase of a lot of hogs, they were to be delivered to the purchaser at a certain time and place named, it was held, that an action for a breach thereof was properly commenced in the county of the place, where by the terms of the contract, the property was to be delivered, though the defendant resided in another county. Oliver v. Bass, 30 Iowa, 90.

But a verbal contract stipulating that payment for goods sold, should be made at the place of sale, the purchaser residing in another county, will not sustain a personal action in the county where the goods were sold; holding this section applicable only to written contracts. Hatch & Abbott v. Johnson, 44 Iowa, 536. [This case seems to be in conflict with Oliver v. Bass, supra.]

Where an action to foreclose a mortgage was
**SEC. 2582.** Actions may be brought against railway corporations, the owners of mail stages, or other line of coaches or cars, including express companies, car companies, telegraph and canal companies, and the lessees, companies, or persons operating the same, in any county through which the line or road thereof passes, or is operated.

**SEC. 2583.** An action may be brought against any corporation, company or person engaged in the construction of a railway, telegraph line or canal, on any contract relating thereto, or to any part thereof, or for damages in any manner growing out of the work thereon, in any county where such contract was made, or performed in whole or in part, or where the work was done out of which arose the damage claimed.

**SEC. 2584.** Insurance companies may be sued in any county, in which is kept their principal place of business, in which was made the contract of insurance, or in which the loss insured against occurred.

**SEC. 2585.** When a corporation, company or individual, has an office or agency in any county for the transaction of business, any suits growing out of or connected with the business of that office or agency may be brought in the county where such office or agency is located.

**SEC. 2586.** Except where otherwise provided herein, personal actions must be brought in a county wherein some of the defendants actually reside. But if none of them have any residence within this state, they may be sued in any county wherein either of them may be found. But in all actions upon negotiable paper, except when made payable at a particular place in which any maker of such paper, being a resi-

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...ommenced in the county where the note was, by its terms, made payable, and pending a motion by defendant for a change of venue to the county where he resided and the mortgaged premises were situated, the plaintiff asked leave to amend his petition, withdrawing that portion seeking a foreclosure of the mortgage, and asking judgment on the note alone, which the court refused to grant, and ordered the venue changed; held that the ruling of the court was erroneous. *Allen v. Biscardi.* 39 id., 218.

**An action to recover damages, for a failure on the part of the vendee of personal property to receive it, may, under this section, be brought in the county of the place, where by the terms of the contract, the property was to be delivered. *Haugen & Co. v. McCauley,* 34 id., 415.** Following *Oliver v. Buss,* 30 Id., 90.

This section does not authorize an action to be brought against a defendant where by implication, merely, he was by the contract to make payment. The promise to pay or perform in the particular place must be in terms. *Hunt v. Bratt,* 23 Id., 171; *Manley v. Wolf & Co.* 24 Id., 141.

**Where a banker's certificate was by its terms payable at a specified date 'on the return of this certificate,' it was held, that it was payable at the place where the bank was located, and that an action might be brought in the county where the bank was located. *Sanborn v. Smith,* 44 Id., 152.

The district court of a county in which a contract, by its terms, is to be performed, acquires no jurisdiction of the person of the defendant, in an action thereon, by the attachment of property situated in another county. *Hendrick v. Gillespie v. Brandon,* 9 Id., 319; *Courtney v. Carr,* 6 Id., 238.

Where a party signs a note as guarantor, merely for the purpose of enabling the holder to bring his action on the note, in a county different from that in which the maker resides, or in which the note is, by its terms, payable, and not for the purpose of additionally securing the debt, the venue should be changed to the proper county, if demanded. *The Troy Portable G. M. Co. v. Bowen & Co.,* 7 Id., 465.

...A railroad corporation may be sued in any county through which the road passes, or in which the corporate powers of the company are exercised. *Balduin v. The M. & M. R. Co.* 5 Iowa, 518; *Richardson v. The B. & M. R. Co.,* 8 Id., 260; *The Niagara Ins. Co. v. Roderich,* 47 Id., 162.

A party, by accepting the benefits of a proposition for a sale made by and through another, constitutes the latter his agent, and the place where the sale is made is the agency, in such sense that an action may be maintained against the principal for a breach of warranty in the sale. *Milligan et al. v. Davis,* 29 Id., 126.
dent of the state, is made defendant, the place of trial shall be limited to a county wherein some one of the makers of such paper resides.  

SEC. 2587. Where an action embraced in the preceding section is against several defendants, some of whom are residents, and others non-residents, of the county, and the action is dismissed as to the residents, or judgment is rendered in their favor, or there is a failure to obtain judgment against such residents, such non-residents may, upon motion, have said cause dismissed with reasonable compensation for trouble and expense in attending at the wrong county, unless they, having appeared to the action, fail to object before judgment is rendered against them.  

SEC. 2588. If, after the commencement of an action in the county of the defendant's residence, he removes therefrom, the service of notice upon him in another county shall have the same effect as if it had been made in the county from which he removed.  

SEC. 2589. If a suit be brought in a wrong county, it may there be prosecuted to a termination, unless the defendant, before answer, demand a change of place of trial to the proper county. In which case the court shall order the same at the costs of the plaintiff, and may award the defendant a reasonable compensation for his trouble and expense in attending at the wrong county. And if the sum so awarded, and costs, are not paid to the clerk at a time to be fixed by the court, or if the papers in such case are not filed by the plaintiff in the court to which the change is ordered ten days before the first day of the next term thereof, or if ten days do not intervene between the making of said order and the first day of the next term of said court, ten days preceding the first day of the next succeeding term thereof, in either event the action shall be deemed to be discontinued.  

The district court of the county where the plaintiff resides, having jurisdiction of the case for divorce and alimony, may rightfully declare and enforce a lien for alimony, granted in the action, against real estate of the defendant situated in another county, 

Harsberger v. Harsberger et al., 26 Id., 503. See also, 


That a personal action was brought in the wrong county does not affect the validity of the judgment rendered therein. Nor can fraud be predicated upon such fact. The failure of the defendant to move for a change of venue is a waiver of his right to such change. 

Leach v. Kahn et al., 36 Id., 144. 

This section is not applicable to proceedings before a justice of the peace. 

Post v. Brownell & Co., 497; Meunach v. Breitenbach, 41 Id., 527. 529.

An action on a bond, conditioned for the payment of a penalty, if the principal shall fail to erect a school house according to the terms of a written contract between the principal and the school district, is a personal action, which must be brought in the county wherein some of the defendants reside. 


If, in such case, an action is brought in the county where the school house was to be erected,
CHAPTER 5.

OF CHANGE IN PLACE OF TRIAL.

SECTION 2590. A change of the place of trial, in any civil action, may be had in any of the following cases:

1. Where the county in which the action is pending is a party thereto, if the motion is made by the party adversely interested, and the issue be triable by jury;

2. Where the judge is a party, or is directly interested in the action, or is connected by blood or affinity with any person so interested nearer than the fourth degree;

3. Where either party files an affidavit verified by himself and three disinterested persons, not related to the party making the motion nearer than the fourth degree, nor standing in the relation of servant, agent, or employee of such party, stating that the inhabitants of the county, or the judge, is so prejudiced against him, or that the adverse party or his attorney has such an undue influence over the inhabitants of the county, that he cannot obtain a fair trial;

4. By the written agreement of the parties, and their attorneys;

5. If the issue is one triable by jury, and it is made apparent to the court or judge that a jury cannot be obtained in the county where the action is pending, then, upon the application of either party, a change of place of trial shall be granted to the nearest county in which a jury can be obtained.

[Provided, however, That not more than two changes to either party of the place of trial shall be allowed for any of the causes enumerated in this section; nor shall a change of venue from the county be allowed in case of appeal from a justice of the peace; nor shall a change of the place of trial be allowed when the issue can only be tried to the court, for any objection to the inhabitants of the county, or for the objection that the adverse party or his attorney has such an undue influence over the inhabitants thereof, that he cannot obtain a fair trial; and

Provided, That after any change of venue has been taken as herein provided, and a trial had and the jury been discharged or a new trial has been granted them a subsequent change of venue may be taken for any of the causes mentioned in said section.]
To whom and R. § 2804.
when made.

R. § 2805.

To what county Ch. 107, § 14, 13
or court. G. A.

How made dur­ R. § 2805.
ing vacation.

When deemed perfected; consequences of Ch. 86, § 4, 12 failure. G. A.

therefor, to overrule the application. Davis v. Rivers, 49 Id., 435.

A proceeding upon charges preferred by a pri­ V. 86, 126, § 2806.
vate prosecutor to disbar an attorney is a "spe­

cial proceeding" wherein a change of venue on account of prejudice of the judge should be granted upon the same terms and upon compli­

ance with the same rules as in ordinary civil actions. The State v. Clarke, 46 Id., 155.

It does not constitute ground for a change of venue, in an action for the recovery of a forfeit­

ure, that the county in which the action is brought is the party-plaintiff in the action. The State v. Merrimack, 47 Id., 112.

* An application for a change of venue, based upon the alleged prejudice of the judge, made after the cause has been once continued, is in­sufficient where it fails to state that the grounds for the change were not known prior to such contin­


Where the defendant made a motion for a more specific statement of the cause of action which was overruled, and he thereupon made an application for a change of venue on account of alleged prejudice of the judge, which was withdrawn from the files by the plaintiff's at­

orney, and the court, without knowledge of the application, rendered judgment by default; held, that the default should have been set aside with­

out a showing of a meritorious defense, and the application for a change of venue should have been considered by the court. Beasley v. Cooper et al., 42 Id., 542.

After a change of venue, the party applying for another must allege and show that the use upon which he bases his application was not in existence when the first change was obtained. Schaeffer v. Smith, 43 Id., 539.

An application for a change of venue, upon the ground of prejudice of the people of the county, cannot be made in vacation before the issues are made up. Gibson v. Abbott et al., 50 Id., 155.
be so transmitted, but a copy thereof. And as to those who take no change, the cause shall proceed as if none had been taken, except that if the place of trial is changed to a court in the same county, no transcript or copies shall be made out, but the original papers shall be transmitted.¹

SEC. 2595. Upon filing such transcript and papers in the office of the clerk of the court to which the same were certified, the cause shall be docketed without fee and proceeded in as though it had originated therein.

SEC. 2596. Unless the change be granted under sub-divisions two, four, or five, of section two thousand, five hundred and ninety of this chapter, all costs caused thereby or that are rendered useless by reason thereof, shall be paid by the applicant, and the court, or judge, at the time of making the order, shall be designated in general terms such costs, and no change shall be deemed perfected until such costs are paid.

SEC. 2597. Where the place of trial in any civil action is changed to any county other than that in which the same was properly commenced, where the trial thereof takes place at a regular term, and occupies more than one calendar day, the judge trying said case shall certify the number of days so occupied, and the county in which the case was originally commenced shall be liable to the county where the same is tried for the sum of two dollars per day for each juryman engaged in the trial thereof.

SEC. 2598. Where a special term of any court is held for the trial of any action contemplated in the preceding section, the court trying the same shall make out and certify the amount of county expenses incurred in the trial of each case, and the same shall be a legal and valid claim against the county in which the same was properly commenced.

¹The supreme court refused to interfere with an order of the court below overruling a motion to re-docket a cause after a change of venue, on the ground that the transcript fees were not paid to the clerk within the time prescribed by the statute, when it did not appear affirmatively that such fees were not secured to the clerk. Brown v. Jefferson County, 16 Iowa, 339.

The provisions of the statute requiring the change to be perfected within the time specified therein, does not apply where a change is granted upon the agreement of the parties, and after such order the court making it has no further jurisdiction over the case. Carroll County v. The American Emigrant Co., 37 Id., 371.

In a case where a change of venue was taken in term time it was held, that the payment of the costs at any time during the day upon which they were required to be paid was a sufficient compliance with the statute, provided such payment was made before the order for the change was vacated. Bacon v. Black, 38 Id., 162.

A garnishee occupies the relation of defendant to the principal action, and like the defendant therein may take a change of venue. When either of the parties has procured a transfer of the cause, it will, nevertheless proceed against the garnishee in the court where it was commenced unless he applies for a change of venue. Westphall, Hinds & Co. v. Clark, 42 Id., 371.

Where a change of venue had been granted, and the costs were ordered to be paid by the applicant, upon whose failure to pay the same the order granting the change of venue was set aside and judgment by defendant rendered, it was held, that although the costs were subsequently re-taxed, and their amount paid by the applicant, this did not entitle him to have the default set aside and a change of venue again granted. Stryker v. Rivers, 47 Id., 109.
MANNER OF COMMENCING ACTIONS. [TITLE XVII.

CHAPTER 6.

OF THE MANNER OF COMMENCING ACTIONS.

SECTION 2599. Actions in a court of record shall be commenced by serving the defendant with a notice signed by the plaintiff or his attorney, informing the defendant of the name of the plaintiff, and that on or before a date therein named, a petition will be filed in the office of the clerk of the court wherein suit is brought, naming it, and stating in general terms the cause or causes of action, and if the action is for money, the amount thereof, and that unless he appears thereto and defends before noon of the second day of the term at which defendant is required to appear, naming it, or at such other time as may be by rule of such court prescribed, default will be entered against him and judgment rendered thereon. In all cases where the time for the commencement of the term has been changed after the notice has been served, the defendant shall be held to appear at the time to which such term has been so changed.

A judgment for alimony in an action for divorce, when prayed in the petition, is not void because the original notice contained no statement that alimony was claimed. The power to grant alimony is, at least under the statute, a mere incident to the power to grant a divorce between the parties. McEwen v. McEwen, 26 Id., 375.

If the notice be defective or the service imperfect merely, the jurisdiction is saved and the proceedings cannot be collaterally assailed, but it is otherwise where there has been no notice, or where the paper relied on as such is without the essential requirements of a notice. Cooper v. Sunderland, 3 Id., 114; Boker v. Chapline, 12 Id., 204; Bonsall v. Isett, 14 Id., 398; Morrow v. Weed, 4 Id., 77; Ballinger v. Tarbell, 16 Id., 498; Shipman v. Loffler, 24 Id., 211; Parley v. Hayes, 22 Id., 14; Lyon v. Vanatta, 35 Id., 355; Hunter v. Clark, 37 Id., 355; Woodbury v. Maguire, 42 Id., 339.

An original notice requiring the defendant to appear on or before noon of the second day of the term of the district court, to be begun on the 12th day of April, 1870, was held, insufficient to require the defendant to appear when the term did not commence until the 18th of said month. Beals et al. v. Shutes et al., 29 Id., 507.

Where an original notice stated that the plaintiff claimed the foreclosure of a mortgage, which was properly described, and other relief as prayed for in the petition, it was held, that it was sufficient to give the court jurisdiction over the person of the defendant and the subject matter in controversy, although it did not state how much was claimed. York v. Boardman, 40 Id., 57.

Where the original notice stated that the plaintiff claimed a certain sum of money and the foreclosure of a mortgage, but the petition failed to ask a foreclosure, it was held, that a judgment of foreclosure was not void, but void-
SEC. 2600. If the petition is not filed by the date thus fixed, and ten days before the term, the action will be deemed discontinued.*

SERVICE OF NOTICE.

SEC. 2601. The notice may be served by any person not a party to the action.^

SEC. 2602. The defendant shall be held to appear at the next term after service, provided:
1. He be served within the county where suit is brought, in such time as to leave at least ten days between the day of service and the first day of the next term;
2. He be served without the county, but within the judicial district, so as to leave at least fifteen such days;
3. He be served elsewhere, so as to leave twenty such days for every one thousand miles, or fraction thereof, extending between the places of trial and service, which distance shall be judicially noticed by the court. If not so served, he shall be held to appear at the second term after service.^

SEC. 2603. The notice shall be served as follows:
1. By reading the notice to the defendant, or offering to read it in case he neglects or refuses to hear it read, and, in either case, by delivering him personally a copy of the notice, or if he refuses to receive it, offering to deliver it;
2. If not found within the county of his residence, by leaving a copy of the notice at his usual place of residence with some member of the family over fourteen years of age;

able only, and might be set aside upon motion, but that the judgment for the money due on the note should not be disturbed. O'Connell v. Cotter et al., 44 Id., 48.

An original notice required the defendants to appear at a term in July, which was, as then fixed by law, the next term, and in the mean time the law was changed, fixing the term in October. Held, that the defendants were bound to appear at the October term, without additional notice. Peoria M. & Fire Ins. Co. v. Dickinson, 28 Id., 274.

A notice of the commencement of an action served upon the defendant's wife, out of the state, and duly published in a weekly newspaper requiring the defendant to appear at a time specified in the district court in Linn county, was held sufficient as to place, and conferred jurisdiction on the court to render a judgment in rem against property attached in the action. Bond v. Epley, 45 Id., 600.

* Unless the petition is filed by the date fixed in the original notice, the action will be discontinued. Hudson v. Blanfus et al., 22 Iowa, 323; Gibula v. Pitt's Son's Mf. Co., 43 Id., 328.

And the appearance of the defendant for the purpose of presenting a motion to continue will not be a waiver of the defeat resulting from the failure to file the petition in time. *

The fact that the petition was filed in the circuit court, at the time stated in the notice where the notice required the defendant to appear in the district court, and the petition was subsequently transferred to the district court, will not change the rule of the statute requiring the discontinuance of the action. Morgan v. Small, 33 Id., 115.

The original notice in an action in the circuit court may be served by a constable, and he is entitled to receive, therefore, fifty cents and mileage, as fixed by section 3805 of the code, which may be taxed as part of the costs in the case. DuBoise & Bro. v. Babcock et al., 42 Iowa, 233.

Service of notice of appeal upon the wife of the adverse party does not comply with the requirements of the statute and is not sufficient. Draper v. Taylor, 47 Id., 407.

The notice cannot be served by a party to the action. *

If a petition be on file at the time the original notice is in fact served, the action will not be deemed discontinued because the petition was not filed at the time specified in the notice. Smith Bros. v. Shaw et al., 49 Id., 294.

* In the computation of time in the service of the original notice, both the day on which the service is made and the first day of the appearance term, are excluded. Robinson v. Foster, 12 Iowa, 186.
3. By taking an acknowledgment of the service indorsed on the notice, dated and signed by the defendant.  

Sec. 2604. If served personally, the return must state the time and manner and place of making the service, and that a copy was delivered to defendant, or offered to be delivered. If made by leaving a copy with the family, it must state at whose house the same was left, and that it was the usual place of residence of the defendant, and the township, town, or city in which the house was situated, the name of the person with whom the same was left, or a sufficient reason for omitting to do so, and that such person was over fourteen years of age and was a member of the family.  

Return when personally served. R. § 2607.

When the sheriff’s return on an original notice shows that “the defendant was not found,” it will be presumed that he could not be found in the sheriff’s bailiwick. Macklot & Corbin v. Hart, 12 Iowa, 428.

A return on an original notice reads as follows: “Served the written notice by delivering to, and leaving a copy of the same with the mother of the within named, she being a member of her family, and over fourteen years of age (at her residence), the within named defendant not being found.” Held, insufficient in this: 1. It did not show the “usual place” of residence of defendant. 2. It did not give the name of the person with whom the copy was left. Tavenor v. Reed, 10 Id., 416.

Where the return reads as follows: “Served” (giving date) “by reading the same in the presence and hearing of the within named Louis and Clara Englest,” held, that the service was defective in that it did not show that the notice was read to the defendants. Hynek v. Englest, 11 Id., 210. See also, Farris v. Powell, 10 Id., 553; Hodges v. Hodges, 6 Id., 78.

A waiver of service of notice, by an indorsement on the back thereof signed and dated as required by this section is equivalent to an acknowledgment of service, and confers upon the court jurisdiction of the person of the defendant. Johnson v. Monell, 13 Id., 300.

The courts of this state cannot acquire jurisdiction of the person of the defendant in ordinary personal actions, so as to proceed to judgment, against a non-resident by the service of notice out of the state without more. Bates v. The C. & N. W. Ry. Co., 19 Id., 260; Wiel v. Lowenthal, 10 Id., 578; Dorrance v. Preston, 18 Id., 396; Hakes v. Shupe, 27 Id., 405.

A purely technical defect in the return of service of the notice in a foreclosure case, upon the minor heirs of the mortgagor, which might have been held defective on appeal, cannot be made available in a collateral proceeding by such heirs to redeem the mortgaged premises, especially where several years have elapsed since the sale, and there are no supporting equities in the case. Mooney v. Maas, 22 Id., 380.

A return on an original notice that it was “personally served by reading in the hearing of the defendant and leaving a true copy with him, was held, good. Grossenor v. Henry, 27 Id., 269. See also, Anderson v. Kerr, 10 Id., 223.

The service of an original notice on the wife of one member of a partnership is not sufficient service on the firm. Sub-division 3 of this section does not apply to such case. Brydolf v. Wolf, Carpenter & Co., 32 Id., 509.

It will be presumed, in the absence of allegations to the contrary, that the court, in rendering judgment by default, passed upon the sufficiency of the service of the original notice. An erroneous ruling thereon is not void. Muscatine Turn Verein v. Funk, 18 Id., 469.

A return on an original notice reciting that it was served upon C. by copy left at his usual place of residence with Mrs. C. was held to be in compliance with the statute. Wilson & Co. v. Call et al., 49 Id., 463.

The return need not specify that the defendant could not be found in the county to justify substituted service. Id.

The absence of a recital in the return of the place where the service is made is cured by a statement after the signature of the officer of the place of service. Id.

While the return should specify the date when service was made, yet a failure to incorporate the date will not render the judgment liable to collateral attack. Id.

A return that an original notice was “duly served,” is not sufficient. Hodges v. Hodges, 6 Iowa, 78.

It is the duty of the officer or person serving an original notice, to state in his return all the acts by him done in order that the court may determine the sufficiency of the service. Id.

Where an original notice was addressed to Luther Bart, and the return showed service on “L. Burt;” it was held, that the court was authorized to infer that the person named in the return was the person named in the notice. Davis v. Burt, 7 Id., 56.

Where a defendant is not found, and service of the original notice is made by leaving a copy at his residence, the return should state at whose house, and the name of the person with whom the copy was left, or a sufficient reason be given for omitting to do so. Id.

A return of service of an original notice should state the time as well as the manner and place of service. Hakes v. Shupe, 27 Id., 465.

A return of service of an original notice in the following form: “Served this notice on the within named J. F. by leaving a copy of the
SEC. 2605. If the notice is placed in the hands of a sheriff, he must note thereon the date when received, and proceed to serve the same without delay in his county, and must file the same with his return thereon in the office of the clerk, or return the same by mail or otherwise to the party from whom he received it.

SEC. 2606. If a notice be not duly filed or returned to the person from whom it was received by the sheriff, or if the return thereon is defective, the officer making the same may be fined by the court, not exceeding ten dollars, and shall also be liable to the action of any person aggrieved thereby. But the court may permit an amendment according to the truth of the case.

SEC. 2607. Notice shall not be served on Sunday, unless the plaintiff, his agent, or attorney, make oath thereon that personal service will not be possible unless then made; and a notice indorsed with such affidavit shall be served by the sheriff, or may be served by another, as on a secular day.

SEC. 2608. The plaintiff may set forth in the notice the general object of the action, a brief description of the property affected by it, and that no personal claim is made against any defendant, naming or operating any railway, telegraph line, canal, stages, coaches, or cars, or any express company, service may be made upon any general agent thereof transacting said business in any other county.

SEC. 2609. If service be made within the state, the truth of the return is proven by the signature of the sheriff, or his deputy, and the court shall take judicial notice thereof. If made without the state, or if such defendant unreasonably defends he must pay costs.

SEC. 2610. If a county is defendant, service may be made on the chairman of the board of supervisors or county auditor. But no action shall be brought against any county on an unliquidated demand, until the same has been presented to such board and payment demanded.

ON CORPORATIONS.

SEC. 2611. If the action is against any corporation, or person owning or operating any railway, telegraph line, canal, stages, coaches, or cars, or any express company, service may be made upon any general agent of such corporation, or person wherever found, or upon any station, ticket, or other agent of such corporation, or person transacting the business thereof in the county where the suit is brought; if there is no such agent in said county, then service may be had upon an agent thereof transacting said business in any other county.

same at his usual place of residence in the village of Jessup, Buchanan county, Iowa, with M. P., a member of defendant's family, over fourteen years of age, the defendant not being found, etc., was held sufficient. Farris v. Ingraham, Kennedy & Day, 34 Iowa, 251; Nealy v. Redman, 5 Id., 387.

* Where service of an original notice is made by any one not the sheriff of the county, it must be proved by the affidavit of the person making the same. Moss Brothers v. Bunn, 7 Iowa, 261.

Before an action can be maintained against a county upon an unliquidated demand, the same must be presented to the board of supervisors, and payment by them refused. Cerro Gordo Co. v. Wright Co., 50 Iowa, 439.

SEC. 2612. Notice of no personal claim. R. § 2622.


SEC. 2614. Service on county: how made. R. § 2824. Ch. 85, 9 G. A.

SEC. 2615. The service of notice of appeal upon a railroad company, where it appears that the corporation has officers, is not sufficient to confer jurisdiction over the company. Richardson & Co. v. B. & M. R. R. Co., 8 Iowa, 260.

The service of notice of appeal upon a director of a railroad company is sufficient service on the corporation under section 2825, of the revision. Robertson v. The Eldora R. & C. Co., 27 Id., 445.

In an action against a corporation service of notice may be made upon any agent, general or special, charged with the business of the corporation within the county where suit is brought, if it arises out of or is connected with the business of the agency in that county. The Cerro Gordo Mutual Life Association, 50 Iowa, 75.
SEC. 2612. When the action is against a municipal corporation, service may be made on the mayor or clerk, and if against any other corporation, on any trustee or officer thereof, or on any agent employed in general management of its business, or on any of the last known or acting officers of said corporation, and if no person can be found on whom service can be made as provided in this and the preceding section, service may be made by publication as provided in other cases.

SEC. 2613. When a corporation, company, or individual, has, for the transaction of any business, an office or agency in any county other than that in which the principal resides, service may be made on any agent or clerk employed in such office or agency, in all actions growing out of or connected with the business of that office or agency.

MINORS—INSANE—PRISONERS.

SEC. 2614. When the defendant is a minor under the age of fourteen years, the service must be made on him, and also on his father, or mother, or guardian, and if there be none of these within the state, then on the person within this state having the care and control of such minor, or with whom he shall reside, or in whose service he shall be employed. When the minor is over fourteen years of age, service on him shall be sufficient.

SEC. 2615. When a defendant has been judicially declared to be of unsound mind, or who is confined in any state lunatic asylum, service may be made upon him and upon his guardian, and if he have no guardian, then upon his wife or the person having the care of him, or with whom he lives, or the keeper of the asylum in which he may be confined.

SEC. 2616. When it becomes necessary to serve personally with a notice or process of any kind, a person who is confined in any state lunatic asylum, the superintendent thereof shall acknowledge service of the same for such person, whenever, in the opinion of such superintendent, personal service would injuriously affect such person, which fact shall be stated in the acknowledgment of service. A service thus made shall be deemed a personal one on the defendant.

SEC. 2617. When the defendant is a prisoner in the penitentiary, a copy of the petition must be delivered to the prisoner at the time the notice is served, and a copy of the notice must be delivered to the husband or wife of the defendant, if any such there be within this state.

* Where an agent is employed in the general management of the business of a private corporation, service of notice may be made upon him in all actions growing out of or connected with the business of his office or agency. *Pratt v. The Western Stage Co.*, 27 Iowa, 363.

The treasurer of a school district is an officer thereof, and service of an original notice upon him in an action against the district constitutes service on the district. *Kennedy v. The Ind. S. D. of Derby Grange*, 48 Id., 189.

A defendant cannot, after he has by his own act or that of his attorney, recognized the validity of service of notice upon his agent, object to the jurisdiction of the court. *Baker v. Kerr*, 13 Iowa, 394.

Service may be made upon a partnership by serving the notice on an agent in the general management of its business in the county, in actions growing out of or connected with the business of the agency within the county. *Pratt v. The Western Stage Co.*, 27 Id., 363.

Also service of notice upon one member of the partnership is sufficient service on the firm. *Id.*

But service on the wife of a partner is not "service on the partnership." *Brydolf v. Wolf et al.*, 32 Id., 509.
SERVICE BY PUBLICATION.

Sec. 2618. Service may be made by publication, when an affidavit is filed that personal service cannot be made on the defendant within this state, in either of the following cases:
1. In actions brought for the recovery of real property, or an estate or interest therein;
2. In an action for the partition of real property;
3. In an action for the sale of real property under a mortgage, lien, or other encumbrance or charge;
4. In actions to compel the specific performance of a contract of sale of real estate, or in actions to establish or set aside a will where, in such cases, any or all of the defendants reside out of this state and the real property is within this state;
5. In actions brought against a non-resident of this state or a foreign corporation, having in this state property or debts owing to such defendant sought to be taken by any of the provisional remedies, or to be appropriated in any way;
6. In actions which relate to, or the subject of which is real or personal property in this state when any defendant has, or claims, a lien of interest, actual or contingent therein, or the relief demanded consists wholly, or partly, in excluding him from any interest therein, and such defendant is a non-resident of this state, or a foreign corporation;
7. In all actions where the defendant being a resident of the state has departed therefrom, or from the county of his residence with intent to delay or defraud his creditors, or to avoid the service of a notice, or keeps himself concealed therein with like intent;
8. Where the action is for a divorce, if the defendant is a non-resident of the state of Iowa, or his residence is unknown.

Sec. 2619. The publication must be made by publishing the notice required in section two thousand five hundred and ninety-nine of this chapter, four consecutive weeks in some newspaper printed in the county where the petition is filed, and if there be none printed in such county, then in such paper printed at the next nearest county of this state, which paper shall in either case be determined by the plaintiff or his attorney.

* * *

When a court has, by attachment or otherwise, acquired jurisdiction in rem over the property of a non-resident, it may by means of service, by publication, or personal service without the state, acquire jurisdiction to adjudicate upon and conclude the rights and interests of the defendant in the property thus seized and within the territorial jurisdiction of the court. Darrance v. Preston, 18 Iowa, 396. See also, Harshberger v. Harshberger, 26 Id., 503; Miller v. Davidson, 31 Id., 435.

A non-resident minor may be served by publication the same, and with like effect as a non-resident adult, and when thus served the court has authority to appoint a guardian ad litem, to defend for him on the failure of his regularly appointed guardian to appear. Judd v. Mosely, 30 Id., 425.

It is essential to the validity of a service by publication that the affidavit constituting the basis by an order of publication should appear of record. Barbsley v. Hines, 33 Id., 157.

It would seem that the publication of an original notice published in the county where the petition is filed but printed in a different county, is not a compliance with section 2619 of the code, and does not confer jurisdiction upon the court. Cooke v. Tallman, 40 Iowa, 133.

Where no newspaper is printed and published in the county, publication may be made in a newspaper printed in either of the counties bordering upon the one in which suit is brought, and this may be selected by plaintiff’s attorney. Id.

The publication of an original notice in an action aided by an attachment, against a non-resident defendant, made and completed before the filing of the petition and the issuance of the writ of attachment, fails to confer jurisdiction to
SEC. 2620. When the foregoing provisions have been complied with, the defendant so notified shall be required to appear as if personally served within the county in which the petition is filed, on the day of the last publication. Proof thereof being made by the affidavit of the publisher or his foreman, and filed before default is taken.

SEC. 2621. Actual personal service of the notice, either within or without the state, supersedes the necessity of publication.6

(Chapter 124, Laws of 1880.)

* TO LEGALIZE SERVICE OF ORIGINAL NOTICES BY PUBLICATION.

AN ACT to legalize the service of original notices by publication in cases where the petition has not been filed until after the publication of the original notice.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That in all cases where an action has been begun in any of the courts of record of this state by serving the original notice by publication as by law provided, and said publication of the original notice has been begun or completed prior to the time of the filing of the petition in the cause, that in each and all said cases, the court in which said cause or action is pending, shall be deemed to have acquired as full and complete jurisdiction thereof as though said petition had been on file at the time said publication of the original notice therein was begun, or at the time the affidavit, provided for in section 2618 of the code of 1873 was filed, and the service of the original notice in all said causes shall be deemed a full compliance with said section 2618, and sections 2619, 2620 and 2621 of the code of 1873.

Approved March 25, 1880.

UNKNOWN DEFENDANTS.

SEC. 2622. In actions where it shall be necessary to make an unknown person defendant, the petition shall be sworn to, and shall state what interest such person has or claims to have, how the same was derived or is claimed to have been derived, as exactly as possible, that the name and residence of such person is unknown to plaintiff and that he had sought diligently to learn the same, and thereon proceedings may be had against such person without naming him, as follows:

SEC. 2623. The court shall approve a notice collected from the averments of the petition, which notice shall contain the name of the plaintiff, a description of the property, and all the allegations of the petition concerning the interest of the unknown person, and the mode of render judgment and to order the sale of the attached property. Billings v. Kothe, 49 Id., 34. Where notice of a motion to vacate a judgment was not served on the plaintiff, but plaintiff appeared and moved to correct the record, his motion being sustained the day after the motion to vacate was filed, and he excepted to the ruling upon the latter motion, held, that he suffered no prejudice for the want of formal notice. Id. 6 Actual personal service of an original notice without the state, supersedes the necessity of publication, and in such a case it is not necessary to file the affidavit that service cannot be made within the state, required by section 2618 of the code. Miller v. Davidson, 31 Iowa, 434. See also, Darmance v. Preston, 18 Id., 396; Bates v. The C. & N. W. Ry Co., 19 Id., 260.
of devolution thereof, the relief demanded, also the name of the court and the term at which appearance must be made. Said notice must be entitled in the full name of the plaintiff against the unknown claimants of property, and shall be signed by the plaintiff’s attorney.

Sec. 2624. The court, on its approval of said notice, shall indorse the same thereon, and order that the said notice be published in some newspaper of this state, designating such paper as shall be most likely to give notice to such unknown person.

Sec. 2625. Such notice shall be filed in the cause, and its contents, without more, shall be published in the paper designated at least weekly, for six successive weeks, and at the end of said time service shall be deemed complete, and such unknown person in court at the next term thereafter.

APPEARANCE.

Sec. 2626. The mode of appearance may be:

1. By delivering to the plaintiff or the clerk of the court, a memorandum in writing to the effect that the defendant appears, signed either by the defendant in person, or his attorney, dated the day of its delivery, and to be filed in the case;

2. By announcing to the court an appearance, which shall be entered of record;

3. By an appearance, even though specially made, by himself or his attorney, for any purpose connected with the cause; or for any purpose connected with the service or insufficiency of the notice. And an appearance, special or other, to object to the substance or service of the notice, shall render any further notice unnecessary; but may entitle the defendant to a continuance, if it shall appear to the court that he has not had the full timely notice required of the substantial cause of action stated in the petition.

4. No member of the general assembly shall be held to appear or answer in any civil action or special proceeding, in any court of record, or inferior court, while such general assembly is in session, nor shall any person be so held to answer or appear in any such court, on the 1st day of January, the 4th day of July, the 25th day of December, or on any day of thanksgiving appointed by the president of the United States or by the governor of this state.

A memorandum in writing signed by the defendant, stating that he waives further notice and makes a voluntary appearance, is sufficient to confer jurisdiction upon the court. *Shaw v. The N’t St. B’k etc.*, 49 Iowa, 179.

It is competent for the court to render a decree on the same day that appearance is so entered. *Id.*

An appearance to object to the sufficiency of the original notice or to the service thereof, is an appearance in the case, but if the defendant has not been notified of the cause of action, he may have a continuance as of course.

When the defect complained of relates to the time for appearance and not to the statement of the cause of action, a continuance can be had only for cause shown. *The Des Moines Br. S. Bank v. Van*, 12 Iowa, 523.

Where a court has jurisdiction of the subject-matter, a mere irregularity in the notice or in its service will not prevent its exercise where there is a voluntary appearance. By such appearance, the purpose and object of the notice is accomplished, and hence the notice is rendered unnecessary. *Wilgus v. Gettings*, 19 Id., 82, 84; *Post v. Brownell*, 36 Id., 497.

An appearance to object to the sufficiency of the notice and to cross-examine plaintiffs’ witnesses is an appearance in the action, and renders the sufficiency of the notice immaterial. *Wilsey v. Maynard*, 21 Id., 107; *Childs v. Limback*, 30 Id., 398, and cases cited; *Danforth v. Thompson*, 34 Id., 243; *Hale v. Van Saun*, 18 Id., 16.

But an appearance by motion to set aside a sheriff’s sale on a judgment rendered against attached property is not “an appearance for any purpose connected with the suit” within the

Make order of publication. R. § 2838.

How, and for what time published. R. § 2839.

Mode of appearance. R. § 2840.
SEC. 2627. When the action is against two or more defendants, and one or more shall have been served, but not all of them, the plaintiff may proceed as follows:

1. If the action be against defendants jointly, or jointly and severally, or severally liable only, he may, without prejudice to his rights in that or any other action against those not served, proceed against those served in the same manner as if they were the only defendants; if he recover against those jointly liable only, he may take judgment against all thus liable, which may be enforced against the joint property and separate property of those served, but not against the separate property of those not served, until they have had opportunity to show cause why judgment should not be enforced against their separate property; or,

2. The plaintiff may continue till the next term, and proceed to bring in the other defendants; but at such second term the suit shall proceed against all who have been served in due time, and no further delay shall be allowed to bring in the others, unless all that appear shall consent to such delay.

REAL ESTATE.

SEC. 2628. When a petition has been filed affecting real estate, the action is pending so as to charge third persons with notice of its pendency, and while pending no interest can be acquired by third persons in the subject matter thereof as against the plaintiff’s title, if the real property affected be situated in the county where the petition is filed.

meaning of the provisions of this section. Osborn v. Cloud, Id., 238.

The appearance of a defendant, who has not been served with notice, to testify as a witness in the case does not constitute an appearance so as to bring him within the jurisdiction of the court as a party to the action. Nixon v. Downey et al., 42 Id., 78.

Where a defendant appears and pleads, he waives all defects in the process. Bell & Pearson v. Achison, Morris, 21; Lorrimer v. The Bank of IIs., Id., 223.

Where a defendant appears by his attorney and consents that a judgment may be entered against him with stay of execution, etc., it is a waiver of objection to the jurisdiction of the court, and of any irregularity in the mesne process. Switzer v. Goudy, Mor., 243.

1 The purchaser of real property at a foreclosure sale is charged with notice of the rights of the plaintiff in another proceeding to foreclose another mortgage on the same property, and is bound by the decree thereafter rendered, notwithstanding he was not a party thereto. Cooley v. Brayton, 16 Iowa, 10.

The doctrine of lis pendens has been enlarged by the statute. Id.

A pending action to foreclose a mortgage is, under the statute, constructive notice to the world of the interest of the mortgagor. Knowles v. Rablin et al., 20 Id., 101; Woodin v. Clemons, 32 Id., 280.

A purchaser of lands at tax sale made after the commencement of an action to foreclose a mortgage on the same lands in favor of the university fund, acquires no interest in the premises as against such mortgage which would not be cut off or bound by the decree in favor of such fund. Crum v. Cotting, 22 Id., 411.

The doctrine of lis pendens does not apply where neither the vendor nor the purchaser are parties to the action. This rule is not changed by this section of the statute. Parsons v. Hoyt, 24 Id., 154.

The pendency of an action affecting real property is sufficient to charge third persons, purchasing one of the parties, with notice thereof. Snowden & Co. v. Craig, 26 Id., 156; Blanchard et al. v. Ware, 37 Id., 393.

The filing of a petition affecting real property creates a lis pendens under the statute. Harshberger v. Harshberger, 26 Id., 503.

Where land is sold in one county under an execution issued upon a judgment rendered in another county, the recording of the sheriff’s deed will operate as constructive notice, although no transcript of the judgment was filed in the county where the land was situated. Foreman v. Higham, 35 Id., 382.

Where land is conveyed, after the commence-
When any part of real property, the subject of an action, is situated in any other county than the one in which the action is brought, the plaintiff must, in order to affect third persons with constructive notice of the pendency of the action, file with the clerk of the district court of such county, a notice of the pendency of the action, containing the names of the parties, the object of the action, and a description of the property in the county affected thereby, and from the time of such filing only shall the pendency of the action be constructive notice to subsequent vendees or incumbrancers thereof, who shall be bound by all the proceedings taken after the filing of such notice, to the same extent as if a party to the action, and the clerk of such county must, immediately on receipt of such notice, index and record the same in the incumbrance book. And within two months after the determination of such action, there shall be filed with such clerk a certified copy of the final order, judgment, or decree, who shall enter and index the same in the manner as though rendered in that county, or such notice of pendency shall cease to be constructive notice.

CHAPTER 7.

OF JOINDER OF ACTIONS.

SECTION 2630. Causes of action of whatever kind, where each may be prosecuted by the same kind of proceedings, provided that they be by the same party, and against the same party in the same rights, and if suit on all may be brought and tried in that county, may be joined in the same petition; but the court, to prevent confusion therein, may direct all or any portion of the issues joined therein to be tried separately, and may determine the order thereof.1

Under section 2630 of the code a cause of action arising from tort, may be joined with one arising on contract, when they are between the same parties, in the same right, and have the same venue and where each may be prosecuted by the same kind of proceedings. Turner v. The First N. Bk. etc., 26 Iowa, 562; Reed v. House, 28 Id., 250; Hinkle v. Davenport, 38 Id., 355.


This section does not apply to actions by a municipal corporation against lot owners upon an assessment for the construction of side walks. The City of Des Moines v. Stephenson, 19 Id., 507.

An action upon a promissory note against the maker and indorser, cannot be joined with an action on an account against the indorser only. Thorpe Bros. & Co. v. Dickey et al., 51 Iowa, 676.

A joint action for trespass and damage to crops by stock cannot be maintained against the several owners of the stock. Cogswell v. Murphy, et al., 46 Id., 44.

The objection to such a misjoinder may be taken by answer and also by motion in arrest of judgment. Id.

In an action by a creditor to set aside a conveyance of land on the ground of fraud and subject it to the plaintiff's claim against the grantor, a money demand arising on contract cannot be joined. Stevens v. Chance, 47 Id., 602.
Plaintiff may strike out cause.  
R. § 2845.

So may court.  
R. § 2847.

Misjoinder waived.  
R. § 2846.

What done when dismissed for misjoinder.  
R. §§ 2846, 2847.

SEC. 2631. The plaintiff may strike from his petition any cause of action or any part thereof, at any time before the final submission of the case to the jury or to the court, when the trial is by the court.²

SEC. 2632. The court, at any time before the defense, shall on motion of the defendant, strike out of the petition any cause or causes of action improperly joined with others.¹

SEC. 2633. All objections to the misjoinder of causes of actions shall be deemed to be waived, unless made as provided in the last section.³

SEC. 2634. When a motion is sustained on the ground of misjoinder of causes of action, the court, on motion of the plaintiff, shall allow him, with or without costs in its discretion, to file several petitions, each including such of said causes of action as might have been joined, and action shall be docketed for each of said petitions, and the same shall be proceeded in without further service, and the court shall determine, by order, the time of pleading therein.

CHAPTER 8.

OF PLEADING.

SEC. 2635. The defendant shall, in an action commenced in a court of record, demur, answer, or do both as to the original petition before noon of the second day of the term.

SEC. 2636. Each party shall demur, answer, or reply to all subsequent pleadings, including amendments thereto and substitutes therefor, before noon of the day succeeding that on which the pleading is filed. But all pleadings must be filed by the time the cause is reached for trial.

SEC. 2637. The day on which the judge actually opens court shall be, for the purpose of timing the pleading, considered the first day of the term.

SEC. 2638. The court may extend the time of filing any pleading beyond that herein fixed, but shall do so with due regard to making up issues at the earliest day possible.

SEC. 2639. All motions assailing a pleading shall be in writing, and filed before an answer or reply has been filed to the pleading assailed, except as provided in section two thousand six hundred and fifty of this chapter, and shall specify the causes on which they are founded, and none other shall be argued or considered. But one

¹ Where an action has been commenced to foreclose a mortgage upon land lying in another county, the plaintiff may, after a motion to change the venue has been made, dismiss that part of his cause of action which asks a foreclosure, and take judgment for the amount due on the note it being payable in that county. Allen v. Bidwell, et al., 35 Iowa, 283.

² When a party has once plainly and clearly denied each of the averments of the petition essential to the recovery, he cannot do the same thing in several other courts and call each a defense, and if he does so the court will strike out these redundant counts. Martin v. Sieckens, 17 Iowa, 346, 348; Davenport Gas l. & C. Co. v. The City of Davenport, 15 Id., 6.

³ Where there is a misjoinder of parties as well as of causes of action a failure to make the motion provided for in section 2633, will not operate as a waiver of the objections; but the same may be urged in a motion in arrest of judgment. Cogswell v. Murphy et al., 46 Id., 44.
motion and one demurrer assailing such pleading shall be filed, unless such pleading be amended after the filing of a motion or demurrer thereto.

Sec. 2640. A demurrer or motion assailing any pleading or count thereof, suspends the necessity of filing any other pleading to such pleading or count until the same has been determined, and the next pleading shall be filed by the morning of the day succeeding such determination.

Sec. 2641. All motions and demurrers shall be argued and submitted when filed, unless the adverse party is absent or desires time, in which case it shall be extended until the morning of the succeeding day unless the cause is sooner reached for trial.

Sec. 2642. A motion or demurrer once filed, shall not be withdrawn without the consent of the adverse party entered thereon, or of the court.

Sec. 2643. The filing of a pleading or motion in the clerk's office during a term, and a memorandum of such filing made in the appearance docket within the time allowed, shall be equivalent to filing the same in open court.

Sec. 2644. All technical forms of action and pleading, all common counts, general issues, and all fictions are abolished, and hereafter the forms of pleading in civil actions, and the rules by which their sufficiency is to be determined, are those prescribed in this code.

Sec. 2645. Pleadings are the written statements by the parties of their respective claims and defenses, and are:
1. The petition of the plaintiff;
2. The demurrer or answer of the defendant;
3. The demurrer or reply of the plaintiff;
4. The demurrer or answer of the defendant.

PETITION.

Sec. 2646. The petition must contain:
1. The name of the court and county in which the action is brought;
2. The names of the parties to the action, plaintiffs and defendants, followed by the word "petition" if the proceedings are ordinary, and by the words "petition in equity" if the proceedings are equitable;
3. The names of the parties to the action, plaintiffs and defendants, followed by the word "petition" if the proceedings are ordinary, and by the words "petition in equity" if the proceedings are equitable;
4. Under the statute all forms of action and pleadings are abolished, and the plaintiff recovers, if at all, on the facts stated and proved. McGinn v. Butler, 31 Id., 160, 163.
5. Under the code a cause of action may be stated in more than one count of the petition and while a statement therein that such counts are for the same cause of action is unnecessary, yet it will not vitiate the pleading. Pearson v. The M. & St. Paul R. Co., 45 Id., 497.
6. All prior forms of actions and pleadings are abolished, and the rules of the code, and not those laid down by Stephen and Chitty, are the tests to determine the sufficiency of pleadings. Per Dillon, J. in Taylor v. Adair et al., 22 Iowa, 275, 281.
7. A motion to dismiss an appeal from a justice's court, made on an imperfect record, will not preclude the party from making another motion for the same purpose upon an amended and perfected record. Seacrist v. Newman, 19 Iowa, 324.
8. A motion to dissolve an injunction which does not specify the grounds on which it is founded, should not be considered by the court. Hall v. Crouse, 14 Id., 487.
3. A statement of the facts constituting the plaintiff's cause of action;\
4. A demand of the relief to which the plaintiff considers himself entitled, and if such demand be for money, the amount thereof must be stated;\
5. Where the petition contains more than one cause of action, each must be stated wholly in a count or division by itself, and must be sufficient in itself; but one prayer for judgment may include a sum based on all counts looking to a money remedy;\
6. In a petition by equitable proceedings, each division shall also be separated into paragraphs, numbered as such for more convenient reference, and each paragraph shall contain, as near as may be convenient, a complete and distinct statement.

Amended before answer. R. § 2975.

Sec. 2647. The plaintiff may amend his petition without leave at any time before the answer is filed, without prejudice to the proceedings already had; but a notice of such amendment shall be served on the defendant or his attorney, and the defendant shall have the same time to answer or demur thereto as he had to the original petition.

DEMURRER.

Sec. 2648. The defendant may demur to the petition only where it appears on its face, either:
1. That the court has no jurisdiction of the person of the defendant or the subject of the action; or,
2. That the plaintiff has not legal capacity to sue; or,
3. That there is another action pending between the same parties for the same cause; or,
4. That there is a defect of parties, plaintiffs or defendants; or,

The entire conversation in which slanderous words are spoken, constitutes but a single cause of action, although the words contain several distinct charges, either of which is actionable. Cragcraft v. Cochran, 16 Iowa, 301.

It is only the ultimate facts—the facts which the evidence will establish—that constitutes the cause of action, which should be stated, and not the circumstantial facts which go to prove them. Brown v. Kingsley, 38 Id., 220.

In an action of replevin, the wrongful detention is the gist of action, and a failure to allege it in the petition may be taken advantage of by demurrer, in arrest of judgment or upon appeal. Darperi v. Ellis, 12 Id., 316.

Under our code the word "petition" takes the place of the word "bill" as heretofore used in equity, and the word "declaration" as used at law. Per Dillon, J. in Freiber v. Shafer, 18 Id., 29, 32.

In equitable proceedings under a prayer or demand for general relief such a decree will be rendered as is warranted by the facts stated, beyond that specifically asked for. Simplot v. Simplot, 14 Iowa, 449; Casady v. Woodbury county, 13 Id., 119.

A decree will not be rendered against a party against whom no relief is demanded in the petition. Mohly v. Dubuque Gas L. & Coke Co., 11 Id., 71.

Nor, in an action to foreclose a mortgage, will the court make a decree against property not described in the petition, although it may be included in the mortgage on which the deed is brought. Carson v. Underwood, 12 Id., 52.

Each count must contain a statement of a cause of action as fully and sufficiently as if it was the only count in the petition. It cannot be aided by being stated in another count. The National Bank of Mich. v. Green, 33 Iowa, 140.

When the contract which is the basis of the action, is made by each of several defendants, the cause of action arising thereon should be stated in but one count of the petition; but where several defendants are liable to the plaintiff on different contracts for the same debt, as in the case of the maker and indorser of a promissory note, furnishing different causes of action against each, they must be stated in different counts. Tucker v. Shiner, 24 Id., 334; Turner v. The First National Bank, S. C., 26 Id., 562.

A plaintiff may amend his petition, without leave, at any time before answer is filed, upon giving proper notice thereof to defendant. Per Buck Ch. J. in Allen v. Bedwell, 35 Iowa, 86, 88.
5. That the facts stated in the petition do not entitle the plaintiff
to the relief demanded;
6. That the petition, on the face thereof, shows that the claim
is barred by the statute of limitations; or fails to show it to be in writing
where it should be so evidenced; or, if founded on an account, or
writing as evidence of indebtedness, and neither of such writings,
account, or copy thereof is incorporated into or attached to such
pleading, or a sufficient reason stated for not doing so."
Jones v. Brunskill, 18 Id., 129; McKeller v. Stout, 13 Id., 487.

A demurrer may be interposed only for objections appearing on the face of the pleading. Polk County v. Hierb, 57 Id., 361.

When the objections do not appear on the face of the pleading, they may be taken by answer. Meunch v. Breitenbach, 41 Id., 527.

Demurrer is the proper remedy where a petition asking a writ of mandamus shows that the act is a plain, speedy and adequate remedy by an ordinary action. A motion to dismiss will not lie. Meyer v. Dubuque County, 43 Id., 592.

In an equitable action improperly commenced in behalf of the "minor heirs" of a deceased devisee, instead of in behalf of the "heirs of her body," advantage may be taken of the defect by general demurrer, although the demurrer be not in the precise language of the code, the intention of the pleader to assail the defect being apparent. Hanna v. Hawes et al., 45 Id., 437.

Where the petition shows on its face that its cause of action is barred by the statute of limitations, it may be assailed by a demurrer. Miller v. Dawson et al., 26 Id., 136; Brown v. Bockhold, 49 Id., 232.

A demurrer is proper where a pleading does not on its face show a sufficient cause of action or defense, and can be interposed only where the legal sufficiency of the entire count in the pleading is assailed. Hayden v. Anderson, 17 Id., 158.

A demurrer which strikes alone at the sufficiency of the account annexed to the petition, does not admit the truth of the other allegations therein, and upon failure of defendant to answer over, the right of the plaintiff to judgment must be established by evidence, as upon a default. Seiler v. Reed, 11 Id., 89.

In a proceeding to set aside a confession of judgment on the ground of insufficiency of the statement on which it was rendered, it is not necessary to annex a copy of such statement to the petition as an exhibit. Vannice v. Greene, Tracy & Co., 14 Id., 262.

Where a pleading sets up, as a cause of action or counter-claim, the breach of covenants in a deed, a copy of the deed should be annexed to such pleading as an exhibit. Nosler v. Hunt, 18 Id., 212.

Where a petition shows affirmatively that its cause of action is barred by the statute of limitations, it may be assailed by demurrer. Lawrence v. Sinnamon, 24 Id., 80; Miller v. Dawson & Cone, 26 Id., 136; Parsons v. Carey, 25 Id., 431; Lamb v. Withrow, 31 Id., 164.

To be available, the statute of limitations must be pleaded either by answer or raised by demurrer. Robinson v. Allen, 37 Id., 27.

The statute does not contemplate that instruments of evidence merely, which do not constitute the basis of the cause of action, or counter-claim, should be annexed to or set out in the pleading, in order to render them admissible in evidence. Taylor v. The C. R. & St. P. R. Co., 26 Id., 371.

The failure, in an action for damages for breach of contract, to state specifically the damage suffered by the plaintiff cannot be objected to by demurrer, but it is ground for a motion for a more specific statement. McCormick v. Basal, 46 Id., 235.

In an action against a railroad company to recover double damages for killing stock, the objection that the petition failed to set out the notice served upon the company must be made by demurrer, or it will be held to be waived. McKinley v. The Co., B. I. & P. R. Co., 47 Id., 76.

Where an action is brought upon a judgment of a court of record of this State before the expiration of fifteen years from the date of its rendition, the petition will be demurrable, unless it alleges that leave of court to bring the action has been obtained. Watts v. Everett, 47 Id., 269.

Where the demurrer sets forth in general terms that the petition does not state a cause of action or show such a state of facts as will justify the court in granting any relief, it should be disregarded because not sufficiently specific. McKeller v. Stout, 13 Iowa, 487.

A demurrer should use language which will point to the fact which renders the pleading bad, but need not give the reasons leading to this conclusion. Davenport G. L. & C. Co. v. The City of Davenport, 15 Id., 6; see also Middleton Savings Bank v. The City of Dubuque, 13 Id., 494; Allen v. Cerro Gordo County, 34 Id., 45.

A demurrer should clearly point out the objection to the pleading, which is intended to be developed by the argument; when not thus specified it should be disregarded by the court. Jones v. Brunskill, 18 Id., 129; Luse v. City of Des Moines, per Dillon, J., 22 Id., on p. 592; Piper v. Newcomer & Campbell, 25 Id., 221; Singer v. Calera, 25 Id., 275; McGregor & S. C. R. Co. v. Birdsall, 30 Id., 255; Childs v. Limbach, 13 Id., 583; McLoughlin v. Bascomb, 36 Id., 583; Hanna v. Hawes, 45 Id., 437, 441.

In equitable actions, a demurrer may properly state, in general terms, that the facts alleged in the petition do not entitle the plaintiff to the relief demanded. Fisher v. Beard, 32 Id., 346; 348, per Miller, J.; Allen v. Cerro Gordo County, 34 Id., 54; Cowen v. Boo.v et al., 48 Id., 350.
SEC. 2650. When any of the matters enumerated as grounds of demurrer do not appear on the face of the petition, the objection may be taken by answer. If no such objection is taken, it shall be deemed waived. If the facts stated by the petition do not entitle the plaintiff to any relief whatever, advantage may be taken of it by motion in arrest of judgment, before judgment is entered.\[w\

SEC. 2651. The defendant may demur to one or more of the several causes of action alleged in the petition, and answer as to the residue.\[w\

SEC. 2652. The opposite party shall be deemed to join in a demurrer, whenever he shall not amend the pleading to which it is addressed.\[w\

SEC. 2653. Upon a demurrer being overruled, the party demurring may answer or reply.\[w\

SEC. 2654. Upon a decision of a demurrer, if the unsuccessful party fail to amend or plead over, the same consequences shall ensue as though a verdict had passed against the plaintiff, or the defendant had made default, as the case may be.\[7\

\[w\]An objection apparent on the face of a pleading, which might have been raised by a demurrer, will be waived by going to trial on the merits, and cannot be raised for the first time in an instruction. Young v. Broadbent, 20 Id., 359. So, also, when the plaintiff fails to annex to his petition either the original or a copy of an instrument which is the foundation of the action; if the objection is not made by demurrer, it will be waived. Smith & Co. v. McLean, 21 Id., 322.

An objection that the petition in an action against a railroad company contains no allegation of the corporate character of the defendant, cannot be made on a motion in arrest of judgment, but should have been raised by demurrer. Andre v. The C. & N. W. Ry. Co., 30 Id., 107; see also Byington v. M. & M. R. Co., 11 Id., 502.

Want of jurisdiction is ground for demurrer only when it appears on the face of the petition; a demurrer cannot be aided by extraneous evidence. Childs v. Limback, 30 Id., 398.

The statute of limitations, as a defense, is not available unless taken advantage of on demurrer or pleaded by answer. Robinson v. Allen, 37 Id., 27.

When a petition asking a mandamus shows on its face that the plaintiff has a plain, speedy and adequate remedy, it should be assailed by demurrer. Meyer v. Dubuque County, 43 Id., 592.

Where a petition is defective in substance and the defendant answers instead of demurring thereto, he may move in arrest of judgment after trial. Edgerly v. The Farmers' Ins. Co., 43 Id., 587.

That the petition, in an action for selling liquor to a person in the habit of becoming intoxicated, did not show that the action was commenced by a citizen of the county, cannot be made for the first time in the Supreme Court. Church v. Higham, 44 Id., 452.

If a petition is not assailed by motion, demurrer, or in arrest of judgment, an objection which may have been made by either of those methods, but was not, will be deemed to have been waived. Murphy, Neal Co., v. Creighton, 45 Id., 179.

The objection that one who is a necessary party is not joined in the action, will be waived if not raised by demurrer. Ryan & Co. v. Meul- linz, 63 Id., 451.

Where a party fails to take the objection, either by demurrer or answer, it will be waived. Springer v. Bartle, 46 Id., 688, 692.

Advantage may be taken of a misjoinder of parties by answer and by motion in arrest of judgment. Cogswell v. Murphy, 44 Id., 44. See also Boude v. The M. E. Church, 47 Id., 705, 707.

An objection to the sufficiency of a pleading must be taken by motion, demurrer, reply or in arrest of judgment. It cannot be raised for the first time by way of an instruction to the jury. McIntyre v. McIntyre, 45 Id., 511; Nollen v. Wisner, 11 Id., 191.

\[7\]Upon the overruling of a demurrer to a petition, if the defendant fails to plead over, he should be regarded as in default, merely; and final judgment should not be rendered against him in behalf of the plaintiff without evidence sustaining the cause of action. Musser & Co. v. Hobart, 14 Id., 248.

Where the plaintiff demurred to defendant's answer, which set up a complete defense to the action, and upon the overruling of the demurrer, stood by his demurrer and refused to further plead, it was held not error for the court to render judgment for the defendant for costs without a trial of the issues of fact. Simeral v. The Des Moines Fire Insurance Co., 18 Id., 319; Brown v. Mallory, 26 Id., 469, 472; Bridge, Back & Co. v. Livingstone, 11 Id., 59.

A demurrer will not lie to a single paragraph or allegation of a pleading in an equitable action, when such paragraph or allegation, though deficient in itself, when taken with others in the pleading, they constitute a good cause of action or ground of defense. Benedict v. Hunt, 32 Id., 37.

Where a demurrer to an answer is overruled.
ANSWER.

Sec. 2655. The answer shall contain:
1. The name of the court, of the county, and of the plaintiffs and defendants, but when there are several plaintiffs and defendants, it shall only be necessary to give the first name of each class, with the words, and others;
2. A general denial of each allegation of the petition, or else of any knowledge or information thereof sufficient to form a belief;
3. A specific denial of each allegation of the petition controverted by the defendant, or any knowledge or information thereof sufficient to form a belief;
4. A statement of any new matter constituting a defense;
5. A statement of any new matter constituting a counter-claim;
6. The defendant may set forth in his answer as many causes of defense, counter-claim, whether legal or equitable, as he may have.

Sec. 2656. The guardian of a minor, or person of unsound mind, or attorney for a person in prison, must deny in the answer all the material allegations of the petition prejudicial to such defendant.

Sec. 2657. Each affirmative defense shall be stated in a distinct division of the answer, and must be sufficient in itself, and must in-

and judgment rendered against the plaintiff thereon upon his failure to plead over or prosecute his action, he will not, after appeal, be allowed to withdraw the demurrer and have a trial on the issues of fact. Dunlop & Co. v. Cody, 31 Id., 290; Grimes v. Hamilton county, 37 Id., 290.

A demurrer cannot properly be sustained to a whole pleading, one count of which is good as putting in issue material facts alleged in the petition. McPhail & Co. v. Hyatt 29 Id., 137.

A denial in answer of any information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the matter alleged in the petition, raises no issue to be tried by a jury or otherwise. The denial must be of any knowledge as well as of any information. Both must be stated. Manny & Co. v. French, 23 Iowa, 250.

But when the denial is in this respect in the language of the statute it forms a material issue and cannot be stricken from the files as frivolous. McFarland, Dodge & Co. v. Lester, Id., 290; McPhail & Co. v. Hyatt, 29 Id., 137.

An equitable defense may be pleaded in an action at law, or by ordinary proceeding; for the recovery of the possession of real property. Van Orman v. Stafford, Clarke & Co., 16 Iowa, 186; Bosierz v. Van Dam, Id., 175; Rainer v. Conger, Id., 494; Byers v. Rodabaugh, 17 Id., 53; per Cole, J., in Thompson v. Hurley, 19 Id., on page 355; Shawhan v. Long, 26 Id., 455; Van Orman v. Merrill, 27 Id., 476; Hackett v. High, 28 Id., 539.

The defendant may plead as many defenses, either legal or equitable, as he has. When the defense in a law action is equitable in its nature it is to be viewed in the same manner as to the substance, as if the same facts had been made the basis of a petition in equity for affirmative relief. Penny v. Cook, 19 Id., 538; Thompson v. Hurley, Id., 355; Rogers v. Guinn, 21 Id., 58; Roberts v. Austin Corbin & Co., 26 Id., 315, 327.

An accord with tender of satisfaction may be pleaded by way of counter-claim for damages, resulting to him from the failure of the plaintiff to perform his part of the contract by refusing to accept what he agreed to receive in satisfaction. Bronner v. Piper, 25 Id., 400.

Sub-division six of this section contemplates that the counter-claim shall be pleaded in or as part of the answer, and there is no provision of the statute requiring the pleading to state in words that the matter set forth is pleaded as counter-claim. The Union National Bank v. Carr, 49 Id., 359, 360.

The defendant, in an ordinary or law action, may plead equitable matters in defense, and have the issues thus presented tried in the manner provided for the trial of equitable actions; and the court would order, and the better practice would dictate, that these issues be first tried. Hackett v. High, 28 Id., 539; Kramer v. Conger, 16 Id., 434; Byers v. Rodabaugh 17 Id., 53.

A counter-claim is an answer, and a suit for damages on an attachment bond, by the defendant in the main action, is a counter-claim; that the counter-claim is interposed merely for delay, and not in good faith, does not affect the legal rights of the parties. Town v. Bringolf, 47 Id., 133.

It is within the discretion of the court to permit an answer to be withdrawn and a demurrer filed, and the exercise of this discretion will not be reviewed by the appellate court unless an abuse of it be shown. Byington v. Stone, 51 Id., 317.
terligibly refer to that part of the petition to which it is intended to apply.  

SEC. 2658. In the defense part of an answer or reply, it shall not be necessary to make any prayer for judgment.

COUNTER CLAIM.

SEC. 2659. Each counter claim must be stated in a distinct division, and must be:

1. When the action is founded on contract, a cause of action also arising on contract, or ascertained by the decision of a court; or,

2. A cause of action in favor of the defendants, or some of them, against the plaintiffs, or some of them, arising out of the contracts or transactions set forth in the petition or connected with the subject of the action; or,

3. Any new matter constituting a cause of action in favor of the defendant, or all of the defendants if more than one, against the plaintiff, or all of the plaintiffs if more than one, and which the defendant or defendants might have brought when suit was commenced or which was then held, either matured or not, if matured when so plead.  6

SEC. 2660. An equitable division must also be separated into paragraphs, and numbered as required in regard to an equitable cause of action in the petition.

SEC. 2661. A co-maker, or surety, when sued alone, may, with the consent of his co-maker or principal, avail himself by way of counter claim, of a debt or liquidated demand due from the plaintiff at the commencement of the suit to such co-maker, or principal, but the plaintiff may meet such counter claim in the same way as if made by the co-maker or principal himself.

A division of an answer, which does not purport to relate to any particular count in the petition, will be considered with reference to the whole petition, and when such division is insufficient as to any one count of the petition, it will be treated as insufficient as to all. The Davenport G. L. & C. Co. v. The City of Davenport, 15 Iowa, 6, 18.

Each count, if an answer, must be sufficient in itself for the purposes for which it is pleaded; otherwise, it is vulnerable to a demurrer; it cannot be aided by matter stated in another count. The National Bank of Michigan v. Green, 33 Id., 140.

Where new matter is pleaded in evidence, there should be in the same count a confession that but for such new matter the action would be maintainable; but such confession may be by implication as well as directly. Morgan & Rogers v. The Hawkeye Ins. Co., 37 Id., 359, Anson v. Dwight, 18 Id., 241.

Claims for damages arising upon torts, as well as for money due on contracts, may be pleaded by way of counter-claim. Campbell v. Fink, 11 Iowa, 318, 319, 1 Id.

Where matter pleaded in an answer is not set up as a counter-claim, and is not stated as a defense in bar, it may be stricken from the answer. Amsden v. The D. & S. C. Ry Co., 13 Id., 132.

A defendant may plead as a counter-claim against the plaintiff, a claim arising on contract, which would constitute in his favor a cause of action against the plaintiff and others jointly bound with him. Redman & Fear v. Malvin & Cloud, 23 Id., 296.

In an action against husband and wife jointly, the defendants cannot plead as a counter-claim, a cause of action against the plaintiff for a previous malicious prosecution of the wife alone; nor can the husband, in such case, set up by way of counter-claim, a claim for damages accruing to him for a malicious prosecution of himself or minor children by plaintiff. Musselman v. Galligher, 32 Id., 383.

Under our statute, fraud may be pleaded as a counter-claim, and when so pleaded, in addition to defeating plaintiff’s action, it may entitle the defendant to an affirmative judgment; but this does not take away the common law right of relying upon the fraud as a defense in whole or in part. Coe v. Lindley, 32 Id., 437, 442.

A pleading setting up a counter claim, which does not arise out of the contract or transaction set forth in the petition, and is not connected with the subject of the action, and does not contain new matter constituting a cause of action in favor of all the defendants against all the plaintiffs, may be stricken from the files. Exline v. Loury, 46 Id., 556.
Pleading. [Title XVII.]

Sec. 2662. When a new party is necessary to a final decision upon a counter claim, the court may either permit such party to be made, or direct that it be stricken out of the answer and made the subject of a separate action.

Sec. 2663. When a defendant has a cause of action affecting the subject matter of the action against a co-defendant, or a person not a party to the action, he may in the same action, file a cross petition against the co-defendant or other person. The defendants thereto may be notified as in other cases, and defense thereto shall be made in the time and manner prescribed in regard to the original petition, and with the same right of obtaining provisional remedies applicable to the case. The prosecution of the cross petition shall not delay the trial of the original action, when a judgment can be rendered therein that will not prejudice the rights of the parties to the cross petition.

Sec. 2664. When the facts stated in the answer, or any count or division thereof, are not sufficient to constitute a defense or counter claim, the adverse party may demur, and shall be held to the same certainty in the statement of the grounds therefor as obtains in a demurrer to the petition.

Reply.

Sec. 2665. There shall be no reply except:
1. Where a counter claim is alleged; or,
2. Where some matter is alleged in the answer to which the plaintiff has no new matter to plead in confession and avoidance.

4 Where a defendant files a cross-petition, under this section, against his co-defendant, the subsequent dismissal of the original petition will not necessarily operate to dismiss the cross-petition. Spearing v. Chambers et al., 25 Iowa, 99.

An answer in order to be sufficient must either deny the allegations of the petition, or it must confess and avoid them. The Davenport G. L. & C. Co. v. The City of Davenport, 15 Iowa, 6.

A demurrer to an answer must be as specific as a demurrer to a petition. Fockler v. Martin, 32 Id., 117, 119; McKellar v. Stout, 13 Id., 457; Jones v. Brunsstill, 18 Id., 129.

Under the revision a reply was allowable only when allegations of counter claims, set-off or cross-demand were pleaded in the answer. When no such allegations were contained in the answer, it was deemed controverted without further pleading, as upon direct denial, or confession, or avoidance; as the case required. Smith v. Milburn, 17 Iowa, 30; Adams v. Peck, 14 Id., 508; Davenport S. F. & L. A. v. The North Am. P. Ins. Co., 16 Id., 74; Clark v. Cross, 20 Id., 50, 54; Finley v. Brown, 22 Id., 558; Noble v. The S. B. N. Ins., 23 Id., 109; Carleton v. Byington, 24 Id., 175; Allison & Crane v. King, 25 Id., 55; Harris v. Bawmer, 36 Id., 389; Geyer v. Higgins, 37 Id., 517.

Under the code a reply is unnecessary where the answer does not set up a counter-claim, and the plaintiff has no new matter to plead in confession and avoidance. Nor is a reply allowable under such circumstances. Davis v. Payne, et al., 45 Id., 194. But if the plaintiff desires to prove matter in avoidance of the defense set up, he must plead it in a reply. Id.

When the defendant pleads an assignment, and the plaintiff fails to reply thereto, he cannot introduce evidence to show the assignment to be a forgery, but the burden is upon the defendant to prove the genuineness of the assignment. Hay v. Frazier, 49 Id., 454.

The allegations of an answer, unless the same contains a counter claim, are deemed to be denied without further pleading on the part of the plaintiff, and unless they are supported by evidence, the plaintiff is entitled to judgment upon proof of the statements of his petition. Cassidy v. Caton, 47 Id., 22.

The plaintiff may file a reply later than noon of the day succeeding that on which the answer is filed, upon reasonable terms to be imposed by the court. Williams v. The Niagara F. Ins. Co., 50 Id., 561.

A failure to reply will not entitle the plaintiff to a judgement upon a claim for unliquidated damages, it being necessary that such damages should be assessed by a jury or by the court. Yoe & Co. v. Nichols, 51 Id., 930.

An allegation in an answer is to be taken as true when the plaintiff, in reply, pleads in confession and avoidance. Clapp v. Cunningham, 50 Id., 307.
Sec. 2666. When a reply must be filed, it shall consist of:
1. A general or specific denial of each allegation or counter claim controverted, or any knowledge or information thereof sufficient to form a belief; or,
2. Any new matter not inconsistent with the petition, constituting a defense to the matter alleged in the answer; or the matter in the answer may be confessed, and any new matter alleged, not inconsistent with the petition, which avoids the same. 9

Sec. 2667. Any number of defenses, negative or affirmative, are pleadable to a counter claim, and each affirmative matter of defense in the reply shall be sufficient in itself, and must intelligibly refer to the part of the answer to which it is intended to apply. A division of equitable matter must also be separated into paragraphs and numbered as required in case of such matter in the answer.

Sec. 2668. When the facts stated in the reply do not amount to a sufficient defense, the defendant may demur, subject to the same requirements of certainty in statements of grounds thereof as obtain in demurrer to the petition.

Verification.

Sec. 2669. Every pleading must be subscribed by the party or his attorney, and when any pleading in a case shall be verified by affidavit, all subsequent pleadings, except demurrers, shall be verified also; and in all cases of verification of a pleading, the affidavit shall be to the effect that the affiant believes the statements thereof to be true. b

Sec. 2670. Where a corporation is a party, the affidavit may be made by an officer thereof.

Sec. 2671. When there are several parties united in interest, the affidavit may be made by any one of them.

Sec. 2672. If the pleading be founded on a written instrument for the payment of money only, and such instrument be in possession of the agent or attorney, the affidavit may be made by such agent or attorney, so far as relates to the statement of the cause of action thereon; but when relief is asked other than a money judgment or decree of foreclosure, the affidavit must contain averments showing competency as herein provided. 1

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9 Where a petition is defective in substance and the defendant fails to demur, but takes advantage of the defect by answer, the plaintiff may either amend his petition or reply by confessing and avoiding the matter stated in the answer. Edgarly v. The Farmers' Ins. Co., 43 Iowa, 587, 592.

This section, in providing that a reply must not be inconsistent with the petition, does not apply to an amendment to a petition after a petition of intervention has been filed, which is in effect an answer to the latter, and sets up a counter claim, notwithstanding such amendment be inconsistent with the original petition. Judd et al. v. The D. & F. T. R. Co., 49 Id., 627.

b An answer to a verified petition in an attachment suit, which was not sworn to as required by this section, was held properly stricken from the files, on motion of the plaintiff. Harper v. Drake, 15 Iowa, 157. See also Brady v. Otis, 40 Id., 97, 99.

The court may, after answer filed, permit the plaintiff to amend his petition, which is not sworn to, by adding a verification to the same; and after such amendment, if the defendant refuse to verify his answer, or to file a verified answer within the time allowed by law to plead, a default may be entered against him. Wilson v. Preston, Id., 246.

The certificate to the affidavit should state not only that the affidavit was subscribed in the officer's presence, but that it was sworn to before him. Way v. Lamb, Id., 79.

1 An attorney who has full knowledge of the facts stated in the petition, where the plaintiff himself could have possessed no more complete or certain knowledge, is competent to verify the petition. Brady v. Otis, 40 Iowa, 97.

A pleading may be verified by an attorney who states in his affidavit that his knowledge of the facts therein stated is better than that of the party himself, and that he knows the facts thus stated to be true. Yoe & Co. v. Nichols, 51 Iowa, 330.
By any person knowing the facts. 
R. §§ 2905, 2909. 

Counter claim may be.

Sec. 2673. If the statements of a pleading are known to any person other than the party, such person may make the affidavit, which shall contain averments showing affiant competent to make the same. 

Sec. 2674. Where the petition is not verified, and the answer contains a counter claim, the same may be verified apart from the defense part of the answer, and the foregoing provisions are applicable to the counter claim as if the same were a separate pleading. 

Sec. 2675. Verification shall not be required to any pleading of a guardian, executor, or prisoner in the penitentiary, nor to any pleading controverting the answer of a garnishee, nor to one grounded on an injury to the person or the character. 

Sec. 2676. When it can be seen from the pleading to be answered, that an admission of the truth of its allegations might subject the party to a criminal prosecution, no verification shall be required. 

Sec. 2677. If a pleading be not verified, it may be struck out on motion; but such defect will be deemed waived if the other party respond thereto, or proceed to trial without such motion. 

Sec. 2678. The verification of the pleading does not apply to the amount claimed, except in actions founded on contract, express or implied, for the payment of money only. 

Sec. 2679. The verification shall not make other or greater proof necessary on the side of the adverse party. 

Sec. 2680. Courts may permit the amendments authorized by this chapter to be made without being verified, unless a new and distinct cause of action or counter claim is thereby introduced. 

SLANDER—LIBEL. 

Sec. 2681. In an action for slander or libel, it shall not be necessary to state any extrinsic facts for the purpose of showing the application to the plaintiff of any defamatory matter out of which the cause of action arose, or that the matter was used in a defamatory sense; but it shall be sufficient to state the defamatory sense in which such matter was used, and that the same was spoken or published concerning the plaintiff. 

1 In an action commenced by a partnership in the firm name of "S. G. L. Bro. & Co.," the petition was verified by the affidavit of I. L. the affidavit failing to show that he was a member of plaintiff's firm, although an account annexed to the petition was sworn to by said I. L. as a member of the firm; it was held, that in the absence of proof to the contrary it will be presumed that the petition was properly verified. Lessom Bro. & Co. v. Wilson, 48 Iowa, 483. 

In action in which an attachment is asked, the affidavit of the attorney for the plaintiff to the effect that the facts set forth in the petition are better known to him than to the plaintiff and that he knows them to be true, constitutes a sufficient verification. Brusch v. Moore, 45 Id., 611. 

2 A defective verification to a pleading is waived by pleading thereto without objection. Hughes v. Peter, 18 Iowa, 142. 

A verified answer does not make other or greater proof necessary than if the answer is not verified. Shepard v. Ford, 10 Iowa, 502; Mitchell v. Moore, 24 Id., 894; Robinson v. Lair, 31 Id., 9, 11. 

The old rule that, to overcome the effect of a sworn answer in chancery, two witnesses, or one witness and corresponding circumstances were necessary, has no existence under the practice in this state. Smith v. Phelps, 32 Id., 537; Graves & Co. v. Aiden, 13 Id., 573. 

5 The court may, under this section, allow no amendment to be made, without verification, to previous pleadings which have been verified. Teyler & Co. v. Shipman, 33 Iowa, 194. 

5 Under this section, if words published convey a libelous meaning upon their face, it is sufficient to set them out in the petition without any allegation of such meaning, and the court will determine whether the words are actionable or not. Where the words alleged to have been published are not actionable on their face, the plaintiff must show by proper allegation their defamatory sense, and that they were spoken of
SEC. 2682. In an action brought to recover damages for an injury to person, character, or property, the defendant may set forth in a distinct division of his answer, any facts of which evidence is legally admissible to mitigate or otherwise reduce the damages, whether a complete defense or justification be pleaded or not, and he may give in evidence the mitigating circumstances whether he provoke the defense or justification or not, and no mitigating circumstances shall be proved unless plead, except such as are shown by, or grow out of, the testimony introduced by the adverse party; and in actions for slander or libel, an unproved allegation of the truth of the matter charged, shall not be deemed proof of malice, unless the jury on the whole case find that such defense was made with malicious intent.

In an action of slander the defamatory words charged were as follows: "My table-cloths are gone, and you know where they are gone. My husband has gone down town to get a warrant to search for the table-cloths and imprison you." Held, that the words imputed a crime and that it was not necessary for the plaintiff to prove that they were so understood by those who heard them. Where the meaning of slanderous words is not clear, such testimony is competent. Hess v. Fockler, 25 Id., 10.

It is not necessary, under this section, to set out extrinsic facts showing that the words charged were used in a defamatory sense, but it is sufficient to set out the words themselves, and state the defamatory sense in which they were used. Clarke v. Jones, 49 Id., 474.

* The bad character may always be given in evidence in mitigation of damages in an action of slander. Armstrong v. Pearson, 8 Iowa, 29.

In an action of slander the plaintiff may show the pecuniary condition of the defendant in aggravation of damages, and the defendant may be permitted to show the same in mitigation of damages. Karney v. Paisley, 13 Id., 89.

On the trial of an action of slander, all circumstances cotemporaneous with the speaking of the alleged slanderous words which might have been given in evidence under the general issue of "not guilty" at common law, may be given in evidence under an answer in denial, but those which tend to show the truth of the charge must be pleaded before they can be given in evidence. Beardsley v. Bridgman et al., 17 Id., 290, 295.

Under section 2682, the defendant in an action for slander, may plead in justification or in mitigation or both, and a failure to sustain a justification will not of itself be deemed proof of malice neither will a failure to establish such a plea preclude evidence of mitigating circumstances. Kinyon v. Palmer, 18 Id., 377.

In an action of libel or slander, the defendant cannot plead, either in defense or mitigation, that the plaintiff has been guilty of a specific crime in no way connected with the alleged defamatory words, or with the occasion on which they were written or spoken. Fisher v. Tise, 20 Id., 479.

In an action of slander the defendant may al­lege circumstances in mitigation without confessing the speaking of the words, or avering his belief in the truth, or denying malice. Des­mond v Brown, 33 Id., 13.

To constitute slander the alleged slanderous words must have been spoken in the presence and hearing of some person other than the plaintiff. Id.

And the words will be construed according to the sense in which they were intended by the defendant, and understood by those who heard them. Id. See also, McCabe v. Smith, 22 Id., 242.

When mitigating facts are pleaded they must not be set up as a defense or justification, when they do not amount to that. They must be pleaded as mitigating circumstances, or as going to reduce the damages, and not as full defense, Ronan v. Williams, 41 Id., 680.
INTERVENTION.

SEC. 2683. Any person who has an interest in the matter in litigation, in the success of either of the parties to the action, or against both, may become a party to an action between other persons, either by joining the plaintiff in claiming what is sought by the petition, or by uniting with the defendant in resisting the claim of the plaintiff, or by demanding any thing adversely to both the plaintiff and defendant, either before or after issue has been joined in the cause and before the trial commences.6

SEC. 2684. The court shall determine upon the intervention at the same time that the action is decided, and the intervenor has no right to delay; and if the claim of the intervenor is not sustained, he shall pay all costs of the intervention.

SEC. 2685. The intervention shall be by petition, which must set forth the facts on which the intervention rests, and all the pleadings therein shall be governed by the same principles and rules as obtain in other pleadings provided for in this chapter. But if such petition is filed during term, the court shall direct the time in which an answer shall be filed thereto.7

AMENDMENTS.

SEC. 2686. No variance between the allegations in a pleading and the proof is to be deemed material, unless it has actually misled the adverse party to his prejudice in maintaining his action or defense upon the merits. Whenever it is alleged that a party has been so misled, that fact must be shown by proof to the satisfaction of the court, and such proof must also show in what respect he has been so misled, and

6 A purchaser of real property under a mortgage foreclosure, succeeds to the right of the mortgagee therein, and therefore has the right subsequently to intervene and be joined with the plaintiff in the foreclosure proceeding, which, after foreclosure and decree against the mortgagee, has been continued as to a defendant who purchased a part of the premises after the execution of the mortgage, and who contests the claim of plaintiff. Dyer v. Harris, 22 Iowa, 293.

7 The equitable owner of a promissory note may assert his rights thereto and obtain a recovery, by intervening in an action at law, commenced by the person having the possession and legal title to the note, against the maker. In such case the intervenor claims adversely to both plaintiff and defendant. Taylor v. Adair et al., 1d., 279.

Where a person intervenes in an action of replevin, and becomes the substantial defendant, the judgment therein designating the rights of the parties is conclusive upon all the parties, as well as between the plaintiff and the original defendant. Witter v. Fisher, 27 id., 9.

In an action to enjoin the collection of a tax voted to aid in the construction of a railroad through a particular township, under the act for that purpose, the railroad company constructing the road through such township, and to be benefited by such tax, may properly intervene for the purpose of interposing a defense. Brown v. Bryan et al., 31 id., 556.

When in an action against a county, the board of supervisors conspire with the plaintiff to aid him in procuring a judgment, a tax payer has such an interest in the litigation as entitles him to intervene and defend the action. Greeley v. The County of Lyon, 40 id., 72.

Where the plaintiff and defendant in an action adjust and settle their respective claims by a voluntary agreement between them, and nothing remains but final judgment to determine the action, a third person, claiming an interest in the subject of the litigation cannot then intervene. Henry, Lee & Co. v. The Cass Co. M. & E. Co., 42 id., 33.

Where a person has or claims an interest in the matter in litigation adverse to one of the parties, he has a right to intervene. Per Beck, J. in Young v. Tucker, 39 id., 596, 600.

8 Pending an application to intervene and be substituted as a party, the applicant is not entitled to a change of venue. Barkdull v. Callanan, 33 Iowa, 391.
thereupon the court may order the pleading to be amended upon such terms as may be just."

Sec. 2687. When the variance is not material as provided in the last section, the court may direct the fact to be found according to the evidence, and may order an immediate amendment without costs.

Sec. 2688. When, however the allegation of the claim or defense to which the proof is directed is unproved in its general meaning, it shall not be deemed a case of variance within the last two sections, but a failure of proof.

Sec. 2689. The court may, on motion of either party at any time, in furtherance of justice, and on such terms as may be proper, permit such party to amend any pleadings or proceedings by adding or striking out the name of a party, or by correcting a mistake in the name of a party, or a mistake in any other respect, or by inserting other allegations material to the case, or when the amendment does not change substantially the claim or defense, by conforming the pleading or proceedings to the facts proved.*

* The right to amend a pleading is not an absolute, unconditional right, but is to be allowed by the court in "furtherance of justice" under a sound judicial discretion. Brockman v. Berryhill, 16 Iowa, 183.

A slight amendment allowed to make the pleading conform to the proof, and which could not have operated to surprise the adverse party, was held, not an abuse of discretion justifying a reversal of the judgment, although leave to amend was not granted until after the close of the evidence and arguments of counsel, and the amendment was not actually filed until after the return of the verdict. Correll v. Glasscock, 28 Iowa, 83.

An amendment after verdict, and pending a motion in arrest of judgment, curing a variance between the name of the defendant, as stated in the petition and as signed to the promissory note upon which suit was brought, was held, properly allowed without terms, it appearing that no prejudice could have resulted to the adverse party therefrom. Thompson v. Wilson, 26 Iowa, 120.

An amendment may be made during the trial by striking out the name of a party plaintiff. Hinkle v. Davenport, 38 Iowa, 355.

A party will not be allowed to file an amended pleading tendering a new issue after a referee's report has been made in the case, and thereupon have a re-submission to the referee, without at least offering a reasonable excuse for neglecting to file the amendment before the referee's report is made. Nevess v. The Mahaska County Savings Bank, et al., 51 Iowa, 178.

An amendment to a petition by the addition of another count, based upon the same state of facts on which the cause of action stated in the original petition is based, will not be regarded as the commencement of a new action. Mather v. Butler County, 16 Iowa, 59.

The right to amend is not an absolute, unconditional right, but is to be allowed in "furtherance of justice" under a sound judicial discretion, Brockman v. Berryhill, 16 Iowa, 183; Harvey v. Spalding, 7 Iowa, 423.

It was held competent for the court to permit the plaintiff to file a new affidavit, properly stamped, to a petition for an injunction, when the first affidavit was defective because not properly stamped. Hughes v. Fetter, 18 Iowa, 142.

Where an action is brought upon a cause of action belonging to a partnership, in the name of one of the partners only, against one who was a partner of plaintiff, the court may at any time, in furtherance of justice, permit an amendment of the petition by inserting the name of the firm as plaintiff. Dixon v. Dixon, 19 Iowa, 512.

A motion for a new trial filed within the three days prescribed by statute, upon grounds other than newly discovered evidence, may be leave of court, be amended at any time during the term, the amendment being german to the grounds set out in the original motion. Souden & Co., v. Craig, 20 Iowa, 474.

The court may in the exercise of the discretion vested in it, permit amendments to pleadings during the progress of the trial. Arnold v. Arnold, 1d., 273.

The allowance or ejection of amendments is, to a very considerable extent, one of sound judicial discretion, and the ruling thereon will only be interfered with by the appellate court where substantial injustice has resulted to the party complaining. Flumer v. Flumer, 22 Iowa, 290; Seevers v. Hamilton, 11 Iowa, 66; The State ex rel., etc., v. Mayor of Keokuk, 18 Iowa, 388; Hatfield v. Gano, 15 Iowa, 177; Denton v. Thornton, ld., 217; Smith v. Howard, 25 Iowa, 51; Tegler & Co. v. Shipman, 39 Iowa, 194.

The allowance of a slight amendment to meet the case made by the evidence, and which could not have operated to surprise the adverse party, held, not such an abuse of discretion as would justify a reversal of the judgment, although the leave was not granted until after the close of the evidence and arguments of counsel, and the

Same. R. § 2973.

When material. R. § 2974.

Amendments made at any time. R. § 2977.
Sec. 2690. The court must, in every stage of an action, disregard any error or defect in the proceeding which does not affect the substantial rights of the adverse party; and no judgment shall be reversed or affected by reason of such error or defect.

Sec. 2691. When either party shall amend any pleading or proceeding, the case shall not be continued in consequence thereof, unless the court shall be satisfied by affidavit or otherwise, that the adverse amendment not actually filed until after verdict. 

Carroll v. Glasscock, 26 Id., 83.

An amendment after verdict, and pending a motion in arrest of judgment, curing a variance between the name of the defendant, as stated in the petition and as signed to the promissory note sued on, was held properly allowed without amendment not actually signed to the promissory note. Thompson v. Wilson, Id., 120. See also Smith v. Howard, 28 Id., 51; Tegler & Co. v. Shipman, 33 Id., 194.

The action of the court below in allowing an amendment after without imposing terms, will not be disturbed, unless it be shown that there was an abuse of the discretion confided to the court in such cases. Harrison v. Colton, 31 Id., 16.

Where a decree in an equity case is, upon the merits, modified and affirmed on appeal to the supreme court, and the cause remanded for the court below to enter and enforce the decree, the appellee will be allowed to amend his pleading, asking judgment for the value of the property adjudged by the decree to belong to him, but which the opposite party has converted to his own use. Jones v. Clark & Clark, Id., 497.

An amendment filed in vacation without notice to the other party and without leave of the court may be stricken from the files on motion. Allen v. Bidwell, 35 Id., 86.

An amendment may be made during the trial by striking out the name of a party plaintiff. Hinkle v. Davenport et al., 38 Id., 335.

Where an action before a justice of the peace, upon a draft, the name of the plaintiff was misspelled, and commissions to take depositions and other proceedings were had with the error uncorrected. Upon appeal to the circuit court and after a jury was impaneled it was held, the error might be corrected. Adae & Co. v. Zangs, 41 Id., 538.

Amendments in furtherance of justice may be made at any time, and it is competent to amend after judgment when no new cause of action is introduced, the granting of such amendment resting in the sound discretion of the court. O'Connell v. Cotter et al., 44 Id., 48.

Where an amendment, setting up a new and different defense, is filed after a part of the evidence has been introduced, and the plaintiff does not at the time indicate an unwillingness to proceed in consequence thereof, he cannot be heard to complain after a verdict has been rendered. Sheldon v. Booth, 50 Id., 209.

In an action against an administrator by heirs for making fraudulent sales of real property for less than its value, which action was sustained upon a final hearing in the supreme court, and after the filing of the proceeding in the court below the defendant asked leave to file an amended answer, alleging that a certain amount was due him for fees and disbursements as administrator and as one of the heirs at law, and asking that the same be applied in cancellation of the judgment against him. Held, that the pleading contained no matter that might not have been set up before the trial, and that the amended answer should not have been permitted to be filed. Reed v. Howe, 44 Id., 300.

A demurrer is a pleading within the meaning of section 2899, and may be amended like any other pleading. Morrison v. Miller, 46 Id., 84.

What may not come in by way of amendment or supplemental pleading, is the exception under the code, and that which may forms the rule. Per Whiting, J., in Seers v. Hamilton, 11 Id., 66.

The terms upon which amendments are allowed are within the sound discretion of the court. Olivier v. Townsend, 16 Id., 493; Seeers v. Hamilton, 11 Id., 66; Glick v. Hartman, 10 Id., 410; Rees v. Lench, 18 Id., 439; Williams v. Miller, 10 Id., 344.

The court may properly refuse to allow an amendment setting up a defense which cannot be made available, or which is a substantial repetition of a former pleading. Abbott v. Chase, 13 Id., 453; Meyer v. Woodbury & Strohm, 14 Id., 57.

An amendment to a petition after the evidence has been introduced is allowable, when it does not change the nature of the claim, and when the same evidence was admissible under the original petition as would have been under the amended one. Hammond v. The S. C. & P. R. Co., 49 Id., 450.

When an action is brought upon a cause belonging to a partnership, in the name of one partner only, the court may, at any time, permit an amendment substituting the name of the partnership as plaintiff. Hodges & Co. v. Kimball et al., 49 Id., 577.

The objection that the petition in an action against a railroad company contains no averment of the corporate character of the defendant, comes too late after judgment, and constitutes no ground for a motion in arrest. Andre v. The C. & N. W. R'y Co., 30 Iowa, 107.

A judgment will not be reversed upon the ground of defects in pleadings, when it is apparent, upon the face of the record, that the parties have had a full trial, that neither party has been prejudiced by reason of such defect, and that substantial justice has been done. Doniphan et al. v. Street, 17 Id., 317.
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party could not be ready for trial in consequence of such amendment. But if the court is thus satisfied, a continuance may be granted to some day in the same term, or the next term of said court.

Sec. 2692. All matters of supplement or amendment, whether of addition or subtraction, shall not be made by erasure or interlineation of the original, or by addition thereto, but upon a separate paper which shall be filed and constitute, with the original, but one pleading. But if it be stated in such paper that it is a substitute for the former pleading intended to be amended, in that case, it shall be deemed such substitute, but the pleading superseded by the substitute shall not be withdrawn from the files.  

INTERROGATORIES.

Sec. 2693. Either party may annex to his petition, answer, or reply, written interrogatories to any one or more of the adverse parties concerning any of the material matters in issue in the action, the answer to which, on oath, may be read by either party as a deposition between the party interrogating and the party answering.  

Sec. 2694. The party answering shall not be confined to responding merely to the interrogatories, but may state any new matter concerning the same causes of action, which shall likewise be read as a deposition.

Sec. 2695. The interrogatories shall be answered at the same time the pleading to which they are annexed is answered or replied to, unless they are excepted to by the adverse party; in which event the court shall determine as to the propriety of the interrogatories pronounced, and which of them shall be answered, and within what time such answer shall be made.

Sec. 2696. The trial of an action by ordinary proceedings, shall not be postponed on account of the failure to answer interrogatories, if the party interrogated is present in the court at the trial, so that he may be orally examined; nor in case of absence, unless an affidavit be filed showing the facts the party believes will be proved by the answers thereto, and that the party has not filed the interrogatories for the purpose of delay; whereupon, if the party will consent that the

Amendments: how made.  

R. § 2983.

May be annexed to pleading.  

R. § 2985.

What response must state.  

R. § 2986.

Time of responding.  

R. § 2987.

To cause no delay when.  

R. § 2988.

* A pleading which is filed as an amendment to a former pleading will not be construed as a substitute therefor unless it is therein so expressed, but both will constitute one pleading and be construed together. Cooley v. Brown, 35 Iowa, 475; Pharo v. Johnson, 15 Id., 560; Koster dader v. Pierce, 37 Id., 645.

While a pleading which is superseded by a substituted one, ceases to tender any issue, yet it remains part of the record of the case, and the opposite party may avail himself of a distinct admission of fact contained therein. Mulligan v. Ill. Cent. R. Co., 36 Id., 181.

Amendments by erasure or interlineation are prohibited, and the court properly refused to allow an amendment of a sworn answer by striking out a word which occurred therein. Simmons v. Rust, 39 Id., 241.

* Neither the interrogatories nor the answers thereto, provided for by this section will, on demurrer, aid a defective pleading. Lane v. Krekel, 22 Iowa, 399.

The court below may properly strike from the files interrogatories filed by the defendant to be answered by the plaintiff where they are not filed until the case is called for trial, where the action has been pending for several months. Jones v. Berryhill, 25 Id., 289.

Where the defendant annexes to his answer interrogatories to the plaintiff, under this section, both the interrogatories and the answers may be read to the jury; and an instruction that they should be considered as part of the evidence in the case was held not erroneous, on the ground that the jury were thereby directed that the questions as well as the answers were to be regarded as evidence. Clinton Nl. Bk. v. Lorrey, 30 Id., 85.

A party answering interrogatories annexed to a pleading is not confined to answers merely responsive, but may state any new matter concerning the cause of action, and the same may be read by either party as a deposition in the case. Gwyer v. Figgins et al., 37 Id., 517.
facts stated in the affidavit shall be considered as admitted by those interrogated, the trial shall not be postponed for that cause.

Sec. 2697. The party, in answering such interrogatories, shall distinguish clearly between what is stated from his personal knowledge, and what is stated from information or belief merely. An unqualified statement of a fact shall be considered as made of his personal knowledge.

Sec. 2698. The answer to the interrogatories shall be verified by the affidavit of the party answering, to the effect that the statements in them made of his own personal knowledge are true, and those made from the information of others he believes to be true.

Sec. 2699. Where a party filing interrogatories shall also file an affidavit that he verily believes the subject of the interrogatories, or any part of them, is in the personal knowledge of the opposite party, and that his answer thereto, if truly made from such knowledge will sustain the claim of defense, or any part thereof, and the opposite party shall fail to answer therein within the time allowed therefor, or by the court extended, the claim or defense, or the part thereof, according to such affidavit, shall be deemed to be sustained, and judgment given accordingly.

Sec. 2700. The court may compel answers to interrogatories by process of contempt, and may, on the failure of the party to answer them, after reasonable time allowed therefor, dismiss the petition, or quash the answer of the party so failing.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF PLEADING.

Sec. 2701. In all cases in which a denial is made by answer or reply, concerning a time, sum, quantity or place alleged, the party denying shall declare whether such denial is applicable to every time, sum, quantity or place, and if not, what time, sum, quantity or place he admits.

Sec. 2702. When time is material, the day, month and year, or when there is a continued act, its duration must be alleged. When time is not material, it need not be stated, and if stated, need not be proved.

Sec. 2703. It shall be necessary to allege a place, only when it forms a part of the substance of the issue.

Sec. 2704. Under a denial of an allegation, no evidence shall be introduced which does not tend to negative some fact the party making the controverted allegation is bound to prove.

* This section establishes a rule of evidence merely, and while the interrogatories unanswered and the affidavit therein prescribed constitute proof of the claim upon which judgment may be rendered on the trial, they do not entitle the party to a judgment without trial, and immediately upon the filing of the affidavit and the failure to answer. *Perry v. Heighton, 26 Iowa, 451.*

He should have demanded judgment in the court below. *Stiley v. Wilson, 44 Id., 394.*

The plaintiff may dismiss his action after failure to answer the interrogatories and affidavit filed, notwithstanding the objection of the defendant. *Perry v. Heighton, 26 Id., 451.*

* When a fact is alleged in a pleading in a manner subject to demurrer or a motion for a more specific statement it does not necessarily follow that the adverse party can take advantage of such insufficiency by objection to the evidence offered to sustain the allegation. *Oliver v. Dehue, 14 Iowa, 400.*
Sec. 2705. The counts of the petition must be consecutively numbered as such, and so must the divisions of the answer as such, and of the reply as such.

Sec. 2706. If any pleading do not conform to the foregoing requirements as to form, divisions or numbering, or the distinct or separate statements of its cause of action or defense, the court may, on its own motion, or that of the adverse party, order the same to be corrected on such terms as it may impose.7

Sec. 2707. Sham and irrelevant answers and defenses may be stricken out on motion, upon such terms as the court may, in its discretion, impose.8

Sec. 2708. In pleading a statement, or a right derived therefrom, it shall be sufficient to refer to such statute by its title and the day of its passage, and the court shall thereupon take judicial notice thereof.

Sec. 2709. Every court of this state shall take judicial notice of the rules of any other court thereof, if published as directed by law.

Sec. 2710. Inconsistent defenses may be stated in the same answer or reply, and when a verification is required, it must be to the effect that the party believes one or the other to be true, but cannot determine which.9

Sec. 2711. Whenever a party claims a right derogatory from the general law, or when his claim is founded upon an exception of any kind, he shall set forth such claim or such exception particularly in his pleading.

Sec. 2712. Every material allegation in a pleading not controverted by a subsequent pleading, shall, for the purposes of the action, be deemed true. But the allegations of the answer, not relating to a counterclaim, and of the reply, are to be deemed controverted. But an allegation of value, or amount of damage, shall not be deemed true by a failure to controvert it. A party desiring to admit any allegations, which by this section would be deemed controverted, may, at any time, file a written admission thereof.10

7 The objection that more than one cause of action is stated in one and not in separate counts must be taken by motion and not by demurrer. Swords v. Russ, 13 Iowa, 603; Hayden v. Anderson, 17 Id., 158; Wright v. Connor, 24 Id., 249.

8 A demurrer will not lie to purge a pleading, good in part, of redundant or irrelevant statements. A motion is the proper remedy. Bolinger v. Henderson, 23 Iowa, 165; Douglass v. Bishop, 27 Id., 214; McGinn v. Butler, 31 Id., 160, 162.

9 Paragraphs in an answer which constitute no defenses to the action may be stricken out on motion as redundant or irrelevant matter. Evans v. Robbins, 27 Id., 472.

10 Contradictory defenses may be pleaded, but they must be set out in separate counts or divisions of the answer, and each must be sufficient in itself to present the defense intended to be pleaded. Morgan v. The Hawkeye Insurance Co., 37 Iowa, 369.

The defendant may plead inconsistent defenses, and an instruction directing that the admissions in one defense rendered it unnecessary for the jury to consider the evidence in support of another, is erroneous. The defendant is entitled to the full benefit of each defense. Barr v Hack, 46 Id., 308.

11 Every material allegation in a petition uncontroverted by the answer is taken as true. Alexander v. Doran, 13 Iowa, 283; Bolander v. Atwell, 14 Id., 35; Lyon v. Northrup, 17 Id., 314.

Under this section the allegation of new matter not in the nature of a counterclaim is deemed denied without replication, as controverted by a general denial, and also under the revision, by matter in avoidance. Davenport S. F. and L. A. v. The N. A. T. I. Co., 16 Id., 74; Smith v. Milburn, 17 Id., 30; Wilcox v. McCann, 21 Id., 296; Pinley v. Brown, 22 Id., 538; Barger v. Ferris & Wilmer 34 Id., 228.

An allegation of value in a pleading is not to be taken as true on account of a failure to controvert it. The Chicago & S. W. R. Co. v. N. W. U. P. Co., 38 Id., 377.

Where in an action of replevin the allegation of value was not denied, held, not thereby admitted to be true. Id.

The allegations of pleading which are not answered or denied, being taken as true, no evi-
Pleading made more specific: how.
R. § 2919.

Judgment: how pleaded.
R. § 2921.

Conditions precedent.
R. § 2923.

When action is brought in a representative capacity.
R. § 2925.

Facts must be stated.
R. § 2926.

Sec. 2713. If a pleading is founded on an account, a bill of particulars thereof must be incorporated into or attached to such pleading, verified as the pleading, and deemed a portion thereof, subject to be made more specific on motion, and shall define and limit the proof, but may be amended as other pleadings. The items of such bill of particulars shall be consecutively numbered. 6

Sec. 2714. In pleading a judgment, or the determination of a court, or officer of special jurisdiction, it shall not be necessary to state the facts conferring jurisdiction, but such judgment or determination may be stated to have been duly given or made. 4

Sec. 2715. In pleading the performance of conditions precedent in a contract, it is not necessary to state the facts constituting such performance, but the party may state, generally, that he duly performed all the conditions on his part.

Sec. 2716. A plaintiff suing as a corporation, partnership, executor, guardian, or in any other way implying corporate, partnership, representative, or other than individual capacity, need not state the facts constituting such capacity or relation, but may aver generally, or as a legal conclusion, such capacity or relation; and where a defendant is held in such capacity or relation, a plaintiff may aver such capacity or relation in the same general way. 6

Sec. 2717. If either of the allegations contemplated in the three preceding sections is controverted, it shall not be sufficient to do in
dence will be admitted for the purpose of or tending to controvert them. The Sugar Manufacturing Co. v. Billings, 39 Id., 347.

The denial of a fact of which the court takes judicial notice cannot be well pleaded and is not admitted by demurrer. Cooke v. Tullman, 40 Id., 133.

Under this section as it stands in the code a reply is unnecessary where the answer does not plead a counter-claim and the plaintiff has no matter to plead in confession and avoidance of the answer. Davis v. Payne et al., 45 Id., 194.

The allegations of an answer unless the same contains a counter-claim are deemed denied without further pleading by the plaintiff and unless supported by evidence the plaintiff is entitled to judgment upon proof of the allegations of the petition. Cassady v. Caton, 47 Id., 22.

Where a counter-claim is pleaded it will be deemed admitted unless denied in the reply. The Union National Bank v. Carr, 49 Id., 359, 361.

When the cause of action in a justice's court consists of a book account embracing several items the defendant is entitled to a bill of particulars or to have an entry of the several items entered upon the justice's docket upon demanding the same. McKinley et al. v. Hopkins, 20 Iowa, 495.

That a cause of action is stated in the alternative is not a ground of demurrer but of motion. Turner v. First Nat'l Bank of Keokuk, 21 Id., 562; so also if the pleading is argumentative. Davis v. Bonar et al., 15 Id., 171.

4 The petition in an action on a recognizance need not aver the particular facts showing jurisdiction in the magistrate to take the bail—the existence of the facts necessary to confer jurisdiction; if the preliminary proceedings were not such as to authorize the taking of the recognizance the objection may be made by answer or may appear on the trial. The State v. Huffman, 25 Iowa, 519.

5 In an action by a school district it is not necessary to set out at length in the petition the manner in which the district was formed, and the legality of the acts leading to its formation cannot be questioned by demurrer. Ft. Dodge School District v. The DistrictTp of Wahkonsa, 15 Iowa, 434.

An allegation in a petition that the defendant "is a corporation created by authority of the State of Iowa under the name and style of The City of Oskaloosa," is sufficient to charge the defendant in a corporate capacity. Stier v. The City of Oskaloosa, 41 Id., 553; see also The Home Insurance Company v. The Northwestern Packet Company, 32 Id., on page 244.

In an action by a school district it is not necessary to set out at length in the petition the manner in which the district was formed, and the legality of acts leading to its formation cannot be raised by demurrer. Fort Dodge City S. D. v. The Dist. Tp. of Wahkonsa, 16 Id., 494.
terms contradictory of the allegation, but the facts relied on shall be specifically stated.¹

SEC. 2718. Any defense showing that a contract, written or oral, or any instrument sued on, is void or voidable; or that the instrument was delivered to a person as an escrow, or showing matter of justification, excuse, discharge, or release, and any defense which admits the facts of the adverse pleading, but by some other matter seeks to avoid their legal effect, must be specially pleaded.²

SEC. 2719. The court may, on motion of any person aggrieved thereby, cause irrelevant or redundant matter to be stricken from any pleadings, at the cost of any party whose pleading contains them.³

SEC. 2720. When the allegations of a pleading are so indefinite and uncertain that the precise nature of the charge or defense is not apparent, the court may, on motion, require it to be made more definite and certain. No pleading which recites or refers to a contract or writing or not.

The statute of limitations is not available unless it states whether it is in writing or not. Such motion shall point out wherein the pleading is not sufficiently specific or it shall be disregarded, and if the reason for such demand exists outside of the pleadings, the motion must state the same and be supported by affidavit.¹

¹ An answer denying the corporate capacity of the defendant must set out a specific statement of facts relied upon as a denial; and must deny such capacity as existing at the time the action was commenced. Coates v. G. & C. W. R'y Co., 18 Iowa, 277.

² When the petition alleges that the defendant is a corporation, duly organized under the laws of the state, such corporate existence cannot be put in issue by a general denial. Blackshire v. The Iowa Homestead Co., 39 Id., 624; Sier v. The City of Oskaloosa, 41 Id., 353.

³ There is a general allegation of the consolidation of two railroad corporations, a general denial is sufficient. Koons v. C. & N. W. R'y Co., 23 Id., 493.

When it is alleged in the petition that the plaintiff "was duly appointed guardian," etc., a general denial in the answer will not put the fact of appointment in issue.

In an action on a written contract, evidence was held not admissible on behalf of the defendant, that the instrument was not stamped when made and delivered, when no such defense was specially pleaded, and there was no denial of the execution of the instrument. Glidden v. Higbee, 31 Iowa, 379; see also Record v. Jones, 33 Id., 228.

The statute of limitations is not available unless pleaded as a defense in the answer, or taken advantage of by demurrer. Robinson v. Allen, 37 Id., 27.

Matters that must be specially pleaded. R. § 2942.

Irrelevant matter stricken out. R. § 2946.

When pleading made more specific. R. § 2948.

When matter in a pleading is insufficient, it should be attacked by demurrer; but when it contains redundant or irrelevant matter and the adverse party will be aggrieved by suffering it to remain, it may be stricken out on motion. Childs v. Griswold, 15 Iowa, 438; The Davenport G. L. & C. Co. v. The City of Davenport, 13 Id., 229; Kingson v. Palmer, 18 Id., 377, 387; Bolenger v. Henderson, 23 Id., 165; Douglass v. Bishop, 27 Id., 214; Evans v. Robbins, 29 Id., 473; McGinn v. Butler, 31 Id., 162; Hayden v. Anderson 17 Id., 158.

It is not error to refuse to strike out irrelevant or redundant matter from a pleading unless the party moving will be aggrieved thereby; and he will not be deemed aggrieved unless compelled to traverse facts which are more properly evidence than substantive averments. Cate v. Gilman, 41 Id., 590.

When the averments of a pleading are not sufficiently full and specific, or contains several causes of action in one count, it may be corrected on motion, but not by demurrer. Hayden v. Anderson, 17 Iowa, 158; Barthol v. Blakin, 34 Id., 452, 453; Byington v. Woods, 13 Id., 17; McCormick v. Basal, 46 Id., 235.

Where, in an action on a promissory note, the defendant pleads generally a want of consideration, without stating the facts of such defense, the answer may be assailed by a motion for a more specific statement, but not by demurrer. Simpson Cen. Col. v. Bryan, 50 Iowa, 293.

If the petition founded upon a breach of contract as its cause of action does not state whether the contract is in writing or oral, it may be made more specific on motion. Barthol v. Blakin, 34 Id., 452, 453.

On an action for breach of warranty of soundness in all respects, it was held, that an allega-
Title of cause not changed. R. § 2949.
Judicial notice. R. § 2952.
Conveyance: how pleaded. R. § 2953.
Estate: how pleaded. R. § 2954.
Same as to goods. R. § 2955.
Same as to real property. R. § 2956.

**SEC. 2721.** The title of a cause shall not be changed in any of its stages of transit from one court to another.
**SEC. 2722.** Matters of which judicial notice is taken need not be stated in a pleading.1
**SEC. 2723.** When a party claims by conveyance, he may state it according to its legal effect or name.
**SEC. 2724.** It shall not be necessary to allege the commencement of either a particular or a superior estate, unless it be essential to the merits of the case.
**SEC. 2725.** In actions for injuries to goods and chattels, their kind or species shall be alleged.
**SEC. 2726.** In actions for injuries to real property, the petition shall describe the property, and when the injury is to an incorporeal hereditament, shall describe the property in respect of which the right is claimed, as well as the right itself, either by the numbers by which the property is designated in the national survey, or by its abuttals, or by its courses and distances, or by any name which it has acquired by reputation certain enough to identify it.
**SEC. 2727.** When the party intends to prove malice to effect damages, he must aver the same.
**SEC. 2728.** In an action on a bond with conditions, the party suing thereon shall notice the conditions and allege the facts constituting the breaches relied on.1
**SEC. 2729.** A party shall not be compelled to prove more than is necessary to entitle him to the relief asked for, or any lower degree included therein, nor more than sufficient to sustain his defense.2
**SEC. 2730.** When a written instrument is referred to in a pleading, and the same, or a copy thereof, is incorporated in or attached to such pleading, the signature thereto, and to any indorsement thereon, shall be deemed genuine and admitted, unless the person whose signature the same purports to be, shall, in a pleading or writing filed within the time allowed for pleading, deny the genuineness of such signature under oath. If such instrument be not negotiable, and purport to be executed by a person not a party to the proceeding, the signature thereto shall not be deemed genuine or admitted, if a party to the

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1 In action or counter-claim founded upon an attachment bond, the conditions of the bond, and the facts constituting the breach must be alleged. *Ryder v. Thomas*, 32 Iowa, 56.

2 Where a party is sued in *ante droit* and it appears from the allegations in the petition that the defendant is liable in his own right, the words "Executor &c." will be treated as surplusage, or as *descriptio persona*, but where it appears from the record that they were not so treated by the parties, or either of them, in the court below, it will not be so considered on appeal in the supreme court. *Laverty v. Woodward*, 16 Iowa, 1.

A party is not compelled to prove more than is necessary to entitle the party to the relief asked, such unnecessary allegation will be treated as surplusage and need not be proved. *Little v. McGuire*, 38 Id., 550.

Whenever a pleading alleges more than is necessary to entitle the party to the relief asked, such unnecessary allegation will be treated as surplusage and need not be proved. *Doud v. Waller*, 48 Id., 634, 638.
proceeding, in the manner and within the time before mentioned, state under oath that he has no knowledge or information sufficient to enable him to form a belief as to the genuineness of such signature. The person whose signature purports to be signed to such instrument, shall, on demand, be entitled to an inspection thereof."

Sec. 2731. Either party may be allowed, on motion, to make a supplemental petition, answer, or reply, alleging facts material to the case, which have happened or have come to his knowledge since the filing of the former pleading; nor shall such new pleading be considered a waiver of former pleadings."

Sec. 2732. Matter in abatement may be stated in the answer or reply, either together with or without causes of defense in bar, and no one of such causes shall be deemed to overrule the other; nor shall

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*In an action on a promissory note, evidence of the genuineness of the signature of an indorsement will not be required when the pleadings show that there was no direct issue joined thereon. Manning et al., v. Perkins, 16 Iowa, 71.

This section of the statute applies to written instruments made by trading and municipal corporations as well as to those made by individuals. Clarke v. Polk County, 19 Id., 248.

To cast upon the plaintiff the burden of proving the genuineness of the signature of the defendant to a written instrument upon which the action is founded, or to any writing referred to in the pleading, and the original or a copy thereof is set out therein, the genuineness of such signature must be denied in writing under oath by the defendant. Hall v. The Etna Mf. Co., 30 Id., 215; Loomis et al. v. Metcalf et al., Id., 382.

The denial in such case, must be made by the party whose signature it purports to be, and it was accordingly held that a denial by the maker of the instrument sued on purporting to be, and as a note, by showing that it was changed or altered to its present form from a receipt or the like. This section does not apply to such a case. Lake v. Crukshank, 31 Id., 395.

The denial, in order to cast upon the plaintiff the burden of proving the signature of the instrument sued on, must be of the genuineness of the signature thereto. A denial under oath of the execution of the instrument is insufficient. Douglass v. Matheny, 35 Id., 112; Loomis & Leroy v. Metcalf et al., 30 Id., 382.

In an action upon a deed of a corporation, where the signatures of the officers signing it were not denied under oath, and the seal of the corporation appeared to be affixed, the instrument was held properly admitted in evidence without proof of the signatures. Miller, Ch. J. dissenting. Blackshire v. The Iowa Homestead Co., 39 Id., 624.

Where in an action upon a written instrument the signature of the defendant is denied under oath by him, the onus is upon the plaintiff to prove the genuineness of the signature to the instrument. Farmers and Mer. B'k v. Young, 36 Id., 44.

In an action against an administrator on a promissory note made by the intestate in his life time, a denial of the execution of the note includes a denial of the genuineness of the signature. Ashworth v. Grubbs, 47 Id., 353.

Where the genuineness of the signature is denied, a preponderance of evidence is sufficient to invalidate it. Id.

Prior to the code a denial under oath of sufficient "knowledge or information to form a belief," was held not sufficient to cast the burden of proving the signature upon the plaintiff. Hall v. The Etna Mf. Co., 30 Id., 215.

Where an assignment is not so incorporated into a pleading or attached thereto as to require it to be demed under oath, its genuineness must be proved by the party pleading it. Hay v. Frazier, 49 Id., 453, 455.

The genuineness of a signature may be proved by its similarity to an admitted signature and other circumstances. McDonald & Co. v. Noonan, 50 Iowa, 88.

*Where, in an action on a promissory note the defendant answered, alleging that the maturity of the note was, by the contract of the parties, made contingent upon the payment of certain other notes, made by the payee to a third party, upon which the defendant was liable as an indorser, whereupon the plaintiff filed a supplemental petition, in which it was alleged, that after the commencement of the action the note upon which the defendant was so liable as indorser was paid, and his liability discharged, it was held that a demurrer to the supplemental was, under this section of the code, properly overruled. The City of Davenport v. Mitchell, 15 Iowa, 194.
a party after trial, on matter of abatement, be allowed in the same action to answer or reply matter in bar.\(^6\)

Sec. 2733. Any defense arising after the commencement of any action, shall be stated according to the fact, without any formal commencement or conclusion, and any answer which does not state whether the defense therein set up arose before or after action, shall be deemed to be of matter arising before action.

Sec. 2734. Whenever two or more actions are pending in the same court which might have been joined, the defendant may, on motion and notice to the adverse party, require him to show cause why the same shall not be consolidated, and if no sufficient cause be shown the same shall be consolidated.\(^6\)

Sec. 2735. If an original pleading be lost or withheld by any one, the court may order a copy thereof to be substituted.

Sec. 2736. No record shall be amended or impaired by the clerk or other officer of the court, or by any person without the order of such court, or of some court of competent authority.

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CHAPTER 9.

OF TRIAL AND JUDGMENT.

Sec. 2737. Issues arise in the pleadings, where a fact or conclusion of law is maintained by one party and controverted by the other. They are of two kinds:

1. Of law;
2. Of fact.\(^7\)

\(^6\) Where a defect of parties is apparent on the face of the petition, it may be taken advantage of by demurrer; when not thus apparent it may be set up by answer. When pleaded in the answer, it is a question for the jury, and cannot be determined by the court upon motion based upon but a part of the evidence. Eiders v. Beck, 18 Iowa, 86.

The fact that the maker of a note has been garnished as a debtor of the payee, cannot be pleaded in bar to an action on the note by an assignee thereof, who received it after maturity and after the garnishment of the maker. But such fact may be pleaded in abatement, and the issue thereon submitted to a jury, and then on this issue and the judgment thereon be distinguished from issues upon matters pleaded in bar. Cise v. Freeborne, 27 Id., 290.

Where want of jurisdiction does not appear upon the face of the petition, the objection should be made by pleading the facts in abatement. Meunch v. Breitenbaugh, 41 Id., 527. A champertous contract between the plaintiff and his attorney in an action for damages is no ground for the abatement of the action. Allison v. The C., & N. W. R. Co., 42 Id., 274.

At common law matter in abatement had to be pleaded before a plea in bar, and both could not be pleaded together. But under the code matters in abatement and in bar may be set up in the same pleading. Herriman v. McKee, 49 Id., 185.

\(^7\) An action at law to recover possession of land cannot on motion of defendant, be transferred to the equity docket and consolidated with a suit brought in that forum by the defendant in the law action, to quiet the title to the same lands, before issue joined and it is shown upon the face of the pleadings that the defense is equitable in its character. McHenry v. Sypker, 12 Iowa, 585.

See Viele v. Germania Ins. Co., 26 Id., 9, where the court was equally divided upon the question of the right of the defendant, to have four actions brought by the same plaintiff against four insurance companies.

A proceeding for the probate of a will is not an equitable action triable de novo in the supreme court, but a special proceeding triable in the circuit court as a law action, and is governed by
Sec. 2738. An issue of fact arises:
1. Upon a material allegation of fact in the petition denied by the answer;
2. Upon a material allegation of new matter presented in the answer and denied by the reply;
3. Upon allegations of new matter in the reply, which shall be considered as controverted by the opposite party without further pleading. Any other issue is one of law.

Issues—how tried.

Sec. 2739. Issues of law must be first tried. A trial is a judicial examination of the issues in an action, whether they be issues of law, or of fact.

Sec. 2740. Issues of fact, in an action in an ordinary proceeding, must be tried by jury, unless the same is waived. All other issues shall be tried by the court, unless a reference thereof is made.

Sec. 2741. [All issues of fact in ordinary actions shall be tried upon oral evidence taken in open court, except that depositions may be used as now provided by law; and, upon appeal, no evidence shall go to the supreme court except such as may be necessary to explain any exception taken in the cause, and such court shall hear and try the case only on the legal errors so presented.]

The same rules as law actions as to mode of appeal and trial in the supreme court. Id.
The finding of the court in ordinary actions and special proceedings stands as the verdict of a jury, and will not be set aside if there is any evidence by which it can be supported. Id.

Generally an issue arises upon a material allegation of fact in a petition or answer, and is denied by answer or reply. The object of a trial is to judicially examine the issue thus made. Per Wright, J., in Wilkins v. Tregynor, 14 Iowa, 391.

A general denial puts in issue all the facts averred. Per Miller, J., in Benedict v. Hunt, 32 Id., on p. 31.

Issues of fact are to be tried by a jury, unless a jury trial is waived. Wilkins v. Tregynor, 14 Iowa, 393.

Under the revision of 1860, in the trial of an equitable action triable by what was called the second method, either party was entitled to have the issues of fact tried by a jury. Benedict v. Hunt, 32 Id., 27.

In an action for divorce commenced before the code took effect, but tried afterward, either party had the right to a jury trial. Wadsworth v. Wadsworth, 40 Id., 448.

Under the code of 1860, an action for divorce is an equitable action, and is not triable on appeal in the supreme court upon errors alone, but must be tried de novo regardless of section 3747 of the code. Sherwood v. Sherwood, 44 Id., 192.

In special proceedings issues of law are triable as in ordinary actions. Sisters etc. v. Glass et al., 45 Id., 154.

Where a promissory note stipulated for “attorney’s fees, and other costs and charges, if the same is not paid when due,” such attorney’s fees should be treated as a part of the costs in the case, and the defendant is not entitled to a jury upon a denial of the reasonableness of the amount claimed therefor. Meusser v. Crum, 48 Id., 52., S eevers and Day, J., dissenting.

Prior to the enactment of chapter 145 of laws of the seventeenth general assembly, it was held, that under the code all actions were triable in the district and circuit courts upon oral evidence, and it devolved upon either or both the parties, in order to secure the right of trial de novo in an equitable action in the supreme court, to move for and obtain an order of court for trial upon written evidence. Finch v. Hollinger, 47 Iowa, 173; Fuller v. Schwartz, Id., 711; Walker v. Plummer, 41 Id., 697; McClay v. Bunkers, 46 Id., 700; Altman v. Farrington, 45 Id., 620.

Under the revision of 1860 equitable actions, triable by the first method were tried de novo in the supreme court on all the evidence in writing. Robb v. Dougherty, 14 Id., 379; Cooper v. Skel, Id., 578; Teonic Bank v. Harvey, 16 Id., 111; Van Orman v. Spofford et al., Id., 186; Kellogg v. Kelsey et al., Id., 388; Byers v. Rodabaugh, 17 Id., 63; Manning v. Hore, 18 Id., 117; Cole v. Cole, 23 Id., 453; Snowden v. Snowden, Id., 457; Kragel v. Pfiffner, 24 Id., 176; Chambers v. Ingham, 25 Id., 222; In re Lorch, 25 Id., 226; Hackworth v. Zollars, 30 Id., 433.

A party in an equitable action cannot, as a matter of right, demand that the issues be tried by a jury. The provisions of our statute denying this right are not in conflict with the state constitution guaranteeing the right of trial by jury. The State of Iowa v. Odger, 25 Id., 220; Done v. The Ind. S. D. of K. et al., 41 Id., 639.
Equitable issues tried on written evidence.

Substituted by Ch. 145, 17 G.A. E. § 390.

Trial in supreme court.

Court to find facts.

Sec. 2742. [But in equitable actions wherein issue of fact is joined, all the evidence offered in the trial shall be taken down in writing, or the court may order the evidence, or any part thereof, to be taken in the form of depositions, or either party at pleasure may take his testimony, or any part thereof by deposition. All the evidence so taken shall be certified by the judge in term or vacation, be made a part of the record and go on appeal to the supreme court, which shall try the case anew.]

Sec. 2748. In all trials of fact by the court, other than those contemplated in the preceding section, the court shall, if either party request it, give its decision in writing, stating, separately, the facts found and the legal conclusion founded thereon; and the whole decision shall be a part of the record, and the finding shall have the effect of a special verdict.

* It is only in equitable actions that the supreme court will try the cause anew on appeal. Dose v. The Ind. Sch. Dist. of Kekuk, 41 Iowa, 569; Blake v. Blake, 13 Id., 40. See also, Hammersham v. Fairall, 45 Id., 452.

Under section 2742 of the code, prior to its amendment by chapter 145 of the laws of 1878, to entitle a party to a trial de novo in the supreme court, an equity action, he was required to move at the appearance term in the trial below that all the evidence be taken down in writing, Richards v. Hintrager, 45 Id., 283; Altman & Co. v. Farrington, Id., 620; Morse v. The C. Ins. Co., 40 Id., 440; Walker v. Plummer, 41 Id., 697; Hammersham v. Fairall, 44 Id., 462; Clark v. Haddock v. Reynolds, Id., 674; Stoddard v. Hardwicke, 46 Id., 160; Bird v. Bird, 49 Id., 593; Trescott v. Barnes et al., 46 Id., 644; Lutz v. Helby, 47 Id., 311, 312; Lentzinger r. Hershey, Id., 696; Fuller v. Schwartz, Id., 712; Twoood & Elliott v. Reily et al., 48 Id., 543; Koval v. Hanlon, Id., 232, 274; Gow v. Tidrick, Id., 234; Borland v. McNally, Id., 440; Speidel v. Smith, Id., 700; Twoood et al. r. Riley, 48 Id., 546.

Where in an equitable action the abstract recites that the evidence was by order of the court reduced to writing and made a part of the record of the case, and purports to contain all the evidence given on the trial, the case is triable de novo in the supreme court. Stoddard et al. v Hardwicke et al., 46 Id., 160.

The appearance term contemplated by section 2742, of the code before amended, held, to be the term where it first becomes apparent there is for trial and determination any issue of fact. Vinsant v. Vinsant, 47 Id., 594.

The consent of parties to the entry of an order in the court below, that the case be tried upon written evidence, obviates the necessity of a motion for that purpose, and entitles either party to a trial de novo in the supreme court on appeal. Robinson v. The First N't B'k of Cedar Rapids, 45 Id., 574.

Where an action was not set down for trial on written evidence in the court below it was held not triable de novo in the supreme court. Jones et ux. v. Moray, 49 Id., 198; Brewer v. Stoddard, Id., 280.

In an equity case, triable de novo in the supreme court, the certificate of the trial judge in the court below must recite that the abstract contains, not simply the material portions, but all the evidence. Andrews v. Kerr et al., 49 Id., 680; See also, Endersly v. Endersly, Id., 694.

Where either party elected to take the testimony in an equitable action in the form of depositions under section 2742 of the code, as amended by chapter 145 acts of 1878, the appearance term cannot be the trial term for actions to foreclose mortgages and other actions embraced in the exceptions contained in section 2745 of the code. Holbrook v. Folley et al., 51 Id., 406.

Before the modification of section 2142 of the code, a case was not triable de novo in the supreme court unless a motion or order for a trial upon written evidence was made at the appearance term. Reichoff v. Brecht et al., 51 Id., 683.

Where a case has been set down for trial upon written evidence, in pursuance of section 2742 of the code, oral evidence is not admissible. Harlin v. Porter et al., 50 Iowa, 46.

Prior to the taking effect of chapter 145 acts of 1878, a compliance with section 2742 of the code was essential to secure a trial de novo in the supreme court. The Joelit Iron & Steel Co. v. The C. C. & W. R. Co. et al., 50 Id., 455.

Chapter 145 laws of 1878, enacting a substitute for section 2742 of the code, applies only to cases tried in the court below since that statute took effect. Simondson v. Simondson, 50 Iowa, 110.

A case will not be tried de novo in the supreme court unless all the evidence in the case is presented on appeal, and so certified by the judge of the court below. Walker et al. v. Beaver et al., 50 Id., 504.

The repeal of section 2742 of the code respecting trials de novo, pending the appeal of a case, did not entitle the appellant to a trial de novo where the case was tried below on oral evidence. Trebon v. Zurruff, et al., Id., 180.

* No error can be assigned upon a failure of the court to find upon any particular fact
Sec. 2744. Except where otherwise provided, causes shall be tried at the first term after legal and timely service has been made.

Sec. 2745. The appearance term shall not be the trial term for equitable actions, except those brought for divorce, to foreclose mortgages and other instruments of writing whereby a lien or charge on property is created, or to enforce mechanics' liens.

Sec. 2746. The court may, in its discretion, allow separate trials between the plaintiff and any defendant, or of any cause of action united with others, or of any issue in an action; and such separate trials may be had at the same or different terms of the court as circumstances may require.

Sec. 2747. The clerk shall keep a calendar, distinguishing first criminal causes, and next civil causes, and arranging each in the order of their commencement, and shall, under the direction of the court or judge, apportion the same to as many days as is believed necessary, and, at the request of any party to a cause, or his attorney, shall issue subpoenas accordingly. The clerk shall furnish the court and the bar with a sufficient number of printed copies of the calendar.

CONTINUANCES.

Sec. 2748. When time is asked for making application for continuance, the cause shall not lose its place on the calendar, or it may be continued at the option of the other party, or at the cost of the party applying therefor; for which cost, judgment may at once be obtained.

Sec. 2749. A continuance shall not be granted for any cause growing out of the fault or negligence of the party applying therefor; subject to this rule, it may be allowed for any cause which satisfies the court that substantial justice will thereby be more nearly obtained.

when no request therefor has been made by either party. Ruble v. Atkins, 39 Iowa, 694.

Where the court makes a special finding of facts under this section such finding has the effect of a special verdict. Chapman v. Ransom, 44 Id., 378; Leighton v. Orr, 1 Id., 679; Watson v. Hoag, 40 Id., 143.

* This section does not apply to nor purport to change or alter the length of service required but only to fix the time for trial when due legal and timely service has been made. Per Cole in Poole v. Beckwell, 34 Iowa, 492.

* The granting of separate trials where there are several parties with different interests rests largely within judicial discretion, and where there is no abuse of sound discretion and no prejudice resulting from a refusal to grant separate trials, the ruling will not be disturbed on appeal. Kilbourn v. Jenkins & Co. v. Jennings & Co., 40 Iowa, 475.

* Subject to the rule that a continuance will not be granted for any cause growing out of the negligence or fault of the party applying therefor, it may be allowed for any cause which satisfies the court that substantial justice will be more nearly attained. The State v. Rorabacher, 19 Iowa, 154; State v. Tilghman, 6 Id., 496.

Much is left to the sound discretion of the court in passing upon applications for continuance, but the ruling must not be arbitrary or in violation of the rights of the parties. The appellate court will interfere only in cases of manifest injustice. Id. See also State v. Cox, 10 Id., 351; Childs v. Heaton, 11 Id., 271; State v. Cross, 12 Id., 66; State v. Accola, 11 Id., 246; Frank v. Parington, 5 Id., 345; Blythe v. Blythe, 25 Id., 260; Connor v. Griffin et al., 27 Id., 248; Snediker v. Poorbaugh, 29 Id., 458; State v. Rorabacher, 19 Id., 154; Boone v. Mitchell, 33 Id., 43.

When the party applying for a continuance has been negligent the supreme court will sustain the order refusing the continuance, even where it would have been no abuse of discretion to have granted the application. Walker v. Seigfeld, 39 Id., 686.

The continuance of a cause at the request of a guardian ad litem who has just been appointed, to enable him to prepare for trial, is not an abuse of judicial discretion. Blythe v. Blythe, 25 Id., 266.
For want of evidence: affidavit; statements of.
B. § § 3010, 3011.

Overruled or party may admit facts.
B. § § 3012, 3013.

Sec. 2750. Motions for continuance on account of the absence of evidence, must be founded on the affidavit of the party, his agent, or attorney, and must state:
1. The name and residence of such witness, or, if that be not known, a sufficient reason why not known, and also, in either case, facts showing reasonable grounds of belief that his attendance or testimony will be procured at the next term;
2. Efforts, constituting due diligence, which have been used to obtain such witness, or his testimony;
3. What particular facts, as distinguished from legal conclusions, the affiant believes the witness will prove, and that the affiant believes them to be true, and that he knows of no other witness by whom such facts can be fully proved.\(^a\)

Sec. 2751. If the application is insufficient, it shall be overruled; if held sufficient, the cause shall be continued, unless the adverse party will admit that the witness, if present, would testify to the facts therein stated, in which event the cause shall not be continued, but the party may read as evidence of such witness the facts held by the court to be properly stated.\(^b\)

\(^a\) An affidavit for a continuance on the ground of absence of witnesses, or for the reason that there has not been a sufficient time to take their depositions, which does not state the names and residence of the witnesses, nor what facts the applicant expects to prove by them, or show some excuse therefor, is fatally defective. \(\text{The State, ex rel The Attorney General, v. Tilghman, 6 Iowa, 496.}\)

It is not sufficient in an application for a continuance on the ground of the absence of a witness for the party to state that he has used due diligence to obtain the testimony, but what he has done must be set out in the application that the court may judge of the diligence. \(\text{Thurston v. Cassenor, 5 Id., 155.}\)

When a continuance is asked on the ground of the absence of a witness, whose residence is not known to the applicant, it should be shown that the party has not had time to ascertain the residence of the witness, or that he has used proper diligence to ascertain it. \(\text{James v. Arbuckle, 8 Id., 272.}\)

Where there is no defense made no object is to be gained by a continuance in behalf of the defendant, on account of a witness, and it should be refused. \(\text{Id.}\)

An application for a continuance consists of three essential and material parts: 1. The name and residence of the witness and the facts showing the probability of procuring his testimony at the next term; 2. The facts showing due diligence; 3. The facts to be proved by the witness. \(\text{The State v. Shupe, 16 Id., 36.}\)

An affidavit for a continuance must state facts showing reasonable ground of belief that the attendance or testimony of the witness will be procured by the next term. A mere statement of a belief is insufficient. \(\text{The State v. Hornbacker, 19 Id., 134.}\)

An application for a continuance, on the ground of the absence of witnesses, should state their residence, the particular facts expected to be proved by them, and that the applicant knows of no other witness by whom the facts can be so fully proved. \(\text{The State v. Sater, 8 Id., 420.}\)

Where the affidavit, after stating the names of the witnesses, stated that the applicant expected to prove by said witnesses that he did not steal the horse, as charged in the indictment; that at the time said horse was stolen, he was at another and different place; that he expected to prove by them other facts which would establish his innocence, and that he could not prove said facts so fully by any other witnesses, which application was over-ruled, held, properly over-ruled. \(\text{Id.}\)

The death of a party plaintiff and the substitution of his administrator do not constitute sufficient ground for the continuance of the action on application of the defendant. \(\text{Master­son v. Brown, 51 Iowa, 442.}\)

The fact that the court has granted one more adjournment than is authorized by statute, and that the time is extended beyond the period therein fixed, constitutes a mere irregularity, which can only be taken advantage of upon a showing of prejudice therefrom. \(\text{Reese v. Dob­bins, 51 Iowa, 282.}\)

A motion for a continuance based upon the absence of a witness, filed after the second day of the term, should be supported by an affidavit showing that the motion was made as soon as the party learned of the absence of the witness, and that he desired his evidence. \(\text{Bays v. Herr­ring, 51 Id., 286.}\)

\(^b\) If the state, in order to avoid a continuance, applied for by the defendant in a criminal case on account of the absence of a witness, admits that the absent witness would, if present, swear to the facts stated in the affidavit for continuance, such statements acquired the character of the witness' evidence, and cannot be impeached by showing that he has made statements out of court different from those in the affidavit. The
SEC. 2752. The motion must be filed on the second day of the term, if it is then certain that it will have to be made before the trial, and as soon thereafter as it becomes certain that it will so need to be made, and shall not be allowed to be made when the cause is called for trial, except for cause which could not, by reasonable diligence, have been before that time discovered, and if made after the second day of the term, the affidavit must state facts constituting an excuse for the delay in making it. If time is taken when the case is called to make such motion, the motion shall be made and determined as soon as the court opens after the next ordinary adjournment.

SEC. 2753. The application shall be amended but once, unless by permission, to supply a clerical error.

SEC. 2754. To such motion, both as original and as amended, the adverse party may, at once, or within such reasonable time as the court shall allow, file written objections stating wherein he claims that the same is insufficient, and on such motion and objections no argument shall be heard unless the court desire it.

SEC. 2755. Such motion and objections shall be a part of the record, and error in refusing a continuance or in compelling an election, may be reviewed.

SEC. 2756. No copy need be served of a motion for continuance or of objections thereto, but a notice of such motion shall be entered on the notice book.

SEC. 2757. Every continuance granted upon the application of either party, shall be at the costs of such party, unless otherwise ordered by the court.

SEC. 2758. The court shall grant continuance whenever the parties agree thereto, and provide as to costs as may be stipulated.

SEC. 2759. A case continued remains for all purposes except a trial on the facts.

SEC. 2760. Where the defenses are distinct, any one of the several defendants may continue as to himself.

SELECTION OF JURY.

SEC. 2761. When a jury trial is demanded, the clerk shall select twelve jurors by lot from the regular panel.

same rule applies as if the witness had testified in open court, and no foundation laid to impeach him. The State v. Shannehan, 22 Id., 435.

Where the facts stated in an affidavit for a continuance on the ground of the absence of witnesses are admitted by the state and read on trial as the evidence of the absent witnesses, in order to avoid a continuance, such affidavits are not admissible on a second trial of the cause at a subsequent term. The State v. Felter, 32 Id., 49.

* Under this section an application for a continuance should be overruled if not made the second day of the term, or fails to state facts constituting a sufficient excuse for not doing so. Lucas v. Cassidy et al., 13 Iowa, 567; Woolheather v. Risley, 39 Id., 486, 488.

Where an application for a continuance has been overruled in the court below, the ruling will be presumed correct, and error must be affirmatively shown. Woolheather v. Risley, 38 Id., 486.

The continuance of a cause and the time in which pleadings must be filed are not "rights accrued" within the meaning of section 50 of the code, which cannot be affected by the repeal of existing statutes. Brotherton v. Brotherton, 41 Id., 112.

An application for continuance which fails to show due diligence in preparing the case for trial should be overruled. Id.

An application for a continuance, based upon the filing of a deposition after the commencement of the term, which the applicant expects to be able to record, must state the facts to which the absent witness will testify. The C. & S. W. R. Co. v. Heard, 44 Id., 355.
SEC. 2762. A challenge is an objection made to the trial jurors, and is of two kinds:
1. To the panel;  
2. To an individual juror.

SEC. 2763. Where there are several parties plaintiffs or defendants, and no separate trial is allowed, they are not allowed to sever their challenges, but must join in them.

SEC. 2764. A challenge to the panel can be founded only on a material departure from the forms prescribed by statute in respect to the drawing and return of the jury.

SEC. 2765. A challenge to the panel must be taken before a juror is sworn, and must be in writing, specifying plainly and distinctly the facts constituting the ground of challenge.

SEC. 2766. A challenge to the panel may be taken by either party, and upon the trial thereof, the officers, whether judicial or ministerial, whose irregularity is complained of, as well as any other persons, may be examined to prove or disprove the facts alleged as the ground of the challenge.

SEC. 2767. If the facts of the challenge be allowed by the court, the jury must be discharged and its members disqualified from sitting as jurors so far as the trial in question is concerned; if it be disallowed, the court shall direct the jury to be impaneled.

SEC. 2768. A challenge to an individual juror is either peremptory or for cause.

SEC. 2769. It must be taken when the juror appears and before he is sworn, but the court may, for good cause, permit it to be taken at any time before the jury is completed.

SEC. 2770. A peremptory challenge is an objection to a juror for which no reasons need be given, but upon which the court shall exclude him.

SEC. 2771. Each party shall have the right to challenge peremptorily, five jurors and no more; and the parties shall challenge alternately, commencing with the plaintiff, and the challenges for cause being first exhausted or waived, the parties shall then, in turn, in the same order, exercise the right of peremptory challenge.

SEC. 2772. After each challenge, the vacancy shall be filled before further challenges are made, and any new jurors thus introduced may be challenged. A challenge for cause is an objection to a juror, and may be for any of the following causes:
1. A conviction for felony;
2. A want of any of the qualifications prescribed by statute to render a person a competent juror;
3. Inability to understand the English language, unsoundness of mind, or 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;

4 Where the clerk of the city court of Dubuque issued a venire for fifteen jurors instead of twenty-four, required by the statute creating that court, for the panel for a term, held, that a challenge to the panel should have been sustained. Baker & Griffin v. The Steamboat Milwaukee, 14 Iowa, 214.
5. Standing in the relation of guardian and ward, attorney and client, 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.

Sec. 2773. Upon the trial of a challenge to an individual juror, the juror challenged may be examined as a witness to prove or disprove the challenge, and must answer every question pertinent to the inquiry thereon; and other evidence may also be heard.
Sec. 2774. In all challenges, the court shall determine the law and the fact, and must either allow or disallow the challenge.
Sec. 2775. When the requisite number of jurors cannot otherwise be obtained, the sheriff shall select talesmen to supply the deficiency from the body of the county.
Sec. 2776. A person whose religious faith and practice are to keep the seventh day of the week as a day set apart by divine command, and dedicated to rest and religious uses, cannot be compelled to attend as a juror on that day, and shall, in other respects, be protected in the enjoyment of his opinions to the same extent as those who keep the first day of the week.
Sec. 2777. An exemption from service on a jury is not a cause of challenge, but the privilege of the person exempted.

Sec. 2778. The parties may at any time, either before the jury is sworn, or after, agree to take the verdict of the majority, which agreement being stated to the court and stated on the record to have been made, shall bind the parties, and, in such case, a verdict signed by any seven or more and duly rendered, when read and not disapproved by said majority, shall, in every particular, be as binding as if made by a full jury; or, when both parties require it, a struck jury may be ordered, whereupon eighteen jurors shall be called into the box, the plaintiff first, and then the defendant, shall strike out one juror in turn until each has struck six, and the remaining six shall try the cause.
ORDER OF TRIAL.

Sec. 2779. When the jury has been sworn, the court shall proceed in the following order:

1. The party on whom rests the burden of proof, may briefly state his claim and the evidence by which he expects to sustain it;
2. The other party may then briefly state his defense, and the evidence by which he expects to sustain it;
3. The party on whom rests the burden of proof in the whole action, must first produce his evidence; the adverse party must then produce his evidence;
4. The parties then will be confined to rebutting evidence, unless the court, for good reasons, in furtherance of justice, permit them to offer evidence in their original case;
5. But one counsel on each side shall examine the same witness, and upon interlocutory questions, the party moving the court or objecting to testimony shall be heard first; the respondent may then reply by one counsel, and the mover rejoin, confining his remarks to the points first stated, and a pertinent answer to respondent's argument. Debate on the questions shall then be closed, unless the court request further argument.1

Sec. 2780. The parties may then either submit or argue the case to the jury. In the argument, the party having the burden of the issue, shall have the opening and closing, but shall disclose in the opening all the points relied on in the cause; and if in the close he should refer to any new material, point, or fact, not relied upon in the opening, the adverse party shall have the right of reply thereto, which reply shall close the argument in the case.1

Sec. 2781. If the party holding the affirmative waive the opening, he shall be limited in the close simply to a reply to his adversary's argument, otherwise the other party shall have the concluding argument.

Sec. 2782. Every plaintiff or defendant shall be entitled to appear by one attorney, and if there be but one plaintiff or defendant, he may appear by two, and where there are several defendants having the same or separate defenses and appearing by the same or different attorneys, the court shall, before argument, arrange their order.

1 After the party adverse to the one on whom rests the burden of proof has produced his evidence, the other is confined to rebutting evidence, but the court may, for good reasons, in furtherance of justice, permit him to offer original testimony. Hubbell & Brother v. Ream et al., 31 Iowa, 289.

It seems that the whole subject of the examination of witnesses, and the order in which the evidence shall be produced, rests very largely in the discretion of the trial court. Id. See also, Crane v. Ellis, Id., 510; Boals et al. v. Shields et al., 35 Id., 231.

And although the action of the court below in admitting evidence not rebutting will not ordinarily be disturbed by the appellate court, neither will the rejection of such evidence be reversed. Id.

In an action upon a judgment, which is admitted by the pleadings but alleged to have been rendered without jurisdiction of the person of the defendant, the defendant has the affirmative of the issue and the onus is upon him. Lowe v. Lowe, 35 Id., 480.

1 While the right to review the question as to which party holds the affirmative of the issue, and has the right of opening and closing the argument, is not absolutely denied, yet there must be a clear case of prejudice to justify a reversal upon this ground, after a trial on the merits. Preston v. Walker, 26 Iowa, 205.

A motion for continuance, being a part of the record, may be commented upon by opposite counsel without it having been formally offered in evidence. Cross v. Garrett, 35 Id., 480.
SEC. 2783. The court may restrict the time of any attorney in any argument to itself, but shall not do so in any case before a jury.

INSTRUCTIONS.

SEC. 2784. When the argument is concluded, either party may request instructions to the jury on points of law, which shall be given or refused by the court. All instructions asked, and the charge of the court, shall be in writing.\(^1\)

SEC. 2785. If the court refuse a written instruction as demanded, but give the same with a modification, which the court may do, such modification shall not be by interlineation or erasure, but shall be well defined, and shall follow some such characterizing words as "changed thus," which words shall themselves indicate that the same was refused as demanded.\(^1\)

SEC. 2786. The court must read over all the instructions which it intends to give, and none other, to the jury, and must announce them as given, and shall announce as refused, without reading to the jury, all those which are refused, and must write the words "given" or "refused," as the case may be, on the margin of each instruction.

SEC. 2787. If the giving or refusal be excepted to, the same may be without any stated reason therefor, and all instructions demanded must be filed, and shall become a part of the record.\(^2\)

*when any part of the charge given by the court to the jury is correct, a general exception to the whole charge presents no question for review in the appellate court. Loomis, Conger & Co. v. Simpson, 13 Iowa, 532; The Davenport G. L. & C. Co. v. The City of Davenport, Id., 229; Wilhelmi v. Leonard, Id., 330. These instructions on the part of the defendant were passed up to the court during the opening, and only argument made in the case: held, error to refuse to give them on the ground that they were submitted in the cause that could not be examined without keeping the jury in waiting. McCaleb v. Smith, 22 Id., 242. It is not a good reason for refusing to give instructions that they are unnecessarily lengthy. Id.*

*When the ruling of the court upon instructions is noted on the margin thereof, with exceptions thereto in accordance with sections 2786 and 2787, they become part of the record, and may be reviewed on appeal without a formal bill of exceptions, but a bill of exceptions is preferable. Cadeallder & Co. v. Blair et al., 18 Iowa, 420. A statement by the clerk that certain instructions were given is not sufficient. Id. See also to the same effect, Phillips v. Starr & Co., 26 Id., 349.

*The modification of instructions should not be by erasure or interlineation. Phillips v. Starr & Co., 26 Iowa, 349. Instructions which are not embodied in a bill of exceptions nor identified thereby, and which are not marked excepted to on the margin, will not be regarded in the appellate court. Alter, if the ruling upon the instructions with the exceptions thereto are noted on the margin. Phillips v. Starr & Co., 26 Id., 349; Davenport G. L. & C. Co. v. Davenport, 13 Id., 229.

It is not error to refuse to give an instruction, although embodying a correct statement of the law applicable to the case when its substance has been given in another instruction. Cramer v. City of Burlington, 42 Id., 315; Todd v. Branner, 30 Id., 439; State v. Hockenberry et al., 11 Id., 269; Trustees etc. v. Hill, 12 Id., 492; Peck v. Hendershott, 14 Id., 40; Brudskoff Bros. v. Barrett, Id., 101; Cousins v. Westcott, 15 Id., 254; Denton v. Lewis, Id., 301; Nason v. Woodward, 16 Id., 216; State v. Rovabuck, 19 Id., 154; Smith v. Gamble, 14 Id., 430; Payne v. Billingham, 10 Id., 360. An exception to instructions between certain members given, and "each of them," is sufficiently specific when the objection is made as the instructions are given. Mann v. The S. C. & P. R. Co., 46 Id., 637. A general exception to the giving of each of "the instructions embraced in the charge of the court," where the charge involves several propositions of law, any one of which is correct, presents no question for review on appeal. The same rule applies to a general exception by one party to the giving of instructions asked by the other; but when instructions are asked and refused, and such refusal is noted on the margin of each instruction, a general exception presents a question upon each instruction so refused. Davenport G. L. & C. Co. v. City of Davenport, 13 Id., 229; Loomis, Conger & Co. v. Simpson, 13 Id., 533; McCaleb v. Smith, 24 Id., 591.*
SEC. 2788. After argument the court may, also, of its own motion, charge the jury. Such charge shall be written in consecutively numbered paragraphs; and no oral explanation thereof shall be allowed. The provisions of this section shall also apply to the instructions asked by the parties.\(^a\)

SEC. 2789. Either party may take and file exceptions to the charge or instructions given, or to the refusal to give any instructions offered within three days after the verdict, and may include the same in a motion for a new trial, but in either case the exceptions shall specify the part of the charge or instruction objected to and the ground of the objection.\(^b\)

RULES REGARDING JURIES.

SEC. 2790. Whenever, in the opinion of the court, it is proper for the jury to have a view of the real property which is the subject of controversy, or of the place in which any material fact occurred, it may order them to be conducted in a body, under charge of an officer, to the place which shall be shown to them by some person appointed by the court for that purpose; while the jury are thus absent, no person other than the person so appointed shall speak to them on any subject connected with the trial.\(^c\)

SEC. 2791. When the case is finally submitted to the jury they may decide in court or retire for deliberation. If they retire, they shall be kept together, under charge of an officer until they agree upon a verdict, or are discharged by the court. The officer having them under his charge shall not suffer any communication to be made to them, or make any himself, except to ask them if they have agreed upon their verdict; unless by order of the court, and he shall not, before their verdict is rendered, communicate to any person the state of their deliberations, or the verdict agreed upon.\(^d\)

\(^a\) It is not error for the court to orally refuse to instruct the jury upon the matters not pertinent to the case. and to direct them orally to proceed to determine the case on the instructions already given. Sullivan v. Collins, 18 Iowa, 223.

\(^b\) Exceptions to the giving or refusal of instructions must be taken at the time the jury is charged, or within three days after the verdict, or errors assigned thereon will not be considered in the appellate court. Harrison v. Charlton, 42 Iowa, 753.

\(^c\) The bill of exception may be signed by consent of parties after the adjournment of the term. Id.

\(^d\) When the defendant fails to except to the instructions of the court, relying upon a practice that all instructions are to be regarded as excepted to, the practice should be stated in the abstract to be of avail to the appellant. Steyer v. Curren, 48 Id., 550.

An exception to instructions after verdict, which specifies them by number, is sufficiently definite as to the part objected to; but, as to the ground of objection, is not explicit enough in stating they "are not applicable to the case," Miller v. Gardner et al., 49 Id., 294.

A bill of exceptions signed by the circuit judge cannot properly recite what occurred in the district court prior to a change of venue therefrom. Ferguson v. Dari County, 51 Iowa, 220.

The party resisting a motion for a change of venue does not waive an objection to the ruling of the court granting the change by appearing in the court to which the change is made and stipulating for a trial at a fixed time, or by moving for a new trial after verdict. Id.

The fact that the party objecting has had a fair trial before an unprejudiced jury does not render an error in granting the change of venue error without prejudice. Id.

\(^e\) The object of this section is to enable the jury the better to apply the evidence given on the trial, and not to base their verdict in any degree upon the examination of the premises, itself, or to become silent witnesses as to facts in relation to which neither party has an opportunity to cross-examine. Close v. Sams, 27 Iowa, 505.

\(^f\) A verdict was agreed upon after the adjournment of the court, in the night, and was, without the consent of parties, sealed up by the jury, and by them placed in the hands of the bailiff, to be by him delivered to the clerk, whereupon the jury separated. Held, that the irregularities were not sufficient to invalidate the verdict. Heiser v. Van Dyke, Martin & Co. 27 Iowa, 359; Cook & Owsley v. Walters, 4 Id., 72.
Sec. 2792. If the jury are permitted to separate during the trial, they must be advised by the court that it is the duty of each one of them not to converse with any other of them, or with any person, nor to suffer himself to be addressed by any person on any subject of the trial, and that during the trial it is the duty of each one of them to avoid, as far as possible, forming any opinion thereon until the cause is finally submitted to them.

Sec. 2793. If, after the impaneling of the jury and before verdict, a juror becomes sick so as to be unable to perform his duty, he may be discharged. In such case the trial shall proceed with the remaining jurors, provided the number has not been reduced below ten, or the court may, in its discretion, order the jury to be discharged.

Sec. 2794. The jury may be discharged by the court on account of any accident or calamity requiring their discharge, or by the consent of both parties, or, when on an amendment a continuance is ordered, or after they have been kept together until it satisfactorily appears that there is no probability of their agreeing.

Sec. 2795. In all cases where the jury are discharged during the trial, or after the cause is submitted to them, it may be tried again immediately, or at a future time, as the court may then direct.

Sec. 2796. The court may also, at any time after having entered upon the trial of any cause, where it may deem it right for the purposes of justice, order an adjournment for such time within the term, and subject to such terms and conditions as to costs and otherwise, as it may think just.

Sec. 2797. Upon retiring for deliberation, the jury may take with them all books of accounts, and all papers which have been received as evidence in the cause, except depositions, which shall not be so taken, unless all the testimony is in writing, and none of the same has been ordered to be struck out.

Sec. 2798. When the jury is absent, the court may adjourn from time to time in respect to other business, but it is to be deemed open for every purpose connected with the cause submitted to the jury, until a verdict is rendered or the jury discharged.

7 Where a jury upon retiring to consider upon their verdict, took with them a deposition, which had not been read upon the trial, and read and considered the same in making up their verdict, it was held, that as the deposition was favorable to the party for whom the verdict was rendered, the verdict should be set aside and a new trial granted. Stewart v. The B. & M. R. R. Co., 11 Iowa, 62.

7 Where a deposition is taken by the jury on their retirement, with the knowledge of the appellant and without objection on his part at the time, the judgment will not be reversed, nor in the absence of a showing that he was prejudiced thereby. Shields v. Guffey, 9 Id., 322; State v. Accola, 11 Id., 246; Turner v. Kelly, 10 Id., 573; Davenport v. Cummings, 15 Id., 219.

The jury may take the instructions given by the court with them when they retire to consider upon their verdict. Head & Metzger v. Langworthy & Bros., 15 Id., 235.

Where a jury, on retiring, took with them a deposition which had not been read in evidence but was material to the case, without the knowledge or consent of the parties, the verdict should be set aside and a new trial granted. Coffin v. Gephart, 18 Id., 256.

Where, in an action to recover the value of a lot of wheat, alleged to have been sold by the defendant, copies of a daily commercial price current were admitted in evidence, it was held, that these papers might properly be taken by the jury to their room upon retiring to consider upon their verdict; and that having retired without them it was not erroneous for the court to send them to their room, on a request from the jury to that effect. Peterson v. Haugen, 54 Id., 395.
Further testimony to correct mistake.  
R. § 3070.

Informant given after retirement of.  
R. § 3071.

How given.  
R. § 3072.

Food and lodging.  
R. § 3076.

How signed and rendered.  
R. § 3073.

SEC. 2799.  At any time before the cause is finally submitted to the court or jury, either party may be permitted by the court to give further testimony to correct an evident oversight or mistake, but terms may be imposed upon the party obtaining the privilege.  

SEC. 2800.  After the jury has retired for deliberation, if they desire to be informed as to any point of law arising in the case, they may request the officer to conduct them into court, which he shall do, when the information required shall be given in the presence of, or after notice to, the parties or their counsel.  

SEC. 2801.  Such information shall be in writing, and shall be held approved unless it be excepted to in the same way as the charge, and no discussion thereon shall be allowed to either party.  

SEC. 2802.  If, while the jury are kept together, either during the progress of the trial or after their retirement for deliberation, the court order them to be provided with suitable food and lodging, they must be provided by the sheriff, at the expense of the county.  

VERDICT.

SEC. 2803.  The verdict must be written and signed by a foreman chosen by the jury itself, and when agreed, the jury must be conducted into court, their names called, and the verdict rendered by him and read by the clerk to the jury, and the inquiry made whether it is their verdict.  If any juror disagrees, the jury must be sent out again, but if no disagreement is expressed and neither party requires the jury to be polled, the verdict is complete and the jury discharged from the case.  

* This section was intended to prevent the unjust determination of a cause, on account of an accidental or inadvertent omission of a party to call a witness, or to ask a question on some given point; and was not intended to be limited in its application to the period of examining witnesses.  McManus v. Finan, 4 Iowa, 283.

To correct an oversight or mistake, evidence may be allowed to be introduced by a party, after the argument of one of the counsel of the opposite party to the court has closed.  McCormick & Bros. v. Holbrook, 22 Id., 487.

This section which authorizes the reception of evidence to correct an evident oversight or mistake at any time before the cause is finally submitted, does not deny to the court the power to receive, in its discretion, any evidence out of its usual order, where there is no surprise to the opposite party, and justice is thereby promoted.  Huey v. Huey, 20 Id., 525.

While it seems that this section applies alone to civil causes, yet, under some circumstances and for some purposes, in criminal trials, a witness may properly be recalled after the evidence is closed, as where a difference of opinion and misunderstanding as to what the witness testified to exists.  The State v. Shean, 32 Id., 88.

The defendant in a criminal proceeding may with the consent of the district attorney and the court, waive his right to a trial by twelve jurors and be tried by a less number.  The State v. Kaufman, 51 Iowa, 578.

* A judgment will not be reversed because the verdict is not signed by the foreman of the jury when returned by the jury into court.  This section is directory and not imperative.  Morrison v. Overton, 20 Iowa, 465.

It is not error to permit a jury, after it has returned a sealed verdict into court, to correct an error in the verdict which has occurred through inadvertence only.  Hamilton v. Barton, Id., 586.

The party against whom a verdict has been rendered cannot complain of the ruling of the court permitting the jury to reduce the amount of the verdict, when the record shows no exceptions taken on the trial, no evidence preserved, and no other steps taken by which he could have escaped the payment of the entire verdict.  Id.

In the absence of any showing to the contrary it will be presumed that the court followed the directions of this section of the statute, and that upon the reading of the verdict to the jury, and inquiry is made of them as to whether it is their verdict, there was no disagreement thereto.  Boyliss v. Davis, 47 Id., 340, 344.

In an action on a note, the parties consented that upon the agreement of the jury as to their verdict after the adjournment of court, they might seal and return it to the clerk which was done.  The verdict, on being opened the following morning, was found to read, "We the jury find for the plaintiff."  Whereupon the court ordered the jury recalled, and instructed them to put their verdict in form which they did by add-
SEC. 2804. When the verdict is announced, either party may require the jury to be polled, which shall be done by the court, or clerk, asking each juror if it is his verdict. If any one answer in the negative, the jury must be sent out for further deliberation.

SEC. 2805. When, by consent of the parties and the court, the jury have been permitted to seal their verdict and separate before it is rendered, such sealing is equivalent to a rendition and a recording thereof in open court, nor shall such jury be polled or permitted to disagree thereto, unless such a course has been agreed upon between the parties in open court and entered on the record.

SEC. 2806. The verdict of a jury is either general or special. A general verdict is one in which they pronounce generally for the plaintiff or for the defendant upon all, or upon any of the issues.

SEC. 2807. A special verdict is one in which the jury finds facts only; it must present the ultimate facts as established by the evidence to prove them, so that nothing remains to the court but to draw from them its conclusions of law.

SEC. 2808. In all actions, the jury, in their discretion, may render a general or special verdict; and in any case in which they render a general verdict, they may be required by the court, and must be so required on the request of any party to the action, to find specially upon any particular questions of fact to be stated to them in writing, which questions of fact shall be submitted to the attorneys of the adverse party before the argument to the jury is commenced.

SEC. 2809. When the special finding of facts is inconsistent with the general verdict, the former controls the latter, and the court may give judgment accordingly.

The words "open court," is to be understood as conveying the idea that the court must be in session, organized for the transaction of business. For Beek, J., in Hobart v. Hobart, 45 Id., 501, 504.

When the jury return special findings, without any general verdict, the court may render judgment on such special findings when the amount to which the plaintiff is entitled under the law is clear therefrom. Holphrey v. The C. & R. I. R. Co., 29 Iowa, 480.

It is not necessary for the jury to find specially on a counter claim pleaded by the defendant. A general verdict for the plaintiff involves and disposes of all the issues. Stepanek v. Kula, 36 Id., 563.

This section has reference to trials in civil actions only. The State v. Ridley et al., 48 Iowa, 370.

To entitle a party to judgment on a special verdict against a general one in favor of the other party, the special findings must be inconsistent with the general one, and must of themselves, or when taken together with the facts admitted by the pleadings, be sufficient to establish or defeat (as the case may be) the right to recover. Hardin v. Brauer, 25 Iowa, 364; Lamb v. The First P. S. of Marshalltown, 20 Id., 127; Bills v. City of Ottumwa, 35 Id., 107; Mershon v. N. I. Ins. Co., 34 Id., 87.

When a jury, being instructed to find a special verdict upon three separate issues submitted, returned a special and general verdict, and the special verdict as to one issue was inconsistent with the general verdict, and as to another was equivocal and doubtful, it was held, that the court below did not err in setting aside the general verdict, and in overruling a motion for judgment on both the special and general verdict. Davenport S. F. & L. Ass. v. The N. d' F. Ins. Co., 15 Id., 74.

The failure or refusal of the jury to answer any one of the special questions submitted to them constitutes no ground for a reversal of the judgment. Garrett v. Brazell, 34 Id., 339.

The refusal of the jury to answer definitely
an immaterial question submitted to them affords no ground for a new trial. Rogers v. Hanson & Co., 25 Id., 283.
A party is entitled to a special verdict only upon material facts upon which issue has been joined by the pleadings in the case; and it should be in such form as not to involve a statement of evidence or conclusions of law. Hatfield v. Lockwood, 18 Id., 296.
When the court may instruct the jury to find a special verdict, see Carlton v. Byington, Id., 482.
After the argument to the jury has commenced, it is too late to present special findings to be submitted with the case to the jury. Hopper v. Moore & Co., 42 Id., 563.
If the jury fail to agree in a special finding submitted to them, their answer showing such disagreement is the same as no answer, and can have no effect in the case. Hardin v. Branner, 25 Id., 364.
To justify the court in setting aside a general verdict on the ground that it is inconsistent with the special findings, the conflict must be irreconcilable. Bills v. The City of Ottumwa, 35 Id., 107.
Where a general verdict with special findings are returned and judgment entered upon the general verdict, a judgment may, on motion of the other party and in a proper case, be rendered on the special findings, without first setting aside the judgment rendered on the general verdict. The sustaining of the motion and rendering judgment on the special findings has the effect to set aside the former judgment. Morning v. Cooper, 35 Id., 257.
If the verdict is defective in form merely, and no objection is made to it at the time of its rendition in the court below, the objection cannot be made on appeal to the supreme court. McGregor et al. v. Amsill, 2 Iowa, 30.
The court may put the verdict in form when the meaning is not thereby changed. Armstrong v. Pierson, 15 Id., 476.
Where the verdict read "we the jury find for the plaintiff, for the note and interest," sufficiently indicates the intention of the jury, and the reference thereof by the court to the clerk for the purpose of computing the amount is but a reduction of the verdict to form and proper. Stevens v. Campbell, 6 Id., 533.
When the verdict is informal the court may instruct them as to the form and have them retire to put it in form. Bass v. Hanson, 9 Id., 563; and this may be done after the jury have returned a sealed verdict and separated. Lee & Co. v. Bradley, 25 Id., 218; Higley & Co. v. Neavell, 28 Id., 516.
To justify a court in reforming a verdict the data must be unmistakable. Edwards v. McFadden, 20 Id., 520.
A verdict defective in form may be corrected by the court, but not to supply an omission as to the amount by reference to outside evidence. Fromme v. Jones, 13 Id., 474.
An agreement between the parties that an ordinary action and an equitable action shall be tried by the court at the same time and upon the same evidence, will operate as a waiver of a jury trial in the law action, but will not have the effect to change the character of the actions. Leighton v. Orr, 44 Iowa, 679.
SEC. 2816. When the parties do not consent, the court may, upon the motion of either, or upon its own motion, direct a reference in either of the following cases:
1. When the trial of an issue of fact shall require the examination of mutual accounts, or when, the account being on one side only, it shall be made to appear to the court that it is necessary that the party on the other side should be examined as a witness to prove the account, in which case the referee may be directed to hear and report upon the whole issue, or upon any specific question of fact involved therein; or,
2. When the taking of an account shall be necessary for the information of the court before judgment, or for carrying a judgment or order into effect; or,
3. When a question of fact shall arise in any action by equitable proceedings, in which case the court in the order of reference shall prescribe the manner in which the testimony shall be taken on the trial.6

SEC. 2817. Where not otherwise declared in the order of reference, all the referees must meet to hear proofs, arguments, and to deliberate, but a decision by the majority shall be regarded as their decision.

SEC. 2818. When appointed by the court, the judge thereof may fill vacancies in vacation.

SEC. 2819. The referee shall stand in the place of the court, and shall have the same power, so far as necessary, to discharge his duty.d

SEC. 2820. The trial by referee shall be conducted in the same manner as a trial by the court. He shall have the same power to summon, and enforce by attachment, the attendance of witnesses, to punish them as for a contempt for non-attendance or refusal to be sworn or to testify, and to administer all necessary oaths in the trial of the case, to take testimony by commission, allow amendments to

sent; but actions for divorce are excepted from the operation of this rule by section 2522 of the code, and cannot be referred even by consent, but must be publicly tried in open court. Hobart v. Hobart, 45 Iowa, 501.

The fact that exceptions to the report of the referee in such case is filed and argued before the court does not constitute a trial in open court within the meaning of the statute. Nor does an adoption of the findings of the referee by the court comply with this provision. Id.

* Where an action involves matters of purely equitable cognizance, although there is also sought, in the same action, other relief not of an equitable character, the court has the power, under the statute, as well as under the former equity practice, to refer the cause to a referee or master, without the consent of the parties. The state for the use, etc., v. Orrig et al., 25 Id., 250.

A party in an equitable action, cannot as a matter of right, demand that the issue shall be tried by a jury. Id.

The court has no power under this section to order a reference of a cause where the parties do not consent thereto, in cases not cognizable in courts of equity. The exercise of such power would violate the right of trial by jury guaranteed by the constitution. McMartin v. Birmingham, 27 Id., 234.

Courts of equity have jurisdiction of actions upon accounts, except where there are mutual accounts, or where the accounts are on one side only and discovery is sought, but not when the account is on one side and no other relief is prayed, nor where there is a single matter on one side and a set-off on the other. Id.

† The presumptions which obtain in favor of the regularity of proceedings in court apply also to proceedings before referees appointed by the court. Oliver v. Townsend, 16 Iowa, 430.

The court may refuse to review the finding of a referee stands like the verdict of a jury or the finding of the court, and will be reversed by the appellate court on the ground that the issue shall require the examination of mutual accounts, or when, the account being on one side only and discovery is sought, but not when the account is on one side and no other relief is prayed, nor where there is a single matter on one side and a set-off on the other. Id.

Majority may decide. R. § 3091.

Vacancies. R. § 3092.

Stand in place of court. R. § 3093.

Trial by power of court. R. § 3094.

When done without consent. R. § 3090.

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pleadings, grant continuances, preserve order, and punish all violations thereof.°

Sec. 2821. The report of the referee on the whole issue, must state the facts found and the conclusions of law, separately, and shall stand as the finding of the court, and judgment may be entered thereon in the same manner as if the action had been tried by the court; the report may be excepted to and reviewed in like manner.†

Sec. 2822. When the reference is to report the facts, the report shall have the effect of a special verdict.‡

Sec. 2823. The referee shall sign any true bill of exceptions taken to any ruling by him made in the case whereunto any party demands a bill of exceptions; and the party shall have the same rights to obtain such bill as exist in the court, and such bill shall be returned with the report.

Sec. 2824. In all cases of reference, the parties, except when a minor may be a party, may agree upon a suitable person or persons, not exceeding three, and the reference shall be ordered accordingly; and if the parties do not agree, the court shall appoint one or more referees, not exceeding three, who shall be persons free from exception, or the court may allow each party to select one, and itself to select a third.

Sec. 2825. A judge of the court, when a case is pending, may, in vacation, upon the written consent of the parties, make an order of reference. In such case the order of reference shall be written in the written agreement to refer, and shall be filled with the clerk of the court with the other papers in the cause.

Sec. 2826. The referee must make affidavit well and faithfully to hear and examine the case, and make a just and true report therein according to the best of his understanding. The affidavit shall be returned with the report.§

* See cases cited in note to section 2819.

† Issues in equitable actions are tried in the supreme court de novo on the merits, and not upon the finding of facts made by a referee. Cooper v. Skeel, 14 Iowa, 578.

The finding of a referee, in the consideration of a motion for a new trial, in the appellate court, stands upon the same ground as the verdict of a jury, and will not be disturbed unless it is manifestly against the evidence. Whicher et al. v. The Steamboat Ewing, 21 Iowa, 240.

That the report of a referee was filed, and judgment rendered thereon in vacation, constitutes sufficient cause for not excepting thereto, nor will it prevent the application of the rule that the supreme court will not review the action of the lower court unless excepted to. Roberts v. Cass, 27 Id., 223.

Where the parties agreed upon a reference, with the stipulation that either should have thirty days, after the report of the referee should be made, to file exceptions thereto, and the referee reported in vacation without consent of parties, held, that in a legal sense the report was not in court until the first day of the following term, and that a motion to set aside the report could then be made. Michael v. Longman, 42 Id., 434.

It is competent for the court to refer a case back to a referee for further report upon the facts with reference to particular issues which are not fully reported upon. Sage et al. v. Nichols et al., 51 Iowa, 44.

The authority of the referee in such case, however, is limited to reporting upon the particular matters specified in the order of the court. Id.

§ In ordinary actions the finding of a referee has the effect of a special verdict, and will be only disregarded where palpably against the weight of the evidence; but in equitable actions, it is the duty of the appellate court to adjudicate the case de novo on the evidence. Wilgus et al. v. Gettins et al., 21 Iowa, 173.

Where objection is made that the report of the referee is not accompanied by his official oath, evidence that the oath was made and afterwards lost shows a sufficient comp ance with the statute. Sears v. Selles, 22 Iowa, 501.

The failure to file the oath of the referee with his report is not a fatal objection where the report recites that he was duly sworn before proceeding to the discharge of his duties. Shinder v. Luke, 43 Id., 89.
SEC. 2827. The order shall not be made until the case is at issue as to the parties whose rights are to be examined on the reference. The order may direct when the referee shall proceed to a hearing, and when he shall make his report; but in the absence of such direction, he shall do so on the morning of the tenth day after the day on which was made the order of reference, and shall file his report as soon as done; of the time thus fixed or determined the parties shall take notice, and non-attendance of either party within an hour of such time shall be attended with like consequences as if the case were in court, which consequences shall be reported as any other fact or finding of the referee.\(^1\)

SEC. 2828. The referee must be called on by the court to accept or refuse the appointment, and his acceptance shall be entered of record; and he shall be under the control of the court, who may, on the motion of either party, make proper orders with a view to his proceeding with all due dispatch, and the court or judge may, on his motion, on good cause shown, enlarge the time for making his report.

SEC. 2829. Any one of such referees may issue and sign subpoenas and other process, and administer oaths necessary for the discharge of their duties and the full exercise of all their powers.

SEC. 2830. The form of procedure which in the court itself regulates service, pleading, proof, trial, and the preparation, progression, and method of each of these, shall obtain before the referee; and in every incident of the proceeding before him, the rights and responsibilities of parties, and of their attorneys, and of the referee, shall be the same as if the referee was the court engaged in the same matter.\(^2\)

SEC. 2831. [An exception is an objection taken to a decision of the court, or a party acting as the court, on matter of law. The party objecting to the decision must do so at the time the same is made (but if decision is on motion, demurrer, or judgment, exception may be taken within three days), and embody his objection in a bill of exceptions to be filed during the term, or within such time thereafter as the court may fix; but in no event shall the time extend more than thirty days beyond the expiration of the term, except by consent of parties or by order of the judge. But in an equitable action tried as such, no bill of exceptions shall be required.\(^3\)]

1 Where by agreement a pending cause was submitted to arbitrators, who were, by the order made, given authority to fix the day of hearing, it was held that this was not an absence of direction as contemplated by this section, and that the arbitrators might rightfully fix the time of hearing beyond the ten days prescribed in the section for cases where there is no direction given as to the time of hearing. Corbitt v. Nealy, 29 Iowa, 445.

2 The method of determining the correctness of an account involved in a controversy which has been submitted to a referee, rests within his discretion. Keokuk County v. Howard, 43 Iowa, 354.

3 Exceptions to the ruling of the court trying the cases must be taken at the time the rulings are made, and when the record does not show affirmatively that exceptions were thus taken, the supreme court will not review the rulings of the court below. Beason v. Johnson, 14 Iowa, 399; Brevington v. Patton & Sean, 1 Id., 121; Rowena v. Tucker, 3 Id., 213; The State v. Burge, 7 Id., 235; Davison S. F. Association, 16 Id., 74; Corner & Co. v. Gaston, 10 Id., 512; Gordon v. Pitt, 3 Id., 353; Hall v. Denine, 6 Id., 534; State v. Ostrander, 18 Id., 435; Young & Sargent v. Pet, 1d., 574; Daniel v. M. McDaniels, 16 Id., 589; Perkins v. Whitman, 14 Id., 566; Cain v. Story, 15 Id., 378; Dudley v. Reid, Id., 367; Brown v. Webster, 16 Id., 589; Linn County v. Day, 19 Id., 691; Hamline v. Beck, 13 Id., 692; Thompson v. Wilson, 26 Id., 120; Moore v. Daniels, 20 Id., 396; Appanoose County v. Walker, 21 Id., 26; Soup v. Smith, 26 Id., 472; Snyper v. Eldridge, 31 Id., 129; Eaton v. Gester, 31 Id., 476.

If a bill of exceptions is not signed within the time prescribed by the statute, and there is no agreement of the parties extending the time, it may be stricken from the record in the su-

\[^{\text{1}}\text{All citations are from Iowa Code Annotated.}\]

\[^{\text{2}}\text{All citations are from Iowa Code Annotated.}\]

\[^{\text{3}}\text{All citations are from Iowa Code Annotated.}\]
No stated form of.  
R. § 3107.

SEC. 2832.  No stated form of exception is required. If the exception is to the admission or exclusion of evidence, oral or written, the ground of the objection must be also stated, and no other shall be regarded.

SEC. 2833.  When the decision objected to is entered on the record, and the grounds of the exception appear in the entry, or when any error appears of record, the exception may be taken by the party causing to be noted at the end of the decision, or in connection therewith, that he excepts.

SEC. 2834.  An exception, when presented for signature, need not include therein, spread out at length, any writing filed in court, but may incorporate the same by any unmistakable reference thereto; and the clerk, in making a transcript of the bill of exceptions, shall write therein at length all of such writing included therein by reference.

SEC. 2835.  When the decision is not entered on the record, or when the grounds of objection do not sufficiently appear in the record, the party excepting must reduce his exception to writing and present it to the judge for his signature. If he deems it true he shall sign it. If the judge refuses to sign it, the party may procure the signature of two bystanders, attesting that the exception is true and that the judge has refused to sign the same, and the bill of exceptions shall then be filed with the clerk and shall become a part of the record. But the truth of such exception may be controverted and maintained by affidavits, not exceeding five on each side, which shall become part of the record. All affidavits impugning the exception must be filed within three days from the time of filing the bill of exceptions, and all affidavits sustaining the same within two days thereafter.

The court may on the trial of a cause, refuse to stop the trial to enable a party to prepare a bill of exceptions, if a reasonable time is given for that purpose after the conclusion of the hearing. Anson v. Dwight, 18 Iowa, 241.

Where by agreement of parties, a verdict is returned and judgment rendered in vacation, the bill of exceptions must be presented at the time the judgment is rendered, or within the time which may be stipulated for between the parties, and cannot be presented afterwards if the opposite party objects. Lloyd v. Beadle, 43 Iowa, 659.

Bills of exception, in the absence of any order or agreement must be settled and filed during the term. The State v. Orwig, 36 Iowa, 112.

A bill of exceptions may, by consent of parties, be signed after the adjournment of the term. Harrison v. Carleton, 42 Iowa, 573; Gibbs v. Buckingham, 48 Iowa, 96, 98.

A certificate of the trial judge, made a year after the trial, to the effect that the evidence contained in the abstract was all the evidence submitted on the trial, is not a compliance with the statute, and the bill of exceptions may, on motion, be stricken from the record. Gibbs v. Buckingham, 48 Iowa, 96.

1An exception to the admission of evidence will not be considered where the ground of the objection is not stated. Carleton v. Byington, 18 Iowa, 482; Childs v. Mesches, 20 Iowa, 431; Davidson v. Smith, 1d., 466; Kilburn v. Mullen, 22 Iowa, 492; O'Hagan v. Clingensmith, 24 Iowa, 249; Peck v. McKern, 45 Iowa, 18; Gelpecke, Winslow & Co. v. Lovell, 18 Iowa, 17; Keough v. Scott County, 28 Iowa, 337.

Where the certificate of the judge trying the cause shows the rulings made during the trial, and states that the same were duly excepted to, such certificate is a sufficient compliance with the statute. The State v. Fay, 43 Iowa, 651.

* An oral exception to an order or decision is sufficient, where the decision is entered of record, and the grounds of the exception appear in the entry at the end of the decision. Gramer v. White, 29 Iowa, 330.

* The appellate court will not review instructions given by the court below, to which no specific exception was taken at the time. Armstrong v. Pierson, 15 Iowa, 476; Lyons v. Thompson, 16 Iowa, 62.

* A bill of exceptions which embraces all the rulings and decisions of the court on the trial, which are complained of and shows that the several exceptions were taken in fact at the proper time, is unobjectionable. It is not necessary that each ruling complained of should be the subject of a separate bill of exceptions. Anderson v. Ames & Co., 5 Iowa, 456.

* The refusal of a judge to sign a bill of exceptions may be shown by the certificate of attorn-
SEC. 2836. No exception shall be regarded in the supreme court unless the ruling has been on a material point and the effect thereof prejudicial to the rights of the party excepting. 5

NEW TRIALS.

SEC. 2837. A new trial is a re-examination in the same court of an issue of fact, or some part or portions thereof after verdict by a jury, report of a referee, or a decision by the court. The former report, verdict, or decision, or some part or portion thereof, shall be vacated and a new trial granted on the application of the party aggrieved for the following causes affecting materially the substantial rights of such party:

1. Irregularity in the proceedings of the court, jury, referee, or prevailing party; or any order of the court or referee, or abuse of discretion, by which the party was prevented from having a fair trial; 6

eyes of court. It is not necessary that the judge should certify to his refusal to sign the bill. Craig v. Andrews, 7 Id., 17.

When the time for settling a bill of exceptions is, by agreement of parties, extended for a definite period beyond the term, it must be settled within the time fixed, or a showing must be made that the party excepting made proper efforts to have it done. St. John v. Wallace, 25 Id., 21.

Where the judge refuses to sign the bill of exceptions, it is not competent for one of the attorneys of the party excepting, to sign the bill as one of the bystanders. Id.

Affidavits impugning the correctness of a bill of exceptions signed by the judge will not be considered by the supreme court, unless they are presented to sustain a bill of exceptions purporting to contain a correct statement of the evidence, and signed by two bystanders. Woodworth v. Byerly, 43 Id., 106.

No error should be regarded by the supreme court, where it does not affect the substantial rights of the appellant. DeMoss v. Haycock, 15 Iowa, 149.

On an appeal to the supreme court, the complaining party must not only show error in the ruling of the court below, but error prejudicial to his substantial rights. Golden & Co. v. Cole, 19 Id., 353; Smith v. Milburn, 17 Id., 30; Donophan & Hughes v. Street, 1 Id., 317; Fuller v. Fuller, 22 Id., 230; Johnson v. Chase, 30 Id., 307; Allison v. Barrett, 16 Id., 278; Jones v. Hockman, Id., 457; Ticonic Bank v. Harvey, Id., 141; Grether v. Alexander, 15 Id., 470; McKay v. Leonard, 17 Id., 569; Bradley v. Cavanagh, 12 Id., 273; Oliver v. Depuy, 14 Id., 490; Andrews v. Woodeck, Id., 397; Drath v. Deitz, 15 Id., 436; Campbell v. Chamberlain, 10 Id., 357; Cadewallader & Co. v. Blair, 18 Id., 420; Woler vonton v. Ellis, Id., 413; Wile v. Wright, 32 Id., 451; Bradley v. Ross, Id., 505; Baker v. Kuhn, 38 Id., 392; Chicago S. S. W. Ry Co. v. N. W. U. P. Co., Id., 377.

A new trial will not be granted for irregularities in the proceedings, unless to correct some substantial injury sustained by the complaining party. Speers v. Forrer, 6 Id., 559.

If justice has been done and a new trial would result in the same verdict, a new trial should not be granted for errors or irregularities committed during the trial. Dawson v. Wiener, 11 Id., 6; Pelmourges v. Clark, 9 Id., 1; Woodward v. Hurst, 10 Id., 120; Hasty v. Putney, 13 Id., 59.

It is perfectly competent for the court below to order a new trial, when satisfied that an error has been committed, to the prejudice of either party, whether exceptions were taken to the action of the court at the time, or not. Farr v. Fuller, 8 Id., 347.

The supreme court will not interfere with the exercise of discretion by the court below in granting a new trial unless it is made to appear that such discretion has been abused to the injury of the appellant. Caffrey v. Groome, 10 Id., 548.

The finding of the court below as to alleged misconduct of the jury in arriving at their verdict, under conflicting affidavits will not be disturbed in the appellate court unless clearly wrong. Todd v. Branner, 33 Id., 389.

The mere fact that one of the jurors in the case, in pursuance of a previous invitation, took dinner and supper with one of the attorneys of the successful party, during the progress of the trial, will not vitiate the verdict. Koester v. The city of Ottumwa, 34 Id., 41.

The misconduct of a juror in holding a conversation with an attorney respecting the law of the case after the conclusion of the arguments of counsel, was held sufficient ground for granting a new trial. Olson v. Mender, 40 Id., 662. And that the attorney applying for a new trial in such case, knew of the misconduct of the juror before the rendition of the verdict and remained silent will not be held to be negligence unless it be made to appear that after that time the prejudice might have been avoided. Id.

None of the provisions of section 2837, can be so construed as to authorize a new trial on account of the destruction or loss, after trial and judgment in the court below, of the written evidence upon which the case had been tried, or for the loss of any other part of the record. Loomis v. McKenzie, 48 Id., 416, 419.
2. Misconduct of jury or prevailing party. *

3. Accident or surprise, which ordinary prudence could not have guarded against;*

4. Excessive damages, appearing to have been given under the influence of passion or of prejudice;*

5. Error in the assessment of the amount of recovery, whether too

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*A verdict which is against the instructions of the court should be set aside and a new trial granted, even when the law was erroneously given to the jury. Caffey v. Groome, 10 Iowa, 548; Sawyer v. Busick, 11 Id., 481; Jewett & Root v. Swift et al., 1d., 565; Taylor v. Cook, 14 Id., 501; Farley, Norris & Co. v. Budd, Id., 289; Porter v. Thompson, 22 Id., 391.

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large or too small, where the action is upon a contract or for the injury or detention of property;"  
6. That the verdict, report, or decision, is not sustained by sufficient evidence, or is contrary to law;"  
7. Newly discovered evidence material for the party applying, which he could not with reasonable diligence have discovered and produced at the trial;"  

A judgment in the court below, claimed to be excessive, will not be reviewed in the appellate court until after a motion to correct the judgment has been made and overruled in the court below. Dickey v. Harmon, 26 Iowa, 501.  
Where the judgment is excessive, the supreme court may, on the filing of a remittitur, render judgment for the amount actually due. Anderson v. Herr & Lacy, 10 Id., 236.  
The verdict or judgment is for a larger amount than is claimed in the petition, it is erroneous. Stadler Bros. & Co. v. Parmelee & Watts, 10 Id., 25.

The verdict of a jury will not be disturbed by the appellate court on the ground that it is excessive, unless it is so manifestly against the weight of evidence as to show it to have been the result of passion or prejudice. Koester v. The City of Ottumwa, 34 Iowa, 41. To the same effect are the following cases: Favceyt v. Woods, 5 Id., 400; McKay v. Thornton, 15 Id., 23; Russ v. War Eagle, 14 Id., 383; Shepherd v. Brenton, 15 Id., 34; Wise v. Cassaday, 1 Id., 607; Heeman v. M. S. M. Ins. Co., 12 Id., 126; Jones v. Jones, 19 Id., 236; Crabtree v. Messmer'smith, 1 Id., 179; Belamy v. Doux, 11 Id., 255; Harper v. Moffit, 1 Id., 527; Morrison v. Myers & Farmer, 1 Id., 588; Galbreath v. Ackley, 12 Id., 27; Palmer v. The Branch S. B., at Des Moines, 19 Id., 112; State v. Funk, 17 Id., 365; Miller v. Boon, 19 Id., 571; Freeman v. Rich, 1 Id., 135; Schnacke v. Gelegeke, 11 Id., 84; Martin v. Orndorff, 20 Id., 217; Pierce v. Walker, 23 Id., 424; Ayers v. The Hartford Ins. Co., 21 Id., 193; Peck v. Hendershot, 14 Id., 48; Barker v. Brown, 15 Id., 70; Goldsmith v. Duchemps, 21 Id., 283; Worthington v. Olden, 31 Id., 419.  
Where the evidence is conflicting, and the court below has overruled a motion for a new trial based upon the ground that the verdict is against the evidence, the supreme court will not interfere. Hall v. Hunter, 4 Id., 439; Gordon v. Pitt, 3 Id., 385; Brackman v. Berryhill, 16 Id., 183; Palmer v. The Branch of S. B. at Des Moines, 19 Id., 112; Dowaldson v. The M. & M. R. Co., 18 Id., 280; Jones v. Jones, 19 Id., 236; Eason v. Webster, 20 Id., 591; Reeves v. Reeves, 1 Id., 351; McCabe v. Knopp et al., 23 Id., 303; Gardner v. Wilson, 25 Id., 185; Hall & Co. v. Alexander, 1 Id., 569; Smith v. Co. v. McLenn, 14 Id., 322; Smith v. Williams, 21 Id., 22; Crawford v. Wolf, Carpenter & Co., 29 Id., 367; Stark v. Noble & Bro., 24 Id., 71; Snyder v. Ethridge, 31 Id., 129; Snyder v. Neilson, 1 Id., 238; Bate v. Bates, 27 Id., 119; Todd v. Branner, 90 Id., 439; Lister & Bro. v. Sallack, 31 Id., 477; McNaughton v. Aker, 24 Id., 369; Callahan v. Shaw, 1 Id., 441; Schrimper v. Heilman, 1 Id., 585; Sperry v. Western Stags Co., 1 Id., 515; Ellis et al. v. Wilson, 21 Id., 523; Saunders v. Clark, 32 Id., 275.

The sufficiency of evidence to sustain a finding of the court below must be reviewed by the supreme court, that it will not interfere where the court below has overruled a motion for a new trial, grounded upon the insufficiency of the evidence, does not apply to the district and circuit courts. These courts should independently exercise their power in this respect, without restraint from the rule which governs appellate tribunals, and, taking care not to invade the legitimate province of the jury, grant new trials whenever they believe substantial justice has not been done between the parties. Dewey v. The C. & N. W. Ry Co., 31 Id., 373.

The supreme court will not interfere with an order of the court below granting a new trial, on the ground that the verdict is not sustained by the evidence, unless there is a clear and manifest preponderance in support of the verdict. A stronger case must be made to authorize a reversal in such case than where a new trial is refused. Shepard v. Brenton, 15 Id., 84; Ruble v. McDonald, 7 Id., 90; Nevell v. Sanford, 10 Id., 306; Burlington Gas Light Co. v. Thomas & Co., 21 Id., 355; Ackley v. Berkey, 22 Id., 226; Jenkins v. The C. & N. W. Ry Co., 32 Id., 97; Roberts v. Bro. v. Jones, 29 Id., 925; White v. Poorman, 24 Id., 108; Tagler & Co. v. Jones, 33 Id., 234; Robinson v. Bacon & Strohm, 24 Id., 409; Sanders v. Clark, 22 Id., 275; Garrey v. Brazil, 34 Id., 100; White v. Poorman, 24 Id., 108.

The supreme court will not disturb the action of the court below in overruling a motion for a new trial based upon alleged insufficiency of evidence, unless the record purports to contain all the evidence. Lea v. Roads, 22 Id., 408; Kindscoff Bros. & Co. v. Lyman, 16 Id., 293; State v. Lyon, 10 Id., 341; State v. Hockenberry, 11 Id., 269; Walker v. Plumer, 41 Id., 698.

A new trial will not be granted on the ground of newly discovered evidence, unless the party asking it shall show to the court that he has been diligent in his efforts to obtain the evidence prior to the trial. Fisher v. Pratt, 9 Iowa, 99; Alger v. Merritt 16 Id., 121; Richards v. Nuckols, 19 Id., 555; Mother v. Butler County, 33 Id., 203; Dunlap v. Watson, 38 Id., 388.

Mere belief that new evidence may be obtain-
8. Error of law occurring at the trial, excepted to by the party making the application. 

The application for a new trial on the ground of newly discovered evidence must show meritorious grounds. Manix v. Maloney, 7 Id., 81; Alger v. Merrill, 16 Id., 121; McLain v. Lawson, 25 Id., 271. An application for a new trial on the ground of newly discovered evidence, should be accompanied with the affidavit of the newly discovered witness, where it can be procured, in which should be stated the facts to be shown by his testimony, in order that the court may judge whether the new facts are so material as to influence the verdict and produces a different result on a second trial. Manix v. Maloney, 7 Id., 81; McLain v. Lawson, 25 Id., 271; McManus v. Finn, 4 Id., 283.

In an application for a new trial the affidavit of the attorney of the party that certain evidence has been discovered since the trial is not sufficient ground for granting the application, when it is not shown that the party himself may not have known of its existence at that time. Rosiene v. Wolf, 43 Id., 393.

If objections to the sufficiency of newly discovered evidence, and to the affidavits embodying the same are not presented in the court below on the hearing of the application for a new trial they will not be regarded in the appellate court. Darrance v. Preston, 18 Id., 296.

A new trial was refused on appeal by the supreme court on the ground that a receipt admitted in evidence was not stamped, as required by the revenue laws—it appearing that the receipt was merely cumulative. Hatfield v. Lockwood, 18 Id., 296.

When the refusal to give an instruction asked may have been based upon the ground that it was not pertinent to any evidence before the court and jury, and the evidence is not contained in the record, the appellate court will not order a new trial. Witeo v. McCune, 21 Id., 294.

The judgment below will not be reversed for an error in admitting evidence on the trial below when the record shows that, subsequently competent evidence was admitted establishing the same fact. The City of Des Moines v. Cassidy, 1 Id., 540.

The act of the court below, in overruling a motion for a new trial, based upon the ground that the verdict is against the evidence and in disregard of the inclusions of the court, will not be disturbed, when such instructions are erroneous, and substantial justice has been done between the parties by the verdict. Allison & Crane v. King, 25 Id., 56.

The fact that a witness who gave material testimony in behalf of the party calling him, was not sworn, does not entitle the adverse party as a matter of right to a new trial, when it is not shown but that he or his attorney knew of the omission before the verdict was returned. Riley v. Monohan, 26 Id., 507.

Whether a party is entitled to a new trial upon
sec. 2838. The application must be made at the term and within three days after the verdict, report or decision is rendered, except for the cause of newly discovered evidence; must be by motion upon written grounds, and if for the causes enumerated in subdivisions two, three and seven of the preceding section, may be sustained and controverted by affidavits. 7

Sec. 2839. A new trial shall not be granted on account of the smallness of damages in an action for an injury to the person or reputation, where the damages equal the actual pecuniary injury sustained.

Sec. 2840. The costs of all new trials shall either abide the event of the suit or be paid by the party to whom such new trial is granted, according to the order of the court to be made at the time of granting such new trial.

It is not a sufficient reason for setting aside the verdict of a jury, and ordering a new trial, that some or all of the jurors, supposed that their verdict, if for the defendant, would not be a bar to a subsequent action by the plaintiff for the same cause of action. Minter v. Hite, 4 id., 583.

If the court below in ruling on a motion for a new trial, mistakes or misapplies a legal proposition it will be reviewed by the supreme court with the same freedom as if made at any other stage of the trial. Shepherd v. Brenton, 15 id., 84.

A motion for a new trial, based upon the ground that the verdict is against the evidence, will not be disturbed where several trials resulting in the same verdict have been had, except in an exceedingly strong case of abuse of judgment on the part of the jury, and of discretion on the part of the court in refusing another trial. Bur. Gas L. Co. v. Greene, Thomas & Co., 42 id., 505.

The action of the court below in refusing a new trial, on the ground that the verdict is against the evidence, will not be disturbed where several trials resulting in the same verdict have been had, except in an exceedingly strong case of abuse of judgment on the part of the jury, and of discretion on the part of the court in refusing another trial. Bur. Gas L. Co. v. Greene, Thomas & Co., 42 id., 505.

Where an erroneous instruction was, by mistake, given by the court to the jury and by them taken to their room, and there was no showing that they did not read and consider it, a new trial was ordered. Carlos v. The C. R. I. & P. R. Co., 31 id., 370.

An error in an instruction, though correctly, but not applicable to the facts disclosed in the evidence, could work no prejudice to the party complaining affords no ground for granting a new trial. Messer v. Beginniter, 1d., 312.

So also the refusal of an instruction, though abstractly correct, but not applicable to the facts disclosed in the evidence, could work no prejudice to the party complaining affords no ground for granting a new trial. Messer v. Beginniter, 1d., 312.
SEC. 2841. The court may determine not to grant a new trial, unless certain terms or conditions named by the court shall be agreed to by the opposite party; in the event of his agreement to which, the terms or conditions named shall be entered on the record, and no new trial shall be granted if the party refuse to agree to the terms or conditions upon which a new trial shall be awarded.\(^2\)

SEC. 2842. Upon any motion for a new trial in arrest of judgment, or for judgment, notwithstanding the verdict, by reason of the non-averment of some material fact, the party whose pleading is thus alleged defective may, if the court deem it necessary, file a statement of the omitted fact which, if true, would remedy the alleged defects, and such statements shall be filed before the hearing of the motion and shall suspend the same. If the facts thus stated would not, if proved, defeat the object of the motion, it shall be granted. If such new averments would, if proved, defeat the object of the motion and be not admitted, they must be denied or confessed, and avoided by the opposite party within such time as the court shall direct unless the same are denied by legal operation, and in such case the law of pleading and of procedure applicable to actions and pleadings of that kind shall obtain, except that the party stating the new fact shall be held the plaintiff therein, and the statement and response shall not need to be verified.\(^3\)

SEC. 2843. If the facts thus stated be admitted or found to be true, the party stating the same shall be entitled to such judgment as he would have been entitled to if such facts had been stated in the original pleading and admitted as proved on the trial, together with the costs of and occasioned by the new pleading and the proceedings therein; but if the fact be found untrue, the opposite party shall be entitled to his costs of and occasioned by the new pleading and the proceedings therein, in addition to any other costs to which he may be entitled.\(^4\)

**DISMISSAL OF ACTION.**

SEC. 2844. An action may be dismissed, and such dismissal shall be without prejudice to a future action:

1. By the plaintiff, before the final submission of the case to the jury, or to the court when the trial is by the court;

2. By the court, when the plaintiff fails to appear when the case is called for trial;

3. By the court, for want of necessary parties, when not made according to the requirement of the court;

4. By the court, on the application of some of the defendants when there are others whom the plaintiff fails to prosecute with diligence;

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\(^2\) The court may impose conditions upon the successful party to avoid granting a new trial in actions upon either contracts or torts. *Brockman v. Berryhill*, 16 Iowa, 183; *Dawson v. Wisner*, 11 Id., 6.

\(^3\) A motion in arrest of judgment may be made for a misjoinder of parties, and on such motion the plaintiff may dismiss as to all those not properly joined and take judgment against those who are jointly liable. *Cogswell v. Murphy et al.*, 46 Iowa, 44.

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* The court may impose conditions upon the successful party to avoid granting a new trial in actions upon either contracts or torts. Per Sayers, Ch. J., in *O'Connell v. Cotter*, 44 Iowa, 48, 50.

* The "practice is quite common to allow amendments after verdict and before judgment, for the purpose of conforming the pleadings to the proof. That such amendments are contemplated by the code is very clear." Per Sayers, Ch. J., in *O'Connell v. Cotter*, 44 Iowa, 48, 50.
5. By the court, for disobedience by the party of an order concerning the pleadings or any proceeding in the action. [Note]

Sec. 2845. In all other cases upon the trial of the action, the decision must be upon the merits.

Sec. 2846. In any case, when a counter claim has been filed, the defendant shall have the right of proceeding to the trial of his claim, although the plaintiff may have dismissed his action or failed to appear. [Note]

Sec. 2847. The defendant may, also, at any time before the final submission of the cause to the jury, or to the court when the trial is by the court, dismiss his counter claim without prejudice.

Sec. 2848. Any party to any claim may dismiss the same in vacation, and the clerk shall make the proper entry of dismissal on the record, and, if the costs are not paid, may enter judgment against such party therefor in favor of the party entitled thereto, and issue execution therefor at the order of such party. The party so dismissing shall be liable for no costs made by the other party after notice to him of such dismissal.

JUDGMENT.

Sec. 2849. Every final adjudication of the rights of the parties in an action, is a judgment; and such adjudication may consist of many judgments, one of which judgments may determine for the plaintiff or defendant on the claim of either as an entirety; or when a claim consists of several parts or items, such judgment may be for either of them on any specific part or item of such aggregate claim, and against him on the other part thereof; or a judgment may, in either of these ways, determine on the claims of co-parties on the same side against each other. [Note]

* The plaintiff cannot dismiss his action after the case has been fully submitted to the court or jury. *Hays v. Turner, 23 Iowa, 214; Mansfield v. Wilkerson, 26 Id., 482.*

The plaintiff may, in an action appealed from a justice of the peace, in the circuit court, dismiss his action without prejudice at any time before final submission, the same as if the action had been originally brought in that court. *Harris v. Laird,* 29 Id., 143.

The plaintiff may dismiss his action after he has failed to answer interrogatories filed by the defendant with his answer, and after the filing of the affidavit provided for in section 2699 of the code, and against the objection of the defendant. *Perry v. Heighton,* 26 Id., 451.

The plaintiff may, before the action is finally submitted, dismiss his action as to one or several causes upon which it is founded. *Ballinger v. Davis,* 29 Id., 512.

A plaintiff may dismiss his action after the case has been finally submitted to a referee and before he has filed his report therein. *Belzor v. Logan et al.,* 22 Id., 322.

A case is not finally submitted to a jury within the meaning of this section until they have been directed to proceed to the consideration of their verdict, and it may be dismissed without prejudice after the completion of the charge of the court. *Harris v. Beam,* 46 Id., 118.

United States, the defendant answered to the merits without interposing any technical objections; the plaintiff’s attorneys having withdrawn their appearance the court dismissed the bill, reciting in the decree that the case had been submitted upon the “pleadings and proofs.” Held, that the decree was a bar to an action upon the same cause of action in the state court, upon the ground that the record showed a submission and determination of the case on the merits. *Scully v. The C. B. & Q. R. Co.,* Id., 528.

Where a counter claim is embraced in the issue when the case is finally submitted and judgment is rendered on the issue, the plaintiff is entitled to immunity from any further action thereon. *Gunausals v. Cadwallader,* 48 Id., 48.

* Where on plaintiff’s motion an action of replevin is dismissed, and is again reinstated on defendant’s motion, for the assessment of damages, the plaintiff is treated as a party in default and cannot demand a jury. *Wilkins v. Treynor,* 14 Iowa, 391.

* Under the statute a judgment is a final adjudication of the rights of the parties in an action. Per *Baldwin, Ch. J., in Beall v. West,* 13 Iowa, 61, 65, and per *Miller, J. in Wagner v. Tice,* 36 Id., 599, 602.

A final decree in equity is a “judgment”
SEC. 2850: Any party who succeeds in part of his cause, or in part of his causes, and fails as to part, may have the entry in such case express judgment for him for such part as he succeeds upon, and against him on the other part.  

SEC. 2851. Where matter in abatement is plead in connection with other matter not such, the finding of the jury or court must distinguish between matter in abatement and matter in bar, and the judgment must, if it is rendered on the matter in abatement, and not on the merits, so declare.  

SEC. 2852. Where any other than a general execution of the common form is required, the party must state in his pleading the facts entitling him thereto, and the judgment may be entered in accordance with the finding of the court or jury thereon.  

SEC. 2853. In an action by several plaintiffs, or against several defendants, the court may, in its discretion, render judgment for or against one or more of them whenever a several judgment is proper, leaving the action to proceed as to the others.  

SEC. 2854. Though all the defendants have been served with notice, judgment may be rendered against any of them severally, where the plaintiff would be entitled to judgments against such defendants if the action had been against such alone.  

SEC. 2855. The relief granted to the plaintiff, if there be no answer, cannot exceed that which he shall have demanded in his petition. But, in any other case, the court may grant him any relief consistent with the case made by the petition and embraced within the issue.  

within the meaning of this section of the code. Wagner v. Tice, 36 Iowa, 599, 601. The allowance of a claim filed, in the county court, against an estate and ordering the payment there, was held, not to constitute a judgment within section 3740 of the revision, limiting actions on judgments of courts not of record, to ten years. Smith, Murphy & Co. v. Shawhan, Adm's, 37 Iowa, 583. In a criminal case an intermediate order or decision on a demurrer, held, not to be a final judgment, from which an appeal can be taken to the supreme court. The State v. Swearengen, 43 Iowa, 336. Overruling The State v. Brandt, 41 Iowa, 503.  

1 Under this section it is competent for the supreme court, in reversing a case, to order that the new trial shall extend only to the defendant's cross-action, in connection with which the error occurred, and that the judgment establishing the plaintiff's claim remain undisturbed. McAffer v. Hale, 24 Iowa, 355. In the case of tenants in common any one may bring a separate action respecting his interest in lands, or they may all join in one action and the court may render judgment for or against one or more of them. Peters v. Jones, 35 Iowa, 512, 520.  

2 When a defect of parties is apparent on the face of the petition it may be taken advantage of by demurrer; when not thus apparent it must be pleaded in the answer. When thus pleaded it is a matter of fact for the consideration of the jury, and cannot be decided by the court on motion based upon part of the evidence. Enders v. Beck, 18 Iowa, 85. The pendency of a garnishment proceeding against the maker of a promissory note, cannot be pleaded in bar to an action on the note by an assignee thereof who received it after maturity and after garnishment of the maker. But such garnishment may be pleaded in abatement; and the issue thereon should be submitted to the jury that their verdict and the judgment may be distinguished from those upon the matter pleaded in bar. Cise v. Freeborne, 27 Iowa, 280.  

3 Where an answer is filed, the plaintiff is not limited to the relief asked in his petition, but may have "any relief consistent with the case made by the petition and embraced within the issue. Wilson v. Miller, et al., 16 Iowa, 111, 115. Where the original notice stated plaintiff's claim to be a sum of money due on a note and the foreclosure of a mortgage, but the petition, which described the mortgage, failed to ask a foreclosure thereof, held, that a judgment of foreclosure, rendered in the case, was not void, but voidable only, and might be set aside on motion, but that the judgment for the money due on the note should stand. McConnell v. Cotter et al., 44 Iowa, 48.
SEC. 2856. If only part of the claim is controverted by the pleading, judgment may at any time be rendered for the part not controverted.¹

SEC. 2857. When a trial by jury has been had, judgment must be entered by the clerk in conformity with the verdict, unless it is special and the court orders the case to be reserved for future argument or consideration.

SEC. 2858. When the verdict is special, or when there has been a special finding on particular questions of fact or issues, or when the court has ordered the case to be reserved, it shall order what judgment shall be entered.

SEC. 2859. When, by the statements of the pleadings, one party is entitled by law to judgment in his favor, judgment shall be so rendered by the court, though a verdict has been found against such party, unless the other party proceed as provided in section two thousand eight hundred and forty-two of this chapter.

SEC. 2860. If a counter claim, proved, exceed the plaintiff’s claim so established, judgment for the defendant must be given for the excess; or, if it appears that the defendant is entitled to any other affirmative relief, judgment must then be given therefor.

SEC. 2861. Any judgment in a case pending other than for divorce which may be agreed upon between the parties interested therein, may at any time, be entered and if not done in open court, the judgment agreed to shall be in writing, signed and filed with the clerk, who shall thereupon enter the same accordingly, and execution thereon may issue forthwith unless therein otherwise agreed upon between the parties.

SEC. 2862. In all actions where the plaintiff recovers a sum of money, the amount to which he is entitled may be awarded him by the court has ordered the case to be reserved, it shall order what judgment shall be entered.

SEC. 2863. The provisions of this chapter relative to juries, are intended to be applied to the court when acting as a jury on the trial of a cause so far as they are applicable and not incompatible with other provisions herein contained.

CLERK.

SEC. 2864. All judgments and orders must be entered on the record of the court and must specify clearly the relief granted, or order made in the action.

¹ A party is not entitled, on motion before trial, to judgment for part of his claim, under this section, unless such part is clearly not controverted. King v. Howell, 28 Iowa, 65.

In an action against a partnership, one partner filed an answer admitting a part of plaintiff’s claim and denying the remainder, after which a motion for a continuance was made on the ground that the partner not answering was in the military service of the United States; held, that a continuance as to one partner operated as a continuance as to both, and that judgment could not be rendered for the amount admitted to be due. Butler et al. v. McCall & Sypner, 15 Id., 430. Wimber, J. dissenting.

Where a petition consists of several counts, stating different causes of action, and to some of the counts there is no answer or other pleading interposed, judgment may properly be rendered thereon. Musser v. Crum, 48 Id., 52, 53.

When the defendant has pleaded a tender, thereby admitting a certain sum to be due the plaintiff, and the jury returned a general verdict for the defendant, it was held, that the court was authorized under this section to render judgment for plaintiff for the sum tendered by defendant. Sheriff v. Hull, 37 Iowa, 174.

When the allegations of a pleading are not answered or denied, it is the duty of the court to render judgment in accordance with the admissions of the pleadings. The Singer Mf. Co. v. Billings et al., 39 Id., 347.
Satisfaction of to be entered by clerk. R. § 3141.

Complete record in land cases made. R. § 3142.

May be done on motion. R. § 3146.

Fraudulent assignment of. R. § 3147.

When made and entered. R. § 3148.

Notice. R. § 3149.

SEC. 2865. Where a judgment is set aside or satisfied by execution or otherwise, the clerk shall at once enter a memorandum thereof on the column left for that purpose in the judgment docket.¹

SEC. 2866. In cases where the title to land is involved and expressly settled or determined, the clerk shall make a complete record of the whole cause and enter it in the proper book. But in no other case need a complete entry be made except at the request of a party who will pay the expense of such record.

DISCHARGE OF JUDGMENT.

SEC. 2867. A defendant against whom a judgment has been rendered, or any person interested therein, having some good matter of discharge which has arisen since the judgment, may, upon motion, in a summary way, have the same discharged either in whole or in part, according to the circumstances.¹

SEC. 2868. The court shall have power, on motion, to inquire into the facts attending or connected with the assignment of a judgment, or the entry of the same for the use of any party, and to strike out such use, or to declare such assignment void either in whole or in part. whenever such assignment or use shall be determined to be inequitable or fraudulent, or in bad faith.¹

DEFAULT.

SEC. 2869. If a party fail to file or amend his pleading by the time prescribed by the rules of pleading, or, in the absence of rules, by the time fixed by the court; or if, having plead, his answer or reply on motion or demurrer is held insufficient or is struck out, and he fail to amend or to answer or reply further as required by the rules of or by the court, or if he withdraw his pleading without authority or permission to replead, judgment by default may be rendered against him on demand of the adverse party made before such pleading is filed.²

SEC. 2870. Where no appearance is made, default shall not be had until the court determines from an inspection of the record that notice has been given as required by this code.²

¹ A party paying off a judgment is not bound to take the receipt of the attorney, but may insist upon going to the records and having the satisfaction entered there. Fisher v. The City of Oskaloosa, 28 Iowa, 381.

Money paid to the clerk of the district and circuit courts, upon a judgment entered in the records in his office, is received by him in virtue of his office, and upon his failure to pay over the same to the judgment creditor, an action may be maintained upon his official bond therefor. Morgan v. Long, 29 Id., 434.

² In some cases the controversy may be settled upon motion as contemplated by this section, others, involving the consideration of much testimony, oral and documentary, might most appropriately belong in chancery. Per Wright, J. in Traer v. Lyttle, 20 Iowa, 301.

³ It was held, under the revision of 1860, that where a demurrer to an answer was sustained, a default should not be granted for want of further answer, in the absence of any rule or order of court fixing the time within which such answer must be filed. Rollins v. Coggsball, 29 Iowa, 510; Wright v. Howell, 24 Id., 150.

Where an amended answer is held insufficient on motion or demurrer, a judgment by default cannot properly be entered against the defendant for his failure to further plead, in accordance with the ruling of the court. if the original answer remains on file and unaffected by such ruling. Crafts v. Clark, 31 Id., 77.

A judgment by default may be entered against a party who appears in an action before a justice of the peace, but fails to plead. McDermott v. Lovery, 40 Id., 467; Parke v. Ratcliffe, 42 Id., 42.

⁴ It will be presumed, in the absence of allegations to the contrary, that a court, in rendering judgment by default, passed upon the suffi-
Sec. 2871. Default may be set aside on such terms as the court may deem just, among which must be that of pleading issuably and forthwith, but not unless an affidavit of merits be filed and a reasonable excuse shown for having made such default, nor unless application therefor be made at the term in which default was entered, or if entered in vacation, then on the first day of the succeeding term.  

A judgment by default will not be reversed in the supreme court unless a motion to set it aside has been made and overruled in the court below.  


The same rule applies where the judgment by default was made at the term at which it was rendered, the error is not limited to the discretion of the court from a judgment by default on service by publication, and the judgment is affirmed for the reason that no motion to set aside the judgment had been made in the court below, the defendant is not estopped from afterwards moving for a re-trial of the action. Berryhill v. Jacobs, 20 Iowa, 246.  

A naked default, on which no judgment has been rendered, may be set aside at any time on proper grounds. The discretion of the court in this is not limited as to time. But when a judgment has been entered on it, a motion to set it aside must be made at the same term. Harper v. Drake, 14 Iowa, 534.  

The court has a large discretion in acting upon motions to set aside defaults, and its action thereon will not be disturbed except in a clear case of abuse of discretion. Moray v. Cooley, 38 Iowa, 603; Balandre v. Aywell, 14 Iowa, 35; Kreisinger v. I. C., 16 Iowa, 586; McNulty v. Everett, 17 Iowa, 581.  

During the term the record is under the control of the court, a judgment of nonsuit, or by default may be set aside at the term at which it was rendered, for good cause shown. Taylor v. Lusk, 9 Iowa, 444.  

Pleadings filed by a defendant while he is in a default should on motion of the plaintiff be stricken from the files. Brayton v. Delaware County, 16 Iowa, 44.  

A defendant in default, before a justice of the peace, will not be permitted to plead until the default has been set aside by a compliance with section 2871 of the code. Id.  

A default will not be set aside, especially at a subsequent term, unless a sufficient excuse for the default be shown, accompanied by an affidavit of merits. McDonald v. Donaghue, 30 Iowa, 568; Harper v. Drake, 14 Iowa, 533; Stone v. Brown, 1d., 595.  

A default will not be waived, nor the rule, requiring a showing of merits and an excuse for the default, be changed, by a subsequent amendment of the petition, merely bringing in new parties, and which in no manner affects the cause of action against, or the rights of the defendants in default. McDonald v. Donaghue, 30 Iowa, 568.  

In Ordway v. Suchard et al., 31 Iowa, 481, it was held, that, recognizing the rule that the discretion vested in the trial court in applications to set aside defaults should not be exercised in the behalf of a party in default from his own negligence or that of his attorney, where it was made to appear by affidavit of defendant's attorneys that the reason why they did not appear and file an answer was on account of an accidental misplacement of the petition and notice handed them by the plaintiff, whereby the case was overlooked by them in examining their papers at the beginning of the term, in order to ascertain what cases they had to attend to, that the case did not fall within the rule recognized, and that a judgment by default therein rendered should be set aside, all the other requirements of the statute having been complied with.  

Where an application to set aside a judgment by default was made at the same term the judgment was rendered, and was accompanied with an affidavit of merits and an excuse for making default, and it did not appear that the discretion of the court below had been unreasonably exercised in granting the application, the ruling was affirmed. Coonen v. McAfee, 38 Iowa, 555.  

Where, in an action against a corporation, the petition failed to allege the corporate character of the defendant, and judgment by default is rendered, the error is such as will justify the setting aside of the judgment on motion therefor. The Savings Bank v. Horn, 41 Iowa, 55.  

Where a judgment by default is rendered against a garnishee, a motion to set it aside must be made at the same term the judgment by default is entered. Schmahorn v. Scott, 42 Iowa, 529.  

In such case it is an error in the court below after the garnishee has appeared and judgment by default was entered, to order a suspension of execution and allow the garnishee time to answer. Id.  

Where an application for a change of venue on account of prejudice of the judge was filed by defendant, which was withdrawn from the files by the plaintiff's attorney, and the court, without knowledge of the application rendered
SEC. 2872. When the action is for a money demand, and the amount of the proper judgment is a mere matter of computation, the clerk shall ascertain the amount, but no fee shall be charged therefor. When long accounts are to be examined, the court may refer the matter. In other cases the court shall assess the damages, unless a jury be demanded by the party not in default. The proper amount having been ascertained by either of the above methods, judgment shall be rendered therefor.\(^6\)

SEC. 2873. The party in default may appear at the time of the assessment and cross-examine the witnesses against him, but for no other purpose.\(^7\)

SEC. 2874. When the action is of an equitable character, the court, upon hearing of the pleadings and proofs, and hearing the testimony offered, shall render such judgment as is consistent with the rules of equity.\(^8\)

SEC. 2875. A defendant served by publication alone, shall be allowed at any time before judgment to appear and defend the action, and upon a substantial defense being declared, time may be given on reasonable terms to prepare for trial.

**SERVICE BY PUBLICATION.**

SEC. 2876. When judgment by default is rendered against a defendant who has not been personally served, the court, before issuing process to enforce such judgment, may, if deemed expedient, require

**judgment by default, held, that the default should have been set aside without requiring a showing of a meritorious defense, and the change of venue should have been considered by the court.**

*A party who has dismissed his action, or is in default is not entitled to a jury to assess damages. Wilkins v. Trenynor, 14 Iowa, 391.*

**By suffering default for want of an answer a party admits that something is due the plaintiff and he has no other right than to cross-examine the plaintiff’s witnesses on the assessment of damages. Tober v. Delahaye, 7 Iowa, 478; Cook et al. v. Walters, 4 Id., 72; Keeny v. Lyon, 10 Id., 546; Wilkins v. Trenynor, 14 Id., 392; Carleton v. Byington, 17 Id., 579; The District Tp. of Newton v. White, 42 Id., 609, 614.**


**A defendant in default for want of an answer, cannot introduce evidence, or object to the admissibility of plaintiff’s witnesses, or controvert the averments of plaintiff’s petition, or ask instructions or complain of the refusal to give instructions. Carleton v. Byington, 17 Id., 579; McLott v. Saxe, 11 Id., 323; Privatz v. Culver, 13 Id., 312.**

*If one of several defendants, in an equitable action, makes default, and the plaintiff’s action is not sustained as to those who have appeared, default cannot be entered and judgment rendered against the party failing to appear, and the petition should also be dismissed as to him. Curtis v. Smith, 42 Iowa, 605.*
the plaintiff to give security to abide the future order of the court as contemplated in the following section.  

Sec. 2877. When a judgment has been rendered against a defendant or defendants served by publication only and who do not appear, such defendants, or any one or more of them, or any person legally representing him or them, may, at any time within two years after the rendition of the judgment, appear in court and move to have the action re-tried, and, security for the costs being given, they shall be admitted to make defense; and thereupon the action shall be re-tried as to such defendants as if there had been no judgment; and, upon the new trial, the court may confirm the former judgment or may modify or set it aside, and may order the plaintiff to restore any money of such defendant paid to him under it and yet remaining in his possession, and pay to the defendant the value of any such property which may have been taken in attachment in the action or under the judgment and not restored.  

Sec. 2878. The title of a purchaser in good faith to any property sold under attachment or judgment, shall not be affected by the new trial permitted by the preceding section, except the title of property obtained by the plaintiff and not bought of him in good faith by others.  

Sec. 2879. The plaintiff may, at any time after the judgment, cause a certified copy thereof to be served on a defendant served by publication only, whereupon the period in which such defendant is allowed to appear and have a new trial shall be reduced to six months after such service.

The supreme court will not review the finding of the court appealed from, upon the sufficiency of a service of notice by publication, in an equitable action, when the record does not show that it embraces all the evidence submitted in the court below. Moon v. Moon, 19 Iowa, 130.  

A defendant who has been served by publication only, cannot appeal from the judgment rendered upon such service before moving for a re-trial in the court below, as provided in this section. Berryhill v. Jacobs et al., 19 Id., 346.  

This section has no application to a decree of divorce rendered upon service of publication only. Gilruth v. Gilruth, 20 Id., 223.  

Where judgment by default has been rendered upon service of publication only, and the defendant has appealed to the supreme court, where the case is affirmed because no motion for a re-trial was made in the court below, the defendant still has the right to make such motion, within the time prescribed by the statute. Berryhill v. Jacobs, 20 Id., 246.  

Where a judgment by default on a promissory note has been rendered, and a re-trial ordered under this section, it is not necessary on the re-trial to again introduce the note in evidence. If no sufficient defense to the action be found, the original judgment is simply confirmed and continued in force. Morton v. Coffin, 29 Id., 235.  

The filing within the time specified, of a motion in the clerk's office, by a defendant served by publication only, to have the case re-tried is a sufficient compliance with this section, which provides that the defendant may, at any time within two years from the date of the judgment, "appear in court, and move to have the action re-tried." Conkling v. Johnson, 34 Id., 266.  

Where, in an action for partition of lands, judgment and sale were had upon service by publication, defendant appeared within two years, and moved to have the judgment and sale set aside, alleging as one cause therefore, fraud on the part of the purchaser at the sale, who was the plaintiff; and the court allowed a re-trial of the cause, and affirmed its former judgment, it was held, in a subsequent action in equity to set aside the sale for fraud, that the plaintiffs were not concluded thereon by the judgment in the re-trial, for the reason that the defendant, having been served by publication only, was entitled to a re-trial under the statute (section 2877) independent of the charge of fraud. Fleming's Heirs v. Hutchinson, 36 Id., 519.  

Where an attorney appears for an absent defendant, and the latter, in a proceeding to vacate the judgment, alleges that the appearance was unauthorized, he has the burden to establish the fact by a preponderance of evidence. Bond v. Epley, 48 Id., 600.  

Where the purchaser at a partition sale, upon a judgment rendered upon service by publication, is the plaintiff in the case, and has made no sale to others, he will not be protected against the consequences of a re-trial. Fleming's Heirs v. Hutchinson, 36 Iowa, 519, 523.
Manner of.  
R. § 3164.  

Personal judgment when rendered.  
R. § 3164.  

SEC. 2880. The service of the copy of the judgment shall be, whether made within or without the state, actual and personal by delivery of copy, and made and returned as in case of original notice.  

SEC. 2881. No personal judgment shall be rendered against a defendant served by publication only who has not made an appearance. But a personal judgment shall be rendered against a defendant, whether he appear or not, who has been served in any mode in this code provided other than by publication, whether served within or without this state.  

LIENS.  

SEC. 2882. Judgments in the supreme, district or circuit court of this state, are liens upon the real estate owned by the defendant at the time of such rendition, and also upon all he may subsequently acquire for the period of ten years from the date of the judgment.

1 The courts of this state, have no power, in an ordinary personal action without more, to render a personal judgment, by default when the defendant is a non-resident of the state and has been served with notice out of the state or by publication. Bates v. N. W. Ry Co., 19 Iowa, 250; Darrance v. Preston, 18 Id., 396; Weil v. Lowenthal, 10 Id., 576; Stockdale v. Buckingham, 11 Id., 45; Einstein v. Ocks, Id., 165.  

When a court has, by attachment or otherwise, acquired jurisdiction in rem over the property of a non-resident, it may by means of service by publication, or personal service without the state, perfect its jurisdiction or right to adjudicate upon and conclude the rights and interests of the defendant in the property thus seized and held within the territorial jurisdiction of the court. Darrance v. Preston, 18 Id., 396; Bates v. The C. & N. W. Ry Co., 19 Id.; 299.  

2 By our law judgment in the supreme, district or circuit courts are liens upon the real estate of the defendant, and by real estate is meant all right thereto, and interest therein, equitable as well as legal. Harrison v. Kramer, 3 Id., 543, 561; Cook & Sargent v. Dillon, 9 Id., 407, 411; Denegre v. Haun, 13 Id., 240; Lathrop v. Brown, 23 Id., 40.  

But if there is a sale under a subsequent judgment to a third person, for value without notice, the rights of the purchaser take priority over those of the grantee in an unrecorded deed or mortgage. Evans v. McGlasson, 18 Id., 150.  

An attachment or judgment lien does not hold over a prior unrecorded deed. Norton, Jewett & Bushy v. Williams, 9 Id., 528; Evans v. McGlasson, 18 Id., 150.  

When a judgment is affirmed in the supreme court, and a procedendo issues, the lien of the judgment attaches and continues from the date of the judgment in the court below; but when a new judgment is rendered in the supreme court against the appellant and his sureties on his appeal bond, the judgment of the court below is merged therein and the lien discharged; that of the supreme court, dating only from the rendition of the judgment in that court, being a lien on the real estate of the defendant. Swift v. Conboy et al., 12 Id., 444.  

The judgment, when rendered, becomes a lien on whatever interest the defendant has in real estate, whether such interest appear of record or not. Denegre v. Haun, 13 Id., 240.  

But the lien of a judgment will not attach to a naked legal title where the holder thereof has no equitable interest in the land. Blanney v. Hawks, 14 Id., 400.  

Although a vendor's lien is an equitable interest in real estate, yet it is but an incident merely to the debt for the purchase money, and can be subjected to the satisfaction of a judgment against the vendor only by garnishment, or equitable proceedings. Baldwin v. Thompson, 15 Id., 504.  

A judgment lien upon real estate is not affected by a sale thereof under a junior judgment. Lathrop v. Brown, 23 Id., 40.  

A general judgment ceases to operate as a lien on real estate after ten years from the date of the judgment. Hendershot v. Ping, 24 Id., 134.  

A judgment is a lien on a leasehold interest in lands of two years or more, and such lien takes precedence of subsequent conveyances or transfers of the lease by the judgment defendants. The First Nth B'tk of Davenport v. Bennett, 40 Id., 537.  

In case of judgment rendered in a proceeding to foreclose a mortgage, the lien of the mortgage continues until the judgment is paid, or barred by the statute of limitations. State v. Roost et al., 34 Id., 475; Hendershot v. Ping, 24 Id., 134.  

A judgment in an action on a promissory note secured by mortgage, is a lien on the mortgaged property only from the date of its rendition, when it does not order a foreclosure. Wilhelm v. Leonard, 13 Id., 330.  

Amended by § 1, ch. 129, 17 G. A.
LIENS ON REAL ESTATE BY JUDGMENTS IN UNITED STATES DISTRICT AND CIRCUIT COURTS.

An Act in relation to liens on real estate, of judgments in the district and circuit courts of the United States. Amending code, title XVII, chapter 9: "Of trial and judgment."

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That the words "or in the district or circuit court of the United States, if rendered within this state," in section 2882 of the code, are hereby stricken out.

SEC. 2. Judgments in the district or circuit court of the United States, if rendered in this state, may be made liens upon the real estate owned by the defendant, and also upon all he may subsequently acquire, for the period of ten years from the date of the judgment, by filing an attested copy of the judgment in the office of clerk of the state district court of the county in which the land lies; and no lien shall attach to the lands in any county of this state until the date of filing such transcript, except in the county wherein the judgment was rendered, in which case the lien shall attach from the date of such rendition.

SEC. 3. The clerk shall, on the filing of such transcript in his office, immediately proceed to docket and index the same in a separate book kept for that purpose, in the same manner as though rendered in the court of his own county, and he shall be allowed to charge and receive the same fees as provided by law for like service.

SEC. 4. When the amount due on any judgment is paid off or satisfied in full, the plaintiff, or those legally acting for him, must acknowledge satisfaction thereof in the margin of the record of the judgment, or by the execution of an instrument in writing, referring to the judgment, and have it duly acknowledged and filed in the office of the clerk of the district court in every county where the judgment is a lien. If he fails to do so within sixty days after having been requested in writing so to do, he shall forfeit to the plaintiff [defendant] the sum of fifty dollars.

Approved March 25, 1878.

SEC. 2883. When the lands lie in the county wherein the judgment was rendered, the lien shall attach from the date of such rendition.

SEC. 2884. If the lands lie in any other county, the lien does not attach until an attested copy of the judgment is filed in the office of the clerk of the district court of the county in which the land lies."

SEC. 2885. Such clerk shall, on the filing of a transcript of the judgment in his office, immediately proceed to docket and index the same in the same manner as though rendered in the court of his own county.

* A transcript of a judgment, rendered in the district court of one county, filed in the clerk's office in another county, operates only as a lien upon the real estate of the defendant in the county in which it is filed. It does not empower the clerk of such county to issue execution thereon. Seaton & Son v. Hamilton & Co., 10 Iowa, 394.

The lien attaches from the date of rendition or filing. Hendershott v. Ping, 24 Id., 134, 136.
CONVEYANCE BY COMMISSIONER.

Sec. 2886. Real property may be conveyed by a commissioner appointed by the court:
1. Where, by judgment in an action, a party is ordered to convey such property to another;
2. Where such property has been sold under a judgment or order of the court, and the purchase money paid.

Sec. 2887. The deed of the commissioner shall refer to the judgment, orders, and proceedings authorizing the conveyance.

Sec. 2888. A conveyance made in pursuance of a judgment, shall pass to the grantee the title of the parties ordered to convey the land.

Sec. 2889. A conveyance made in pursuance of a sale ordered by the court, shall pass to the grantee the title of all the parties to the action or proceeding.

Sec. 2890. A conveyance by a commissioner shall not pass any right until it has been examined and approved by the court, which approval shall be indorsed on the conveyance and recorded with it.

Sec. 2891. It shall be necessary for the conveyance to be signed by the commissioner only, without affixing the names of the parties whose title is conveyed; but the name of such parties shall be recited in the body of the conveyance.

Sec. 2892. The conveyance shall be recorded in the office in which, by law, it should have been recorded had it been made by the parties whose title is conveyed by it.

Sec. 2893. In all cases under this code, whenever by law it is permitted or required that judicial or other sales and conveyances of land may or shall be confirmed and approved by a court, it shall be lawful for the judge of the court, in vacation, to confirm or approve the same, and to cause the proper entry or entries thereof to be made required by law and the rules of such court.

CHAPTER 10.

OF JUDGMENT BY CONFESSION.

Sec. 2894. A judgment by confession without action, may be entered by the clerk of the district or circuit court in the manner hereinafter prescribed.

Sec. 2895. Such confession can be only for money due, or to become due, or to secure a person against contingent liabilities on behalf of the defendant, and must be for a specified sum.

Sec. 2896. A statement in writing must be made and signed by the defendant and verified by his oath to the following effect, and filed with the clerk:
1. If for money due or to become due, it must state concisely the facts out of which the indebtedness arose, and that the sum confessed therefor is justly due, or to become due as the case may be.
2. If for the purpose of securing the plaintiff against a contingent liability, it must state concisely the facts constituting such liability, and must show that the sum confessed therefor does not exceed the same.
SEC. 2897. The clerk shall thereupon make an entry of judgment in his court record for the amount thus confessed and costs, and shall issue execution thereon as in other cases.  

SEC. 2898. Before an action for the recovery of money is brought against any person, he may go before the clerk of the courts of the county of his residence, or of that in which the person having the cause of action resides, and offer to confess judgment in favor of such

"A judgment by confession entered by the clerk in vacation, as authorized by the statute, if founded upon a sufficient written statement of the party, verified by his oath, and filed with the clerk, becomes when read, approved and signed by the judge, at the next term of the court, the judgment of the court. Edgar v. Greer, 7 Iowa, 136."

To authorize the clerk to enter a judgment by confession, the provisions of the statute must be strictly complied with. And such judgment, though entered by the clerk, is deemed the judgment of the court. Id.

The written statement of the defendant upon which the judgment is to be entered must state the manner in which the indebtedness arose. It is not sufficient to describe the note which is the evidence of the debt, and state the amount due thereon. Id.

The defendant on appeal from a judgment in conformity with a written confession, may object that the written statement made by him is insufficient to authorize the clerk to enter judgment thereon. Id. An appeal will lie from a judgment by confession. Troxel v. Clark, 9 Id., 201.

Where the statement for a confession of judgment recited that the indebtedness was for a promissory note "given in good faith for a debt justly due the plaintiff, and that the same is unpaid," it was held that this was not a sufficient statement of the facts out of which the indebtedness arose. Kennedy v. Lowe et al., 9 Id., 580.

A confession of judgment by one member of a partnership, for the firm, is valid only against the partner making it. North & Scott v. Mudge & Clarity, 10 Id., 555; Edwards et al. v. Pitzer, 12 Id., 607.

A judgment by confession is void when the power authorizing the entry thereof is not in strict conformity with the requirements of the statute. Edgar v. Greer, 10 Id., 279; Bernard & Co. v. Douglass & Watson, 1d., 370.

Where the statement for a judgment by confession which recites that the consideration of the demand on which it is based is a promissory note, which "was given the plaintiff for a balance due on settlement," is insufficient, and a judgment entered thereon is void. Bernard & Co. v. Douglass & Watson, 10 Id., 370.

An invalid judgment by confession may be set aside on the motion of a junior judgment creditor, after notice to the plaintiff. Id.

A statement for a judgment by confession, on a promissory note, which sets up the note and states that the consideration thereof "was money loaned by the plaintiff to the defendant," is sufficiently specific in its statement of the facts out of which the indebtedness arose. Vanfleet v. Phillips, 11 Id., 558.

That the verification of the statement for a judgment by confession was made before a notary public who was acting as one of the plaintiff's attorneys, will not of itself render the judgment invalid or justify the court in setting it aside. Id.

Where the record of a judgment by confession, entered by the clerk in vacation, was not read, signed and approved at the term following such entry, held, that such failure did not void the judgment. Id.

A statement for a judgment by confession, showing that the indebtedness was for "sundry articles of dry goods," and "a bill of groceries," without further detail, was held sufficient in this respect. Daniels & Co. v. Claffin, 15 Id., 152.

A statement for judgment by confession does not estop the defendant from pleading usury in the debt before the judgment is entered on the statement. Lyon v. Welsh, 20 Id., 578.

But a judgment by confession, duly entered and regular in all its parts, is, in the absence of fraud, or other special ground of equitable relief, conclusive against the defense of usury, as well as every other defense existing when the judgment was rendered. Teagogoo & Elliott v. Pence, 22 Id., 543.

A judgment entered in vacation, by confession, upon a statement made by the debtor, of all which the creditor had no knowledge, and to which he did not assent, was vacated on the motion of the creditor. Farmers & Mechanics Bank v. Mather, 30 Id., 283.

Where the sworn statement for judgment shows that a certain sum is due from the party making the same to the party to whom it is made, for which it is consented that judgment shall be entered, such statement is sufficient as between the parties, and the defendant is estopped from impeaching the same on the ground that it does not sufficiently set out the facts out of which the indebtedness arose. Bruchett v. Casady, 19 Id., 542; Churchill v. Lyon, 13 Id., 431; Vannice v. Greene & Co., 16 Id., 574; Van Fleet v. Phillips, 11 Id., 598.

A judgment by confession not entered within a reasonable time after filing the statement, is not void as between the parties, but voidable only, and cannot be impeached collaterally by either of the parties. Id.

A confession of judgment, in consideration of the extension of a note, made to evade the law against usury, will be regarded as invalid. Ohm v. Dickerman, 50 Id., 671.
person for a specified sum on such cause of action as provided for in the foregoing sections. Whereupon, if such person, having had the same notice as if he were defendant in an action, that the offer would be made, of its amount and of the time and place of making it, refuses to accept it, and should afterwards commence an action upon such cause and not recover more than the amount so offered to be confessed, he shall pay all the costs of action; and on the trial thereof, the offer shall not be deemed to be an admission of the cause of action or amount to which the plaintiff was entitled, nor be given in evidence.

Sec. 2899. After an action for the recovery of money is brought, the defendant may offer in court to confess judgment for part of the amount claimed, or part of the causes involved in the action. Whereupon, if the plaintiff, being present, refuses to accept such confession of judgment in full of his demands against the defendant in the action, or, having had three days' notice that the offer would be made, of its amount and of the time of making it, fails to attend and on the trial does not recover more than was so offered to be confessed, such plaintiff shall pay the costs of the defendant incurred after the offer. The offer shall not be deemed to be an admission of the cause of action, or amount to which the plaintiff was entitled, nor be given in evidence upon trial.

CHAPTER 11.
OF AN OFFER TO COMPROMISE.

Section 2900. The defendant in an action for the recovery of money only, may, at any time after service of notice and before the trial, serve upon the plaintiff or his attorney an offer in writing to allow judgment to be taken against him for the sum of money, or to the effect therein specified with costs. If the plaintiff accept the offer, and gives notice thereof to the defendant or his attorney within five days after the offer is made, the offer, and an affidavit that the notice of acceptance was delivered in the time limited, may be filed by the plaintiff, or the defendant may file the acceptance with a copy of the offer verified by affidavit; and in either case, the offer and acceptance shall be entered upon record and judgment shall be rendered by the court accordingly. If the notice of acceptance is not given in the period limited, the offer shall be deemed withdrawn, and shall not be given in evidence or mentioned on the trial. If the plaintiff fails to obtain judgment for more than was offered by the defendant, he cannot recover costs but shall pay the defendant's costs from the time of the offer.

* Where, after an appeal to the circuit court from an award of damages by commissioners for the taking of property for a right of way for a railroad, the defendant filed an offer to confess judgment for a stated sum, and the plaintiff failed to recover more, it was held, that the costs accruing after such offer should be taxed against him. *Harrison v. The Iowa Midland R. Co.*, 36 Iowa, 323.

b An offer in writing, by the defendant, to pay a certain sum of money and costs of suit if the plaintiff will dismiss his action, will not entitle the defendant to the benefit of this section of the code. The offer must be to allow judgment to go against him. *Quinton v. Van Tuyl*, 30 Iowa, 554.

Where the plaintiff fails to give notice of his acceptance of an offer made by the defendant within the time prescribed, the offer is presumed to have been withdrawn, and the plaintiff cannot avail himself of it after the trial. *Holmes v. The City of Hamburg*, 47 Id., 348.
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SEC. 2901. In an action for the recovery of money only, the defendant, having answered, may serve upon the plaintiff or his attorney an offer in writing, that if he fails in his defense the amount of recovery shall be assessed as a specified sum. If the plaintiff accepts the offer, and gives notice thereof to the defendant or his attorney within five days after it was served, or within three days if served in term time, and the defendant fails in his defense, the judgment shall be for the amount so agreed upon. If the plaintiff does not so accept the offer, he shall prove the amount to be recovered as if the offer had not been made, and the offer shall not be given in evidence or mentioned on the trial. And if the amount recovered by the plaintiff does not exceed the sum mentioned in the offer, the defendant shall recover his costs incurred in the defense, and in respect to the question of amount, to be taxed under the direction of the court.

SEC. 2902. The making of any offer pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, shall not be a cause for a continuance of an action or a postponement of a trial.

CHAPTER 12.

OF RECEIVERS.

SECTION 2903. On the petition of either party to a civil action or proceeding, wherein he shows that he has a probable right to, or interest in any property which is the subject of the controversy, and that such property, or its rents or profits, are in danger of being lost or materially injured or impaired, and on such notice to the adverse party as the court or judge shall prescribe, the court, or, in vacation, the judge thereof, if satisfied that the interests of one or both parties will be thereby promoted, and the substantial rights of neither unduly infringed, may appoint a receiver to take charge of and control such property under its direction during the pendency of the action, and may order and coerce the delivery of it to him. Upon the hearing of the application, affidavits, and such other proof as the court or judge deems proper, may be introduced, and upon the whole case such order made as will be for the best interest of all parties concerned.

* The appointment of a receiver may be made upon the petition of a party in interest, showing a probable right to the property in controversy, or to a portion thereof, and that it is in danger of being lost, or materially injured or impaired. Saylor v. Mockbin, 9 Iowa, 209.

The court has power to appoint a receiver to take charge of partnership assets, to collect debts and convert property into money, and to exercise general control over the same, under the direction of the court. Id.

When property, placed in the hands of a receiver as partnership assets, is found upon the hearing to be the individual property of one of the members of the partnership, it will be restored to him. Id.

The appointment of a receiver to take charge of mortgaged property after a final decree of foreclosure, is unusual, and, if allowable at all, should be supported by a strong showing of facts. Adair et al. v. Wright, 16 Id., 385.

A receiver will not be appointed on the application of the mortgagee to take possession of the mortgaged premises, where it does not clearly appear that the whole of the mortgaged premises are insufficient in value to pay the debt, or that the court should take control of the estate to protect the rights of a party who has a clear, strong claim against it. Callanan & Ingham v. Shaw et al., 19 Id., 183.

When the bond or mortgage pledges the income, rents or profits to the payment of the debt, the creditor need not conclusively establish his right to recover before he has a right to
SEC. 2904. Before entering on the discharge of his duties, he must be sworn faithfully to discharge his trust to the best of his ability, and must also file with the clerk a bond with sureties, to be by him approved, in a penalty to be fixed by the court or judge, and conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duties and that he will obey the orders of the court in respect thereto.

SEC. 2905. Subject to the control of the court or judge, a receiver has power to bring and defend actions, to take and keep possession of property, to collect debts, to receive the rents and profits of real property, and generally, to do such acts in respect to the property committed to him as may be authorized.

CHAPTER 13.

OF SUMMARY PROCEEDINGS.

SECTION 2906. Judgments or final orders may be obtained on motion by sureties against their principals, by sureties against their co-securities, for the recovery of money due them on account of payments made by them as such; by clients against attorneys; plaintiffs in execution against sheriffs, constables, and other officers, for the receiving of money or property collected for them, and damages, and in all other cases specially authorized by statute. 8

ask for the appointment of a receiver; it is sufficient if he shows a probable right. The Des Moines Gas Co. v. West, 44 Id., 23.

If the debtor is insolvent, in such case the appointment follows as a matter of course. Id. Whether in any case a receiver should be appointed to take charge of the mortgagor's homestead pending proceedings to foreclose, query? Id.

An appeal may be taken from an order appointing or refusing to appoint a receiver. Id.

The court has power under the statute to appoint a receiver in an ordinary law action. Jones v. Gravers, 20 Id., 396.

A judge of the district court was held to have the power to appoint a receiver in vacation, in a case where it was proper that such an appointment should be made, but not without notice to the opposite party, unless the particular facts and circumstances rendering such a course proper were set forth in the petition. French et al. v. Gifford et al., 30 Id., 148.

To entitle one claiming to be a partner to the appointment of a receiver to wind up the partnership affairs, it must appear that there was a completed partnership, at least so far as to entitle him to a participation in the profits of the business. An agreement of partnership which has not been executed to this extent is not sufficient. Hobart v. Ballard, 31 Id., 521.

The rule that the compensation of a receiver appointed to take charge of assets and wind up the affairs of a partnership or corporation should be retained from, and paid out of, the funds coming into his hands, generally applies to those cases where the receiver closes up the business and settles his accounts in pursuance of his appointment, and not to cases where the order appointing the receiver is set aside as improperly made before such time. French v. Gifford, 31 Id., 428.

As a general rule, a receiver has no powers except those conferred upon him by the order of his appointment, but where certain "mills and block"2 were committed to the care of a receiver, it was held that he was thereby authorized to prosecute an action relating to a private wharf which was connected therewith, and which was primarily and principally constructed for the purpose of more conveniently carrying on said mill. Grant v. City of Davenport, 18 Iowa, 179.

The fraudulent acts or neglect of a receiver of an insolvent corporation constitute no defense to an action against a stockholder for contribution. Stewart v. Lay, 45 Id., 604.

Any irregularities in the pleadings of a receiver can be corrected only by the court which appointed him, and his conduct will not be reviewed in an action in another forum. Id.

A motion under this section, to compel an attorney to pay over money collected for his client, is heard and disposed of without written pleadings. Mansfield v. Wilkerson, 26 Iowa, 482. See sec. 2910.

Where money is paid to the clerk of a third party in pursuance of a decree of court, such third party has no right to object to the disposi-
SEC. 2907. Notice of such motion shall be served on the party against whom the judgment or order is sought at least ten days before the motion is made.

SEC. 2908. The notice shall state in plain and ordinary language the nature and grounds of the motion, and the day on which it will be made.

SEC. 2909. Unless the motion is made and filed with the case on or before the day named in the notice, it shall be considered as abandoned.

SEC. 2910. The motion shall be heard and determined without written pleadings, and judgment given according to law and the rules of equity.

CHAPTER 14.
OF MOTIONS AND ORDERS.

SECTION 2911. A motion is a written application for an order addressed to the court, or to a judge in vacation, by any party to a suit or proceeding, or by any one interested therein.

SEC. 2912. Several objects may be included in the same motion, if they all grow out of, or are connected with, the action or proceeding in which it is made.

SEC. 2913. Testimony to sustain or resist a motion may be in the form of affidavits, or in such other form as the parties may agree on or the court or judge direct. If by affidavit, the person making the same may be required to appear by the court or judge and submit to a cross-examination.

SEC. 2914. A party who has appeared in an action, or who has been served with the original notice in such action in any manner provided by this code, shall take notice of all motions filed during term time upon the same being filed by the clerk and entered in the appearance docket. All motions filed in vacation shall be entered on such docket and served as herein required.

SEC. 2915. When notice of a motion is required to be served, it shall state the names of the parties to the action or proceeding in which it is made, the name of the court or judge before whom it is to be served.
be made, and the place where, and the day on which it is to be heard, and, if affidavits are to be used on the hearing, the notice shall be accompanied with copies thereof and shall be served such length of time before the hearing as the court or judge deems reasonable.

**SERVICE.**

**Sec. 2916.** Notices, and copies of motions mentioned in this chapter, may be served by any one who would be authorized to serve an original notice.

**Sec. 2917.** The service shall be on each of the parties adverse to the motion, if more than one, or on an attorney of record of such party.

**Sec. 2918.** The service may be personal on such party or attorney, or may be made in the same manner as is provided for the service of the original notice in civil actions; or it may be served on the attorney by being left at his office with any person having the charge thereof.

**Sec. 2919.** Any officer authorized to serve any notice, shall serve at once the same and make prompt return to the party who delivered the same to him, and a failure to do so shall be punished as a disobedience of the process of the court.

**Sec. 2920.** The return of proof of service must state the manner in which it was made.

**Sec. 2921.** When the party has no known place of abode in this state, and no attorney in the county where the action is pending, or where the parties, plaintiffs or defendants, are numerous, the court or judge may direct the mode of serving notices, and on whom they shall be served.

**ORDERS.**

**Sec. 2922.** Every direction of a court or judge, made or entered in writing and not included in a judgment, is an order.¹

**Sec. 2923.** For good cause shown, a judge’s order may issue in vacation, directing any of the officers of the court in relation to the discharge of their duties.

**Sec. 2924.** Such order shall be in force only during the vacation in which it is granted and for the first two days of the ensuing term.

**Sec. 2925.** The judge granting it may require the filing of a bond as in case of an injunction, unless from the nature of the case such requirement would be clearly unnecessary and improper.

**Sec. 2926.** Orders made out of court shall forthwith be filed with and entered by the clerk in the journal of the court in the same manner as orders made in the term.

¹ A final decree in equity is not an “order” 599, 602; see also, Smith, Murphy & Co. v. but a “judgment” within the meaning of this Shawhan, 37 Id., 533.
CHAPTER 15.

OF SECURITY FOR COSTS.

Section 2927. If a defendant shall, at any time before answering, make and file an affidavit stating that he has a good defense in whole or in part, the plaintiff, if he be a non-resident of this state or a private or foreign corporation, before any other proceeding in the cause shall file in the clerk's office a bond, with a sufficient security to be approved by the clerk, for the payment of all costs which may accrue in the action in the court in which it is brought or in any other to which it may be carried, either to the defendant or to the officers of the court. The application for such security shall be by motion, filed with the case, and the facts supporting it must be shown by affidavits annexed thereto, which may be responded to by counteraffidavits on or before the hearing of the motion, and each party shall file all his affidavits at once, and none thereafter.

Section 2928. An action in which a bond for costs is required by the last section, shall be dismissed if a bond is not given in such time as the court may allow.

Section 2929. If the plaintiff in an action, after its institution becomes a non-resident of this state, he may be required to give security for costs in the manner and under the restrictions provided in the preceding sections of this chapter.

Section 2930. In an action in which a bond for costs has been given, the defendant may, at any time before trial, make a motion for additional security on the part of the plaintiff; and if on such motion the court is satisfied that the surety in the plaintiff's bond has removed from the state, or is not sufficient for the amount thereof, it may dismiss the action, unless, in a reasonable time to be fixed by the court, sufficient security is given by the plaintiff.

Section 2931. No attorney or other officer of the court shall be received as security in any proceeding in court.

Section 2932. After final judgment has been rendered in an action in which security for costs has been given as required by this chapter, the court, on motion of the defendant or any other person having the

[1] The provisions of this section are not confined to foreign corporations. A domestic corporation may be required to give security for costs. The D. M. V. Live Stock Ins. Co. v. Henderson, 38 Iowa, 446. The affidavit annexed to a motion for security for costs need not set out the facts constituting the defense, but only that the party making the motion has a good defense. Id.

[2] The time fixed by the court within which a bond for costs must be filed, will be deemed sufficient, on appeal, unless it is made to appear that the plaintiff was prejudiced by the order. Id.


[4] A dismissal of the action is the penalty for a non-compliance with an order to secure costs; and where the court below dismisses the action without fixing a further time for filing a bond for costs, the supreme court will not interfere where the order works no substantial prejudice to the plaintiff. The D. M. V. R. Co. v. Henderson, 38 Iowa, 446.

[5] The prohibition of this section against attorneys becoming sureties in proceedings in court, is not limited to costs. It applies to injunctions, attachment, and similar bonds, as fully as to those securing costs. Massie v. Means, 17 Iowa, 131.

An attorney who tenders himself as surety on a bond in court and is accepted, cannot afterwards plead the fact that he is an attorney to relieve him of his obligation. Wright v. Schmidt et al., 47 Id., 233.

The fact that an attorneys name is signed to the bond, and that the approval of the clerk is indorsed thereon in due form is conclusive of his acceptance as surety. Id.
right to such costs or any part thereof, may render judgment summarily, according to the chapter on summary proceedings, in the name of the defendant or his legal representatives, against the sureties for costs, for the amount of costs adjudged against the plaintiff or so much thereof as may remain unpaid.

CHAPTER 16.

OF COSTS.

Section 2933. Costs shall be recovered by the successful against the losing party. But where the party is successful as to a part of his demand, and fails as to part, unless the case is otherwise provided for, the court may, on rendering judgment, make an equitable apportionment of costs. 2

Sec. 2934. In actions where there are several plaintiffs or several defendants, the costs shall be apportioned according to the several judgments rendered; and where there are several causes of action embraced in the same petition, or several issues, the plaintiff shall recover costs upon the issues determined in his favor, and the defendant shall recover costs upon the issues determined in his favor. 3

Footnotes:

2 Where a number of witnesses subpoenaed by the plaintiff were in attendance at the trial to testify touching an issue joined, and the defendant withdrew his answer immediately before the jury was impaneled, and presented a new issue which rendered the testimony of said witnesses immaterial, it was held proper for the court to tax a portion of the costs to the defendant, notwithstanding he was the successful party. Whitney v. Hackney, 29 Iowa, 490.

3 While, as a rule, the successful party is entitled to recover costs, the court has the power, under peculiar circumstances to adjudge otherwise. Scott's Adm'r v. Cole et al., 27 Id., 109.

A plaintiff who recovers in his action is not, as a matter of law, entitled, in all cases, to recover full costs. There may be circumstances justifying an equitable apportionment thereof by the court. Hatch v. Gould, 29 Id., 55; Brink v. Nuwey, Id., 444; Bare v. Wright, 29 Id., 101.

Where no abuse of discretion is shown, an order of the court below apportioning costs will be sustained in the appellate court, if the plaintiff has recovered but a part of his demand. Boone County v. Wilson et al., 41 Id., 69.

The apportionment of costs is a matter resting in the discretionary powers of the court, and its action in this respect will not be disturbed, on appeal, unless an abuse of such discretion is affirmatively shown from all the facts. Bush v. Yeoman, 30 Id., 479.

It is competent for the trial court to adopt and enforce a rule limiting the right of witnesses, subpoenaed and attending court in several cases at the same time, to fees for mileage and attendance in one case only. Such a rule is consistent with law, within the meaning of § 2680 of the revision (code, section 180). Muffett v. The D. B. S. M. R. Co., 34 Id., 430. Miller, J., dissenting.

The costs in a proceeding to restore the record of a judgment which has been destroyed, if the motion is resisted and is sustained by the court, should be taxed against the losing party. Ranke & McKinley v. Herrum, 48 Id., 276.

Where in an action before a justice of the peace upon four separate items of demand, the judgment of the justice in favor of the plaintiff was appealed from, and the plaintiff recovered one dollar in the circuit court, it was held, that the case was a proper one for an apportionment of the costs under section 2933 of the code. Howder v. Overholser, 48 Id., 365.

While this section has reference primarily to cases where the petition embraces several causes of action, or where there are several issues joined upon the matters therein alleged, it may still include a case where the plaintiff recovers upon his demand, and the defendant, in whole or in part upon his counter claim. Arthur v. Funk, 22 Id., 388. See, also, Brink v. Neunge, 29 Id., 444.

Where there are two issues, one of which is determined in favor of the plaintiff and the other in favor of the defendant, it is proper that the plaintiff should pay the costs on the issue decided against him, and that the defendant should pay the costs on the issue decided in his favor. Porter v. McBride, 44 Iowa, 479.
Sec. 2935. All costs accrued at the instance of the successful party which cannot be collected of the other party, may be recovered on motion by the person entitled to them against the successful party.

Sec. 2936. The necessary fees paid by the successful party in procuring copies of deeds, bonds, wills, or other records filed as a part of the testimony, shall be taxed in the bill of costs.

Sec. 2937. Postage paid by the officers of the court, or by the parties in sending process, depositions, and other papers being part of which arose after the commencement of the action, whether such which cannot be collected of the other party, may be recovered on the record, by mail, shall be taxed in the bill of costs.

Sec. 2938. When a pleading contains a defense stating matter which arose after the commencement of the action, whether such matter of defense be alone or with other matter of defense which arose before the action, the party affected by such matter may confess the same, and thereupon shall be entitled to the costs of the cause as to the party pleading such matter up to the time of such pleading.

Sec. 2939. When a plaintiff dismisses the action or any part thereof, or suffers it to abate by the death of the defendant or other cause, or where the suit abates by the death of the plaintiff and his representatives fail to revive the same according to law, judgment for costs may be rendered against such plaintiff or representative, and, if against a representative, shall be paid as other claims against the estate.

Sec. 2940. The co-parties against whom judgment has been recovered, are entitled as between themselves to taxation of the costs of witnesses whose testimony was obtained at the instance of one of the co-parties, and incurred exclusively to his benefit.

Sec. 2941. Where an action is dismissed from any court for want of jurisdiction, or because it has not been regularly transferred from an inferior to a superior court, the costs shall be adjudged against the party attempting to institute or bring up the cause.

Sec. 2942. The clerk shall tax in favor of the party recovering costs, the allowance of his witnesses, the fees of officers, the compensation of referees, the necessary expenses of taking depositions by commission or otherwise, and any further sum for any other matter which the court may have awarded as costs in the progress of the cause or may deem just to be taxed.

Sec. 2943. In actions in which the cause of action shall, by assignment after the commencement of the action, or in any other manner, become the property of a person not a party to the action, such party shall be liable for the costs in the same manner as if he were a party.

Sec. 2944. Any person aggrieved by the taxation of a bill of costs, may, upon application, have the same re-taxed by the court, or by a referee appointed by the court in which the application or proceeding was had, and in such re-taxon every error shall be corrected; and if the party aggrieved shall have paid any unlawful charge by reason of the first taxation, the clerk shall pay the costs of re-taxon, and also to the party aggrieved the amount which he may have paid by reason of the allowing of such unlawful charges.

* It was held under this section in the revision, prior to the code, that the compensation of a person agreed upon by the parties and appointed by the court to take down the testimony in writing in a civil case, might be properly taxed as part of the costs against the unsuccessful party. *Kunkle v. The Ind. S. D. of Charles City, 36 Iowa, 99.*

Officers whose fees are fixed by law cannot charge fees for services for which no specific fee is allowed. The clerk cannot charge a separate fee for assessing the amount due on a promissory note. *Sprout v. Kelly, 37 Id., 44.*

** Whether a receipt purporting to "release and discharge the defendant from all actions, causes of action, debts, claims and demands in law or equity up to date," includes the costs as
On appeals to supreme court, R. § 3462.

Clerk of supreme court: duty of, R. § 3463.

Duty of clerk below, R. § 3464.

Interest from verdict to be computed, R. § 3466.

SEC. 2945. In cases of appeals from the district or circuit court, the clerk shall make a complete bill of costs showing the items which shall accompany the record, and a copy of the same shall be placed upon the execution docket of the court below.

SEC. 2946. When the costs accrued in the supreme court and the court below are paid to the clerk of the supreme court, he shall pay so much of them as accrued in the court below to the clerk of said court and take his receipt for the same.

SEC. 2947. On receiving such costs, the clerk of the court below shall charge himself with the money upon his execution docket, and pay it to the persons entitled to the same.

SEC. 2948. When the judgment is for the recovery of money, interest from the time of the verdict or report until judgment be finally entered shall be computed by the clerk and added to the costs of the party entitled thereto.

well as the debt of a judgment before a justice of the peace, in favor of the person making the receipt and against the one to whom it was delivered, was held to be a question of law for the court and not for a jury. Packer v. Packer, 24 Iowa, 20.
TITLE XVIII.

OF ATTACHMENTS, EXECUTIONS, AND SUPPLEMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

CHAPTER 1.

OF ATTACHMENTS AND GARNISHMENT.

SECTION 2949. The plaintiff in a civil action may cause any property of the defendant which is not exempt from execution to be attached at the commencement or during the progress of the proceeding, by pursuing the course hereinafter prescribed.

SEC. 2950. If it be subsequent to the commencement of the action, a separate petition must be filed, and in all cases the proceedings relative to the attachment are to be deemed independent of the ordinary proceedings and only auxiliary thereto.

SEC. 2951. The petition which asks an attachment must in all cases be sworn to. It must state:

1. That the defendant is a foreign corporation, or acting as such;

or,

2. That he is a non-resident of the state; or,

3. That he is about to remove his property out of the state without leaving sufficient remaining for the payment of his debts; or,

4. That he has disposed of his property, in whole or in part, with intent to defraud his creditors; or,

5. That the defendant is about to dispose of his property with intent to defraud his creditors; or,

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* Where the petition and bond for an attachment are filed, and the writ issued on the same day, but the original notice dated and delivered to the sheriff the next day thereafter, a motion to quash the writ because issued before the commencement of the action was held properly overruled. *Hagan v. Burch,* 8 Iowa, 309.

Where the petition which asks an attachment is filed, the action is so far commenced that the writ of attachment may then issue, before the original notice is placed in the hands of the sheriff for service. *Id.*

Where the writ is not issued for several days after the filing of the petition asking an attachment, it will not be quashed. *Van Winkle v. A. J. Stevens & Co.,* 9 Id., 264; *Hagan v. Burch,* 8 Id., 309.

The unassigned dower interest of a widow in the real estate of her deceased husband is not subject to attachment in an ordinary action at law. *Rusch v. Moore,* 48 Id., 611.

A judgment may be levied on and sold under an execution, like any other personal property, but it can be attached by garnishment only. *Ochiltree et al. v. M., I. & N. R. Co.,* 49 Id., 150.

If the writ is asked in the original petition, but one petition is required, but there must be a separate petition where the writ is sued out subsequent to the institution of the action. *Shapleigh v. Roop,* 6 Iowa, 524.

This section applies to cases when the attachment is sought after the commencement of the action. *Van Winkle v. A. J. Stevens & Co.,* 9 Id., 264.

While an attachment proceeding is auxiliary to the principal action, yet it is also of such an independent character within the meaning of the statute, that an appeal will lie from an order dissolving or sustaining the same. *Johnson et al. v. Butler,* 1 Id., 459.
6. That he has absconded, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him; or,
7. That he is about to remove permanently out of the county and has property therein not exempt from execution, and that he refuses to pay or secure the plaintiff; or,
8. That he is about to remove permanently out of the state, and refuses to pay or secure the debt due the plaintiff; or,
9. That he is about to remove his property, or a part thereof, out of the county with intent to defraud his creditors; or,
10. That he is about to convert his property, or a part thereof, into money for the purpose of placing it beyond the reach of his creditors; or,
11. That he has property or rights in action which he conceals; or,
12. That the debt is due for property obtained under false pretences.  

 Sec. 2952. Where the petition states, in addition to the other facts required, that the plaintiff will lose his claim unless the attachment issues and is served on Sunday, it may be issued and served on that day.

SEC. 2952. Where the petition states, in addition to the other facts required, that the plaintiff will lose his claim unless the attachment issues and is served on Sunday, it may be issued and served on that day.

1 An amendment of a petition which asks an attachment, by annexing copies of the causes of action sued on, will not warrant the dissolution of the attachment.  
McCarn & Scott v. Rivers, 7 Iowa, 404. Where, in an action asking an attachment, the affidavit does not show where it was "subscribed and sworn to," it will be presumed to have been in the proper county, and that the failure to set out definitely the county and state where the affidavit was taken cannot materially prejudice the defendant.  
Snell v. Eckerson, 8 Id., 284.

It was held, under the code of 1851, that where an attachment was sued out upon the ground that "the defendant is, in some manner, about to dispose of, or remove his property out of the state, without leaving sufficient remaining for the payment of his debts," the affidavit should allege further, that such disposition or removal was with intent to defraud his creditors.  
Pitman & Bro. v. Stacey, 8 Id., 352; Boeun v. Gillison, 7 Id., 503; Lockhard v. Eaton, 3 G. Greene, 543.

But under the revision of 1860 it was held that the fraudulent intent need not be alleged, when seeking an attachment on the ground that "the defendant was about to dispose of, or remove his property out of the state without leaving sufficient remaining for the payment of his debts."  

Where affidavit appended to a petition for an attachment stated "that the facts set forth therein asking a writ of attachment, are true," it was held to be equivalent to an averment that the allegations of the petition were true, and that it was sufficient.  
Sherrill v. Fay, 14 Id., 292.

An allegation in a petition asking an attachment, that "said defendant is in some manner about to dispose of his property without leaving sufficient remaining for the payment of his debts, held, insufficient in that it did not allege the removal or disposition BEYOND THE STATE as mentioned in the third clause of this section.  

Nor will an amendment, filed after the issuing of the writ stating that the defendant is in some manner about to dispose of his property out of the state, sustain the writ already issued.  
It should state that the alleged cause existed at the time the action was commenced or the writ issued.  
Bundy v. McKee, Id.

Where an action was commenced against a non-resident by attachment in B. county, no property of defendant was found or attached in that county, but on another writ issued to P. county real property belonging to the defendant was attached, after which, on motion of defendant the venue was changed to P. county; held, that the lien of the attachment upon the property was valid from the date of levy, and took precedence of an attachment in another action brought in P. county, the attachment thereafter being issued and levied after the first and prior to the transfer of the cause from B. county.  
Laird Bros. v. Dickerson, 40 Id., 665.

The allegation that "the defendant is not an inhabitant of the state" is equivalent to the allegation that he is a non-resident, and is sufficient.  

An affidavit showing cause for an attachment, may be made by plaintiff's attorney.  
Chittenden & Co. v. Hobbs, 9 Id., 417; Bates v. Robinson, 7 Id., 318.

In an action against the joint and several makers of a promissory note, an attachment may, for sufficient legal cause alleged, be issued against the property of but one defendant.  
Chittenden v. Hobbs, 9 Id., 417.

When the petition states the amount claimed to be due, a similar averment in the affidavit for the attachment is not necessary.  
Id.

When the plaintiff states in his petition more than one cause for an attachment they must be stated in the conjunctive and not in the alternative.  
SEC. 2953. If the plaintiff's demand is founded on contract, the petition must state that something is due, and, as nearly as practicable, the amount, which must be more than five dollars in order to authorize an attachment."

SEC. 2954. The amount thus sworn to is intended as a guide to the sheriff, who must, as nearly as the circumstances of the case will permit, levy upon property fifty per cent greater in value than that amount.

SEC. 2955. If the demand is not founded on contract, the original petition must be presented to some judge of the supreme, district, or circuit court, who shall make an allowance thereon of the amount in value of the property that may be attached. The provisions of this section apply only to cases in the district and circuit court."

FOR DEBTS NOT DUE.

SEC. 2956. The property of a debtor may be attached previous to the time when the debt becomes due, when nothing but time is wanting to fix an absolute indebtedness, and when the petition, in addition to that fact, states:

1. That the defendant is about to dispose of his property with intent to defraud his creditors; or,
2. That he is about to remove from the state and refuses to make any arrangements for securing the payment of the debt when it falls due, and which contemplated removal was not known to the plaintiff at the time the debt was contracted; or,
3. That the defendant has disposed of his property in whole or in part with intent to defraud his creditors; or,

An action on a judgment, although recovered for a tort, is founded on torts. 601: 1st, 22. An action upon a penal bond for a breach thereof is an action founded on contract. Lord v. Gaddis, 61d., 57. So also an action to recover a penalty prescribed by a city ordinance, and in such cases no allowance by a judge is necessary. The Town of Decorah v. Dunstan Bros., 34 d., 569.

In an action for unliquidated damages it is not necessary to state in the petition for an attachment the amount due from the defendant to the plaintiff. Sherrill v. Fay, 14 d., 292.

The provisions of this section denying an attachment where the amount claimed does not exceed five dollars is limited to actions upon contracts, and has no application to actions founded on torts. Weller v. Haves, 49 d., 45.

In an action for false representations the damages being unliquidated, an attachment should not issue until the provisions of this section have been complied with. Gates v. Reynolds, 15 Iowa, 1.

The law regulating the issuing of attachments in cases of torts applies to the circuit courts and the judges thereof as well as to the district courts and judges. Sturman v. Stone, 31 d., 115.

In an action to recover value of certain wheat, the petition, which asked an attachment, alleged that the plaintiff had deposited the wheat for storage with the defendant under a special contract by which the defendant agreed to deliver the wheat to plaintiff on demand; and further alleged that plaintiff demanded the wheat of defendants; that they had before such demand sold and shipped the same without authority; that they could not and did not deliver the same to plaintiff, and refused to pay therefor; it was held, that the action was founded on contract and not upon tort, and that no order of allowance by a judge of the amount to be attached, was necessary. McGinn v. Butler et al., 31 d., 160.

The order of allowance in attachments for torts must be made by a judge of one of the courts named in the statute in his individual capacity, and not by the court. Sherrill v. Fay, 14 d., 292.
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4. That the debt was incurred for property obtained under false pretences."

Sec. 2957. If the debt or demand on which the attachment suit is brought is not due at the time of the service of the attachment, the defendant is not required to file any pleadings until the maturity of such debt or demand; but he may, in his discretion, do so and go to trial as early as the cause is reached.

Sec. 2958. And no final judgment shall be rendered upon such attachment unless the party consents as in the last section, until the debt or demand upon which it is based becomes due. But property of perishable nature may be sold as in other attachment cases.

BOND.

Sec. 2959. In all cases before it can be issued, the plaintiff must file with the clerk a bond for the use of the defendant, with sureties to be approved by such clerk, in a penalty at least double the value of the property sought to be attached, and in no case less than two hundred and fifty dollars in a court of record, nor less than fifty dollars if in a justice's court, conditioned that the plaintiff will pay all damages which the defendant may sustain by reason of the wrongful suing out of the attachment.*

* The allegation in the petition of refusal to secure the debt applies alone to the second subdivision of this section. Danforth, Davis & Co. v. Carter & May, 1 Iowa, 546.

Where the plaintiff, in commencing his action, brings himself within the provisions of the statute providing for commencing attachment suits previous to the maturity of the debt, in certain cases, the defendant cannot plead as a defense that the debt was not due when the action was commenced. Churchill et al. v. Fulliam, 8 Id., 45.

An attachment may be issued in an action on a claim before it is due, only when one or more of the causes defined by the statute providing for attachments in such cases, are alleged in the petition. Stacy & Thomas v. Stichton & Co., 9 Id., 399.

Where a petition asking an attachment stated, as a cause of action, the indebtedness of the defendant for the purchase money of certain lands, under a contract which was not then matured, and after it became mature, the plaintiff filed an amended petition claiming damages for a breach of the contract on the part of defendant, it was held, 1. That by the filing of an amended petition which was inconsistent with the original petition upon which the writ of attachment issued, the plaintiff would be deemed to have waived his original cause of action; 2. That by this abandonment of the cause of action first alleged, it is to be presumed that it did not exist when the attachment was sued out. Young v. Broadbent, 23 Id., 539.

The existence of an indebtedness is an essential pre-requisite to the issuance of the writ and if no indebtedness exists the writ cannot be rightfully sued out. Id.

A surety on a promissory note cannot maintain an action or attachment proceeding against his principal until the maturity of the note and payment thereof by him. Payment by him after the commencement of the action is not sufficient. Dennison v. Soper, 33 Id., 183.

An action may be properly commenced on notes given for rent, before they are due, when nothing but time is wanting to fix an absolute indebtedness, and it is alleged in the petition that the defendant is about to dispose of his property with intent to defraud his creditors. Brace v. Brady, 36 Id., 352.

An attachment may issue on an unmatured debt when nothing but time is wanting to fix an absolute indebtedness. Bacon v. Marshall, 37 Id., 581.

* An attachment bond with but one surety is not for that reason defective. The word "sureties" in this section may be construed as either singular or plural. Elliott v. A. J. Steens & Co., 10 Iowa, 418.

Where a bond for an attachment is signed by the principal and sureties in their partnership names, it is sufficient. Danforth, Davis & Co. v. Carter & May, 1 Id., 546; Churchill v. Fulliam, 8 Id., 45.

The penalty of the bond should be double the amount of the value of the property which the sheriff may attach and not double the amount claimed in the petition to be due. Id. To the same effect are Van Winkle v. Steens & Co., 9 Id., 264; Hamile et al. v. Phenice, Id., 525; Hamble v. Owens, 20 Id., 70. It should not be less than three times the amount claimed in the petition to be due. Hamble v. Owen, 20 Id., 70.

When the penalty of the bond for an attachment is less than the amount required it may be enlarged by the parties to it, or a new and suf-
SEC. 2960. The defendant may, at any time before judgment, move
the court or judge for additional security on the part of the plaintiff,
and if, on such motion, the court or judge is satisfied that the surety
in the plaintiff's bond has removed from this state, or is not sufficient,
the attachment may be vacated and restitution directed of any prop-
erty taken under it, unless, in a reasonable time, to be fixed by the
court or judge, security is given by the plaintiff.

SEC. 2961. In an action on such bond, the plaintiff therein may
recover if he shows that the attachment was wrongfully sued out, and
that there was no reasonable cause to believe the ground upon which
the same was issued to be true, the actual damages sustained and
reasonable attorney's fees to be fixed by the court; and if it be shown
such attachment was sued out maliciously, he may recover exemplary
damages, nor need he wait until the principal suit is determined before
suing on the bond.

A sufficient bond may be filed. *Van Winkle v. Stevens & Co., 9 Id., 264; Churchill v. Fulliam, 8 Id., 47.

When a new bond is substituted for the one
filed at the commencement of the action, it takes
the place of the original one, and is to be treated
as if filed at the commencement of the action, so
far as the defendant's claim for damages under

A new bond may be filed after the cause has
been reversed by the appellate court because the
bond was not in sufficient amount. *Hamble v. Owen, 20 Id., 70.

A misnomer in the bond of the county in
which the action is pending, may be cured by

The deputy clerk has authority to approve the
bond and sureties for an attachment. *Finn & Co. v. Rose et al., 12 Id., 565.

An attachment bond may be executed in the
name of the plaintiff by his attorneys, as well as
by himself, and the bond will be good, even if
not signed by the plaintiff at all, if otherwise

The defendant is not limited to a motion for
a new bond where that filed is not in sufficient
amount, but he may move to dissolve the at-

In an action on the attachment bond the
plaintiff must allege in his petition, and prove
on the trial, that the defendant in suing out the
attachment, had no reasonable grounds for
believing the facts stated and sworn to in his peti-
tion as grounds for the attachment. It is not
sufficient to allege generally that the writ was
wrongfully sued out. *Burton v. Knapp, 14 Iowa,
196; following Winchester v. Cox, 4 G. Greene,
121; Mahnke v. Damon & Co., 3 Id., 107; Ra-
er v. Webster, Id., 503.

In an action on an attachment bond the plaint-
iff must allege and prove the breach of its con-
ditions. He must allege the non-payment of
the damages which he alleges he has sustained
by the wrongful suing out of the writ. *Horren
v. Harrison, 37 Id., 378; Ryder v. Thomas, 32
Id., 56.

When an attachment is wrongfully sued out,
the right of action on the bond accrues as soon
as the attachment defendant is disturbed in the
possession of his property by the levy of the writ. *Campbell v. Chamberlana, 10 Id., 937.

In such action the measure of damages is all
such losses and expenses incurred in defending
the attachment proceedings, losses sustained by
being deprived of the use of property attached,
and for injuries thereto, by its depreciation in
value or entire loss. *Id.

But injuries to credit, character, or business,
are too remote and speculative to be considered
in assessing damages sustained by the wrongful
suing out of an attachment. *Id.

Where the suing out of the attachment was
willfully wrong, exemplary damages may be recov-
ered. *Id.

Where an action on an attachment bond,
the suing out of the writ was not willful and
malicious, the damages recoverable are confined
to actual compensation for the wrong done, and
restricted to its immediate consequences. *Plumb
v. Woodmansee, 34 Id., 118.

In an action on the attachment bond the defen-
dant may show in defense, either that he had
good cause to believe the grounds stated for the
writ to be true, or that they were true in fact.
If true in fact, it would constitute a good de-
fense, though at the time of suing out the writ
he had no sufficient knowledge to constitute rea-
sone ground for believing them true. *Vorse

The plaintiff cannot recover, as part of his
damages, attorney's fees for prosecuting the ac-
tion on the attachment bond. *Id.

Nor can he recover for attorney's fees incurred
in defending the same against the attachment
suit, in the absence of an allegation of a general
claim for damages, or a special averment of the
particular item. *Id.

Where the jury found specially that the de-
fendant was entitled to damages for the wrong-
ful suing out of an attachment, and that the
plaintiff's claim was not yet due, a judgment
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MODE OF ATTACHMENT.

SEC. 2962. The clerk shall issue an attachment, directing the sheriff of the county therein named to attach the property of the defendant to the requisite amount therein stated.

SEC. 2963. Attachments may be issued from courts of record to different counties, and several may, at the option of the plaintiff, be issued at the same time, or in succession and subsequently, until sufficient property has been attached; but only those executed shall be taxed in the costs, unless otherwise ordered by the court; and if more property is attached in the aggregate than the plaintiff is entitled to have held, the surplus must be abandoned and the plaintiff pay all costs incurred in relation to such surplus.

SEC. 2964. The sheriff shall in all cases attach the amount of property directed if sufficient, not exempt from execution, found in his county, giving that in which the defendant has a legal and unquestionable title a preference over that in which his title is doubtful or only equitable.

SEC. 2965. Where there are several attachments against the same defendant, they shall be executed in the order in which they were received by the sheriff.

SEC. 2966. If, after an attachment has been placed in the hands of the sheriff, any property of the defendant is moved from the county, the sheriff may pursue and attach the same in an adjoining county within twenty-four hours after removal.

SEC. 2967. Stock or interest owned by the defendant in any company, and also debts due him, or property of his held by third persons, may be attached, and the mode of attachment must be as follows:

1. By giving the defendant in the action, if found within the county, and also the person occupying or in possession of the property, if it be in the hands of a third person, notice of attachment;

2. If the property is capable of manual delivery, the sheriff must take it into his custody if it can be found;

3. Stock in a company is attached by notifying the president or other head of the company, or the secretary, cashier, or other managing agent thereof, of the fact that the stock has been so attached;

4. Debts due the defendant, or property of his held by third persons and which cannot be found, or the title to which is doubtful, are attached by garnishment thereof.

for the amount of damages found, not diminished by the amount of plaintiff’s claim, was held, correct. Wetherell v. Sprigley, 43 Id., 41.

In the absence of malice, an action for the wrongful suing out of an attachment can be maintained only on the attachment bond. In order to maintain an action independently of the statute, and not on the bond, malice in suing out the writ must be averred. Tallant v. The B. G. L. Co., 36 Id., 362.

Where the plaintiff in the principal action recovers less than five dollars, the judgment determines that the writ was wrongfully sued out, and the defendant may recover in an action on the bond all actual damages sustained by him; but such judgment without other evidence does not prove that the suing out of the writ was willfully wrong. Gaddis v. Lord & Jewett, 10 Id., 141.

Damages are recoverable in an attachment bond, only in the event of the writ being wrongfully sued out, and this is not to be inferred from a voluntary dismissal of the action. Nock­les v. Eggspieker, 47 Id., 400.

Whether or not in such case the plaintiff is entitled to nominal damages is a question of fact for the jury. 1d.

Attorney’s fees, under this section, may be regarded as part of the costs, and the provision authorizing the court to fix the amount of attorney’s fees for defending against an attachment wrongfully sued out is within the scope of legislative authority. Weller v. Hawes, 49 Id., 45.

* In a proceeding of attachment by garnishment, notice of the process to the defendant in the principal action is not necessary as in at.
Sec. 2968. Whenever it appears by the affidavit of the plaintiff, or by the return of the attachment, that no property is known to the plaintiff or the officer on which the attachment can be executed, or not enough to satisfy the plaintiff's claim, and, it being shown to the judge of any court by affidavit, that the defendant has property within the state not exempt, the defendant may be required by such judge to attend before him, or before the court in which the action is pending, and give information on oath respecting his property.

Sec. 2969. Property attached otherwise than by garnishment, is bound thereby from the time of the service of the attachment only.

Sec. 2970. The court before whom the action is pending, or the judge thereof in vacation, may, at any time, appoint a receiver to take possession of property attached under the provisions of this chapter, and to collect, manage, and control the same, and pay over the proceeds according to the nature of the property and the exigency of the case.

Sec. 2971. All money attached by the sheriff, or coming into his hands by virtue of the attachment, shall forthwith be paid over to the clerk to be by him retained till the further action of the court.

Sec. 2972. The sheriff shall make such disposition of other attached property as may be directed by the court or judge, and where there is no direction upon the subject he shall safely keep the property subject to the order of the court.

PARTNERSHIP PROPERTY.

Sec. 2973. In executing an attachment against a person who owns property jointly or in common with another, or who is a member of a partnership, the officer may take possession of such property so owned jointly, in common, or in partnership, sufficiently to enable him to inventory and appraise the same, and for that purpose shall call to his attachment of property, under section 2967. Phillips v. Germon, 43 Iowa, 101.

In order to constitute a valid levy of an attachment, the officer must do such acts as that, without the protection of his writ, he would be a trespasser. Allen v. McColla, 25 Id., 464.

The officer should do that which will amount to a change of possession, or something that will be equivalent to a claim of dominion, coupled with a power to exercise it. Crawford v. Newell, 23 Id., 453.

In order to make a valid levy on personal property, the sheriff must take, or have it within his power or control, or at least within his view, and if, having it so, he makes a levy upon it, it will be good if followed up afterward within a reasonable time, by his taking possession in such a manner as to apprise everybody of the fact of its having been levied upon. And he may do this by placing it in the possession or under the control of another person for him; but it is not a valid levy where the sheriff leaves the property in the possession and custody of the defendant. Kingsbury v. Buchanan, 11 Id., 387, 397.

A judgment can be attached only by garnishment. Ochiltree v. The M., I. & N. R. Co., 49 Id., 150.

The levy of an attachment upon property creates a real lien, which can be divested only by a dissolution of the attachment; and while the legislature may suspend the sale of the property thus levied upon, it cannot discharge the lien absolutely. Hannahs v. Felt, 15 Iowa, 141; Day v. Griffith, Id., 104; Norton et al. v. Williams, 9 Id., 523.

The rule recognized in some of the states, that the death of a defendant, whose personal property has been attached, dissolves the attachment and passes the property to the administrator for distribution among the creditors, does not prevail in this state. Lord v. Allen, 34 Id., 281.

An attachment lien is not superior to a prior unrecorded deed or mortgage of real property. Norton et al. v. Williams, 9 Id., 528; Savery v. Browning, 18 Id., 246.

But an attachment of personal property takes precedence to a chattel mortgage on the same property executed and recorded by the mortgagee without the knowledge or consent of the mortgagee till after the levy. Day v. Griffith, 15 Id., 104.
assistance three disinterested persons; which inventory and appraisement shall be returned by the officer with the attachment, and such return shall state who claims to own such property.\(^6\)

**Sec. 2974.** The plaintiff shall, from the time such property is taken possession of by the officer, have a lien on the interest of the defendant therein, and may, either before or after he obtains judgment in the action in which the attachment issued, commence an action by equitable proceedings to ascertain the nature and extent of such interest and to enforce the lien; and, if deemed necessary or proper, the court or judge may appoint a receiver under the circumstances and conditions provided in chapter twelve, of title seventeen.\(^4\)

### GARNISHMENT.

**Sec. 2975.** The attachment by garnishment is effected by informing the supposed debtor or person holding the property, that he is attached as garnishee, and by leaving with him a written notice to the effect that he is required not to pay any debt due by him to the defendant or thereafter to become due, and that he must retain possession of all property of the said defendant then, or thereafter, being in his custody or under his control, in order that the same may be dealt with according to law, and the sheriff shall summon such persons as garnishees as the plaintiff may direct.\(^5\) [But no judgment shall be entered in any garnishment proceedings condemning the property or debt in the hands of the garnishee until the principal defendant shall have had ten days notice of such proceedings. If the case is pending in the district or circuit court the notice shall be served in the same manner as original notices are required to be served. If the case is pending before a justice of the peace, the defendant shall have at least five days personal notice of such proceeding, if he be a resident of the county; otherwise service

\(^6\) The creditor of one partner may levy upon the interest of his debtor in partnership property; but the creditors of the firm are entitled to be first satisfied from the partnership funds and property, and the separate creditors from the individual funds and property. *Hubbard v. Curtis*, 8 Iowa, 1. See also, *Richards, Crumbaugh & Shaw v. Haines*, 30 Id., 574; *Switzer v. Smith et al.*, 35 Id., 269; *Cox v. Russell*, 44 Id., 556, 569.

The preference which the law gives the creditors of the partnership to be first satisfied out of the firm property, will be protected in proceedings by garnishment by firm and individual creditors. *Switzer v. Smith et al.*, 35 Id., 269.

\(^4\) By levying an attachment on partnership property in an action against a partner, the creditor simply acquires a lien upon the defendant's interest, the extent of which must be determined by equitable proceedings. *Cox v. Russell*, 44 Id., 556; *Richards, Crumbaugh & Shaw v. Haines*, 30 Id., 574.

\(^5\) A notice of garnishment directed to the mayor, recorder and treasurer of an incorporated city by their individual names and name of office respectively, informing them that they and each of them were "attached and held as garnishees, as a debtor and as a person holding property of the defendant: Held, that the notice did not give the court jurisdiction of the city as garnishee. *Citrin et al. v. Iowa City, Garnishee*, 12 Iowa, 324.

Where by the terms of a policy of fire insurance the same became forfeited and void by a change of occupancy and increase of hazard, the company was held not liable to be garnished as a debtor of the policy holder, there being no legal indebtedness on the part of the company. *Victor v. Hartford Fire Ins. Co.*, 33 Id., 210.

A garnishee occupies the relation of defendant to the principal action, and, like the defendant therein, may take a change of venue. When either the plaintiff or the defendant has taken a change of venue, in which the garnishee has not joined, the case will proceed as to him in the court where it was commenced. *Westphal, Hinds & Co. v. Clark et al.*, 42 Id., 371.


And the garnishment process may be served before the original notice is served on the defendant. *Id.*
of such notice may be made by posting the same in three public places in the township, in the manner provided by sections 3609 and 3610 of the code. The fact that the defendant is not a resident of the county may be shown by the affidavit of the plaintiff, or his attorney, filed with the justice before such notices are posted.]

Sec. 2976. A sheriff or constable may be garnished for money of the defendant in his hands. So may a judgment debtor of the defendant when the judgment has not been previously assigned on the record, or by writing filed in the office of the clerk by him minuted as an assignment on the margin of the judgment docket, and also an executor for money due from the decedent to the defendant may be garnished, but a municipal or political corporation shall not be garnished.

Sec. 2977. Where the property to be attached is a fund in court, the execution of a writ of attachment shall be by leaving with the clerk of the court a copy thereof, with notice, specifying the fund.

Sec. 2978. If the garnishee die after he has been summoned by garnishment and pending the litigation, the proceedings may be revived by or against his heirs or legal representatives.

Sec. 2979. Unless exempted as provided in the next section, the notice must also require the garnishee to appear on the first day of the next term of the court wherein the main cause is pending, or on the day fixed for trial if in a justice's court, and answer such interrogatories as may be then propounded to him, or that he will be liable to pay the entire judgment which the plaintiff eventually obtains against the defendant.

The objection that the garnishee is exempt from the process of garnishment is a privilege which he alone can assert. *Wales & Son v. City of Muscatine*, 4 Iowa, 302.

And such garnishee may waive the privilege. **Clapp v. Walker**, 25 Id., 315.

Prior to the revision of 1890, a municipal corporation was liable to be garnished. Id. See also, **Taylor v. The B. & M. R. R. Co.**, 5 Id., 114.

Under the statute, money belonging to a debtor, and in possession of a court or officer, may be attached by garnishment. **Patterson v. Pratt**, 10 Id., 338.

But property in the hands of a receiver cannot be seized on execution. **Martin v. Davis**, 21 Id., 535.

The rule that municipal corporations cannot be garnished is not limited to cases where it would interfere with the discharge of corporate duties, but is universal in its application, and the objection may be made at the time or before the answer is filed. **Jenks v. Osecola Tp.**, 45 Id., 554.

The judgment defendant in an action in the district court cannot be attached as garnishee, and subjected to a judgment in a garnishment proceeding in the circuit court. **McGuire v. Pitts**, 42 Id., 535.

A railroad, or other private corporation, may be garnished, but a municipal corporation is not thus liable. **Clapp v. Walker et al.**, 25 Id., 315.

See also, **Caldwell v. Stewart**, 30 Id., 379.

A garnishee may be garnished in an action by a creditor against the inn-keeper. It seems that municipal or political corporations are the only exceptions to the operation of the statute as to who may be garnished. **Caldwell v. Stewart**, 30 Id., 379.

A trustee may be garnished for the surplus money arising from a sale under a trust deed, and such surplus applied to satisfy the debt of the person entitled to such surplus. **Cook & Sargent v. Dillon**, 9 Id., 497.

A mortgagee of chattels may be attached as a garnishee, and required to answer as to the amount of his claim yet unpaid, the amount and value of the property, and he may be held responsible for the sale and disposition of the property over and above the payment of his own claim. **Torbett v. Hayden**, 11 Id., 435; **Campbell v. Leonard**, Id., 489; **Jessup v. Bridge et al.**, Id., 572.

A garnishee is not compelled to appear and answer unless he is paid the fees and mileage to which a witness would be entitled, when demanded. **Westphal et al. v. Clark et al.**, 42 Iowa, 371.

But the garnishee is not discharged from the obligation to retain in his possession all the property of the defendant under his control, and to withhold payment of any money due him, by reason of a failure to pay his fees. *Id.*

If the fees were not paid or tendered at the first summons, they may be subsequently paid or tendered and the attendance of the garnishee secured. *Id.*

The plaintiff has the option to direct the sheriff to take the answer of the garnishee, or to require his attendance in the court where the principal action is pending, without regard to the

Sheriff garnished for money in his hands. R. § 3196.

Fund in court. R. § 3197.

Death of garnishee. R. § 3198.

When garnishee to appear at court. R. § 3199.
SEC. 2980. When the plaintiff, in writing, directs the sheriff to take the answer of the garnishee, the sheriff shall put to the garnishee the following questions:

1. Are you in any manner indebted to the defendant in this suit or do you owe him money or property which is not yet due? If so, state the particulars;

2. Have you in your possession or under your control, any property, rights or credits of the said defendant? If so, what is the value of the same, and state all particulars;

3. Do you know of any debts owing to the said defendant, whether due or not due, or any property, rights or credits belonging to him and now in the possession or under the control of others? If so, state the particulars, and append the examination to his return.

MODE.

SEC. 2981. If the garnishee refuses to answer fully and unequivocally all the foregoing interrogatories, he shall be notified to appear on the first day of the next term of court, or on the day fixed for trial as above provided, and so he may be required in any event, if the plaintiff so notify him.

SEC. 2982. The questions propounded to the garnishee in court, may be such as are above prescribed to be asked by the sheriff, and such others as the court may think proper and right.

SEC. 2983. Where the garnishee is required to appear at court, unless he has refused to answer as contemplated above, he is entitled to the pay and mileage of a witness, and may, in like manner, require payment beforehand in order to be made liable for non-attendance.

SEC. 2984. If, when duly summoned, and his fees tendered when demanded, he fail to appear and answer the interrogatories propounded to him without sufficient excuse for his delinquency, he shall be pre-
sumed to be indebted to the defendant to the full amount of the plaintiff's demand, and shall be dealt with accordingly.  

SEC. 2985. But, for a mere failure to appear, he is not liable to pay the amount of the plaintiff's judgment, until he has had an opportunity to show cause against the issuing of an execution.  

SEC. 2986. A garnishee may, at any time after answer, exonerate himself from further responsibility, by paying over to the sheriff the amount owing by him to the defendant, and placing at the sheriff's disposal the property of the defendant, or so much of said debts and property as is equal to the value of the property to be attached, all of which may afterward be treated as though attached in the usual manner.  

SEC. 2987. When the garnishee has answered the interrogatories propounded to him, the plaintiff may controvert the same by pleading by him filed, and issue may be joined and the same tried in the usual manner. The answer of the garnishee shall be competent testimony on such trial.  

b See Westphal et al. v. Clark et al., 42 Iowa, 371, cited in notes to § 2978, ante.  

The garnishee is to be placed in no worse condition than if the attachment defendant, himself, were prosecuting an action against him on the claim. Fifield v. Wood, 9 Id., 249; Smith, Twogood & Co. v. Clark & Henley, Id., 241.  

When a garnishee is called and fails to appear, a default may be entered against him, though no interrogatories have been prepared and propounded by the plaintiff. It is not necessary to submit interrogatories before the appearance of the garnishee. Parmenter v. Childs, and Noble v. same, etc., 12 Id., 22.  

1 Where the record shows that the garnishee was called and failed to appear, the appellate court will not reverse an order of the court below refusing to set aside a default, upon the unsupported affidavit of the garnishee. Parmenter v. Childs, 12 Iowa, 22.  

A showing to set aside a default against a garnishee, or against issuing an execution against him, must rebut the presumption of indebtedness, and show a sufficient excuse for the default. Id.  

A judgment by default against a garnishee, who failed to appear when garnished, constitutes no bar to a subsequent action against him on the same debt for which he was garnished by one claiming to own the same by assignment from the defendant in the attachment proceeding, prior to the garnishment. McPhail & Co. v. Hyatt, 29 Id., 137.  

Where a garnishee has been required to make his answer more specific, and upon failure to do so judgment has been rendered against him by default, a motion to set aside the default should be made at the same term the default was entered. Scamahorn v. Scott et al., 42 Id., 529.  

A garnishee is not chargeable with interest upon funds in his hands from the time of garnishment, unless the presumption, which obtains, that they were not used by him from that time, but kept as a separate fund to answer the judgment of the court, be in some manner overcome. And this rule is not changed by section 2986 which provides that the garnishee may exonerate himself from liability by paying the money to the sheriff. Moore v. Lowrey, 25 Iowa, 336.  

A garnishee is not generally liable for costs but if he refuses to answer, or seeks to avoid a fair investigation of his liability to the party attached he will be charged with such costs as are caused by such conduct. Fifield v. Wood, 9 Id., 249; Fagg v. Parker, 11 Id., 18.  

A garnishee is not bound to pay money, or property attached in his hands, to the court. He may do so at any time before answer, to avoid further responsibility; but his failure to do so, or to tender the amount confessed to be in his hands, does not make him liable for costs. Randolph et al. v. Heaslip, 11 Id., 37.  

k While the answer of a garnishee is competent testimony in the trial of an issue taken thereon, its weight and credit are for the jury alone and the court has no authority to instruct in respect thereto. Drake v. Buck, 35 Iowa, 473; Bean v. Barney et al., 10 Id., 498; Randolph & Leslie v. Heaslip, 11 Id., 37.  

The answer of the garnishee if uncontroverted must be taken as true. Bean v. Barney et al., 10 Id., 498.  

A garnishee should not be charged on his answer alone, unless it contains a clear admission of a debt due, or the possession of money or attachable property of the defendant. If it is doubtful he is entitled to judgment in his favor. Morse v. Marshall, 22 Id., 290; Farwell & Co. v. Howard & Co., 26 Id., 381; Smith, Twogood & Co. v. Clarke & Henley, 9 Id., 241.  

A garnishee having a lien upon the attached property in his hands, has a right to hold the same until his lien is discharged. Smith, Twogood & Co. v. Clarke & Henley, 9 Id., 246.  

The trial of an issue made upon the answer of a garnishee denying indebtedness must take place in the court wherein the principal action
SEC. 2988. If, in any of the above methods, it is made to appear
that the garnishee was indebted to the defendant, or had any of the
defendant's property in his hands either at the time of being served
with the garnishee notice aforesaid, or at any time subsequent thereto,
he is liable to the plaintiff in case judgment is finally recovered by him,
to the full amount of that judgment, or to the amount of such indebted-
ness and of the property so held by him; and a conditional judgment
shall be entered up against him accordingly, unless he prefers paying
or delivering the same to the sheriff as above provided.¹

SEC. 2989. If the debt of the garnishee to the defendant is not
due, execution shall be suspended until its maturity.

SEC. 2990. The garnishee shall not be made liable on a debt due
by negotiable paper, unless such paper is delivered, or the garnishee
completely exonerated or indemnified from all liability thereon after
he may have satisfied the judgment.²

is pending, and the garnishee is not entitled to
a change of venue to the county of his residence. Miller & Co. v. Mason & Co., 51 Id., 239.

Where a garnishee, in his answer, has denied indebtedness, and the plaintiff files a pleading
controversing the answer of the garnishee and alleging an indebtedness in general terms, it
was held, that the garnishee should have de-

When debt not
due,
R. § 3210.
Negotiable
Paper,
R. § 3211.

A garnishee cannot be made liable on a debt due
by a mortgage or assignible paper, unless the same
be produced or the garnishee completely exoner-
ated, or indemnified from liability thereon after
he shall have paid the judgment. Simmons v. Johnson, 15 Iowa, 23; Yocum v. White, 36
Id., 288.

While the rights of the holder of a promissory
note may be affected by a garnishment of the
maker, before the transfer under which he
claims, the rights of a holder who receives a
note before garnishment are not affected thereby. Fowler v. Boyle, 16 Id., 534.

The garnishment of the maker of a negotiable
note past due will not render him liable thereto,
unless the note is delivered up, or he be com-
pletely exonerated or indemnified from all li-

³A garnishee cannot be made liable on a
mortgage or assignible paper, unless the same
be produced or the garnishee completely exon-
erated, or indemnified from liability thereon af-

⁴Where a party was garnished, who had been
a partner of the defendant and held unpaid
accounts belonging to the firm, it was held that
judgment should not be rendered against him
absolutely for the amount of the defendant’s
interest in the accounts, but only that he be
directed to pay over the sum to which the part-
ner was entitled as the same should be collected.
Cox v. Russell, 44 Id., 556.

¹Unless there is a recovery of judgment
against the defendant in the main action, there
is no judgment against a garnishee; hence,
in an action on a promissory note, where the
maker sets up as a defense, a prior garnishment
as a debtor of the payee of the note, he should
show that the final judgment was rendered against
the payee of the note, in the suit in which he
was garnisheed. Ruby v. Scheel, 51 Id., 422.

A judgment against a garnishee should not
exceed that against the defendant in the prin-

A garnishee cannot be made liable on a mort-
gage which is not negotiable but is assignable,
unless the mortgage is produced, or the gar-
nishee be completely exonerated or indemnified
from liability thereon after he may have satis-

Id.

A garnishee cannot pay over money to the
defendant after garnishment, though the defen-
dant receive it as agent of, and in payment
of a note given to, the defendant’s son, for
property purchased of the father, but which it
was afterwards claimed belonged to the son, if
in fact the property belonged to the father, and
the use of the son’s name was merely to defraud
defendant’s creditors, and the garnishee knew
that the object of the garnishment was to reach
this money. Kesler v. St. John et al., 22 Id.,
565.

Where a party was garnished, who had been
partner of the defendant and held unpaid

²A garnishee cannot be made liable on a
debt due by negotiable paper, unless such paper is delivered, or the garnishee
completely exonerated or indemnified from all liability thereon after
he may have satisfied the judgment.
Sec. 2991. The judgment of the garnishment suit condemning the property or debt in the hands of the garnishee to the satisfaction of the plaintiff's demand, is conclusive between the garnishee and defendant.

Sec. 2992. The docketing of the original case shall contain a statement of all the garnishments therein, and when judgment is rendered against a garnishee, the same shall distinctly refer to the original judgment.

Sec. 2993. An appeal lies in all garnishment cases at the instance of the plaintiff, the defendant, the garnishee, or an intervenor claiming the property or money.

RELEASE OF PROPERTY.

Sec. 2994. If the defendant, at any time before judgment, causes a bond to be executed to the plaintiff with sufficient securities to be approved by the officer having the attachment, or, after the return thereof by the clerk, to the effect that he will perform the judgment of the court, the attachment shall be discharged and restitution made of property taken or proceeds thereof. The execution of such bond shall be deemed an appearance of such defendant to the action a

Sec. 2995. Such bond shall be part of the record, and, if judgment go against the defendant, the same shall be entered against him and sureties.

Sec. 2996. The defendant, or any person in whose possession any attached property is found, or any person making affidavit that he has an interest in it, may, at any time before judgment, discharge the property attached, or any part thereof, by giving bond with security, to be approved by the sheriff, in a penalty at least double the value of the property sought to be released, but if that sum would exceed three times the claim, then in such sum as equals three times the claim, conditioned that such property, or its estimated value, shall be delivered to the sheriff to satisfy any judgment which may be obtained against the property or debt in the hands of the garnishee, which is in possession of the latter, and the value of which is not shown the garnishee should be discharged. N'l B'k v. Berry, 29 Id., 288.

a The bond provided for by this section, may be taken and approved by the sheriff in vacation if offered before he returns the writ, or by the clerk after the return has been made. Budd v. Durall et al., 36 Iowa, 315.

Where the parties and the sheriff intended to execute a delivery bond under section 2996, by mistake executed a bond under section 2994, to perform the judgment, which before signing was carefully read over by the obligors, fully understanding its language, it was held to be a mistake of law against which they could not be relieved. Moorman et al. v. Collier, 32 Id., 138. To the same effect is Glenn v. Pryce v. Statler et al., 42 Id., 107.

Where the sheriff releases attached property under a bond providing that the obligors shall be liable for any judgment that may be rendered, the property is nevertheless constructively in his possession so long as it is in the possession of the bondmen, and parol evidence is not admissible to show that the property was in fact released to the owner thereof. Sels Co. v. Belden et al., 45 Id., 451.
the defendant in that suit within twenty days after the rendition thereof. This bond shall be filed with the clerk of the court.\(^6\)

Sec. 2997. To determine the value of property, in cases where a bond is to be given, unless the parties agree otherwise, the sheriff shall summon two disinterested persons having the qualification of jurors, who, after having been sworn by him to make the appraisement faithfully and impartially, shall proceed to the discharge of their duty. If such persons disagree as to the value of the property, the sheriff shall decide between them.\(^7\)

Sec. 2998. In an action brought upon the bond above contemplated, it shall be a sufficient defense that the property for the delivery of which the bond was given, did not, at the time of the levy, belong to the defendant against whom the attachment was issued, or was exempt from seizure under such attachment.\(^8\)

**SALE OF PERISHABLE PROPERTY.**

Sec. 2999. When the sheriff thinks the property attached in danger of serious and immediate waste and decay, or when the keeping of the same will necessarily be attended with such expense as greatly to depreciate the amount of proceeds to be realized therefrom, or when the plaintiff makes affidavit to that effect, the sheriff may summon three persons having the qualification of jurors to examine the same. The sheriff shall give the defendant, if within the county, three days’ notice of such hearing, and he may appear before such jury and have a personal hearing. If they are of the opinion that the property requires soon to be disposed of, they shall specify in writing a day beyond which they do not deem it prudent that it should be kept in the hands of the sheriff. If such day occurs before the trial day, he shall thereupon give the same notice as for sale of goods in execution, and for the same length of time, unless the condition of the property renders a more immediate sale necessary. The sale shall be made accordingly. If the defendant gives his written consent, such sale may be made without such finding.

**SPECIAL ATTACHMENTS.**

Sec. 3000. In an action to enforce a mortgage of, or lien upon, personal property, or for the recovery, sale, or partition of such property, or by a plaintiff having a future estate or interest therein, for the security of his rights, where it satisfactorily appears by the petition, verified on oath or by affidavits, or the proofs, in the cause that the

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\(^6\) A bond executed by an intervenor after judgment, and not containing the conditions prescribed for a delivery bond, nor executed in the manner provided by the statute, cannot be regarded as a delivery bond, though executed as such, and will not entitle the intervenor to the possession of the attached property. Jenkins v. Warnock, 37 Iowa, 278.

Property attached by garnishment may be released by the execution of a delivery bond, in the same manner that property taken into the actual custody of the officers is discharged. Woodward v. Adams, 9 Id., 474.

In an action on a delivery bond, it is not necessary for the plaintiff to aver or prove that the property released was appraised, or its value fixed by agreement before the execution of the bond. Id.

\(^7\) The obligors in a delivery bond, given to discharge property from attachment, cannot object to the validity of the bond on the ground that the property released was not appraised before the execution of the bond. Woodward v. Adams, 9 Iowa, 474.

\(^8\) In an action on a delivery bond, an answer averring that the property attached, at the time of the levy, did not belong to the defendant in the attachment proceeding, is insufficient, unless it also alleges to whom the property did belong. Blatchley & Simpson v. Adair, 5 Iowa, 545.
plaintiff has a just claim, and that the property has been or is about to be sold, concealed, or removed from the state, or where plaintiff states on oath that he has reasonable cause to believe, and does believe, unless prevented by the court, the property will be sold, concealed, or removed from the state, an attachment may be granted against the property.

Sec. 3001. In an action by a vendor of property fraudulently purchased, to vacate the contract and have a restoration of the property; or compensation therefor, where the petition shows such fraudulent purchase of property and the amount of the plaintiff's claim, and is verified by his oath, an attachment against the property may be granted.

Sec. 3002. The attachment in the cases mentioned in the last two sections may be granted by the court in which the action is brought, or by the judge of any court, upon such terms and conditions as to security on the part of the plaintiff for the damages which may be occasioned by them, and with such directions as to the disposition to be made of the property attached, as may be just and proper under the circumstances of each case.

Sec. 3003. The attachment shall describe the specific property against which it is issued; and shall have indorsed upon it the direction of the court or judge as to the disposition to be made of the attached property. It shall be directed, executed, and returned as other attachments.

Sec. 3004. The court may, in any of the cases mentioned under this head of specific attachments, direct the terms and conditions of the bond to be executed by the defendant, with security, in order to obtain a discharge of the attachment or to retain the attached property.

INDEBTEDNESS DUE THE STATE.

Sec. 3005. In all cases in which any person is indebted to the state of Iowa, or to any officer or agent of the state for the use or benefit of the state, the proper district attorney, or the attorney general, shall demand payment or security therefor, whenever, in the opinion of said district attorney or attorney general, the debt is not sufficiently secured.

Sec. 3006. In all suits for money due to the state of Iowa, or due to any state agent or officer for the use of the state, it shall be lawful for an attachment to issue against the property or debts of the defendant not exempt from execution, upon the filing of an affidavit by the district attorney of the proper district, or of the attorney general, that he verily believes that a specific amount therein stated is justly due, and the defendant therein has refused to pay or secure the same, and that unless an attachment is issued against the property of the defendant there is danger that the amount due will be lost to the state.

* Where an officer in the levy of a special attachment not having indorsed thereon the direction of the court or judge, did not take the attached property into his custody, nor give notice of the levy, nor make such return as required by the statute, the levy was held invalid. Crawford v. Newell, 23 Id., 453.

* See Crawford v. Newell, 23 Iowa, 453, cited in note to section 300.

1 A demand must first have been made of the party against whom an attachment is sought to entitle the state thereto under sections 3005 and 3006 of the code. The State v. Morris, 50 Iowa, 203.

An affidavit to the effect that the defendant is in another state, and that he is about to sell or remove his property, is not sufficient to authorize an attachment. Id.
ATTACHMENTS AND GARNISHMENT. [Title XVIII.

SEC. 3007. The attachment so issued shall be levied as in other cases of attachment, and no bond shall be required of the plaintiff in such cases, and the sheriff shall not be authorized to require any indemnifying bond before levying the same.

SEC. 3008. Any property taken on attachment under the provisions of the two preceding sections, shall be subject to be released upon the execution of a delivery bond, with sufficient security as provided by law in other cases.

SEC. 3009. In case any sheriff shall be held liable to pay any damages by reason of the wrongful execution of any writ of attachment issued under the three preceding sections, and if a judgment be rendered therefor by any court of competent jurisdiction, the amount of judgment when paid by such sheriff shall become a claim against the state of Iowa in favor of such sheriff, and a warrant therefor shall be drawn by the auditor upon proper proof.

SEC. 3010. The sheriff shall return upon every attachment what he has done under it. The return must show the property attached, the time it was attached, and the disposition made of it, by a full and particular inventory; also the appraisement above contemplated, when such has been made. When garnishees are summoned, their names, and the time each was summoned, must be stated. And where real property is attached, the sheriff shall describe it with certainty to identify it, and, where he can do so, by a reference to the book and page where the deed under which the defendant holds is recorded. He shall return with the writ all bonds taken under it. Such return must be made immediately after he shall have attached sufficient property, or all that he can find; or, at latest, on the first day of the first term on which the defendant is notified to appear.

SEC. 3011. If judgment is rendered for the plaintiff in any case in which an attachment has been issued, the court shall apply in satisfaction thereof, the money arising from the sales of perishable property, and if the same is not sufficient to satisfy the plaintiff's claim, the court shall order a sale by the sheriff of any other attached property which may be under his control.

SEC. 3012. The court may, from time to time, make and enforce proper orders respecting the property, sales, and the application of the moneys collected.

SEC. 3013. The sheriff shall be allowed by the court the necessary expenses of keeping the attached property, to be paid by the plaintiff and taxed in the costs.

SEC. 3014. Any surplus of the attached property and its proceeds shall be returned to the defendant.

SEC. 3015. If judgment is rendered in the action for the defendant, the attachment shall be discharged, and the property attached, or its proceeds, shall be returned to him.

SEC. 3016. Any person other than the defendant may, before the sale of any attached property, or before the payment to the plaintiff of the proceeds thereof or any attached debt, present his petition, verified by oath, to the court, disputing the validity of the attachment, or stating a claim to the property or money, or to an interest in, or lien on it under any other attachment or otherwise, and setting forth the facts upon which such claim is founded; and the petitioner's claim shall be in a summary manner investigated. The court may hear the proof or order a reference, or may empanel a jury to enquire into the facts. If it is found that the petitioner has title to, a lien on, or any
interest in such property, the court shall make such order as may be necessary to protect his rights. The costs of such proceedings shall be paid by either party at the discretion of the court. ¹

SEC. 3017. The fact stated as a cause of attachment, shall not be contested in the action by a mere defense. The defendant's remedy shall be on the bond, but he may, in his discretion, sue thereon by way of counter claim, and in such case shall recover damages as in an original action on such bond. ²

SEC. 3018. A motion may be made to discharge the attachment, or any part thereof, at any time before trial for insufficiency of statement of cause thereof, or for other cause making it apparent of record that the attachment should not have issued, or should not have been levied on all or on some part of the property held. ³

SEC. 3019. When an attachment has been discharged, if the plaintiff then announce his purpose to appeal from such order of discharge, he shall have two days in which to perfect his appeal, and during that time such discharge shall not operate a return of the property nor divest any lien, if such appeal be so perfected at the end thereof.

SEC. 3020. But, if judgment in the action be also given against the plaintiff, he must also, within the same time, take his appeal thereon, or such discharge shall be final.

SEC. 3021. This chapter shall be liberally construed, and the plaintiff, at any time when objection is made thereto, shall be permitted to amend any defect in the petition, affidavit, bond, writ, or other proceeding; and no attachment shall be quashed, dismissed, or the property attached released, if the defect in any of the proceedings has, or can be amended so as to show that a legal cause for the attachment thereon by answer. Holliday v. Herrsford, 9 Iowa, 353; Berry v. Gravel, 11 Id., 135; McLaren v. Hall, 26 Id., 237; Burrows v. Lehndorff, 8 Id., 96; Branch of State Bank v. Morris, 13 Id., 136.

In the main action the defendant in his answer may set up a counter-claim in the nature of an action on the attachment bond, in which he may controvert the causes alleged for the attachment. Town v. Bringolf et al., 47 Id., 133.

In order to justify the discharge of attached property under this section, on the ground that it is exempt from levy, the case should be made clear and satisfactory. McLaren v. Hall, 26 Iowa, 297.

Attached property will be discharged on motion under this section, only when it is apparent of record that the property should not have been levied on. Tidrick v. Sulgrave, 38 Id., 339.

An officer who holds personal goods in his possession under a writ of attachment, may at his discretion, release the same on the claim of a third party that he is their owner, but the officer does so at his peril, and he has the burden of establishing that the attached property did not belong to the defendant. Wadsorth v. Walliker, 45 Id., 395.

It is competent to move to discharge an attachment on real property where the question of ownership is in issue, when the facts upon which the motion is based are concealed. Rusch v. Moore, 48 Id., 611.

¹The filing of a petition of intervention under this section, upon which an injunction is granted as merely auxiliary to the proceeding at law in which every issue presented can be tried, does not change the proceeding or the method of trial from law to equity. Pool v. Paul, 29 Iowa, 421.

In an action before a justice of the peace C. was garnished, and answered that he was indebted to the defendant R., who replied that the debt was due to his wife. On appeal in the circuit court, W. and A. were permitted to intervene as assignees of the debt. Held, that the intervention was properly allowed, and that the failure of the garnishee to appeal would not have the effect to affirm the judgment of the justice. Daniels & Co. v. Clark, 39 Id., 556.

The plaintiff in garnishment proceedings stands as against the garnishee in the same relation as the defendant in the main action, and is liable to be met by the same defenses, which the garnishee might make against an action by the defendant. Id.

The remedy of a third person claiming a lien upon, or interest in, attached property is under this section, and not by motion to discharge the property from the levy, under section 3018. Tidrick v. Sulgrave, 38 Id., 339.

ºThe allegations in a petition setting forth the causes for an attachment do not constitute any part of the cause of action, and cannot be reached by demurrer, nor can issue be joined on bond. R. § 3238.

Discharge of attachment on motion; causes for.
R. § 3239.

Plaintiff to have two days to appeal.
R. § 3240.

Same.
R. § 3241.

To be liberally construed; amendments made as in other cases.
R. § 3242.
A petition or affidavit for an attachment may be amended, and after amendment the plaintiff shall not be prejudiced by the defect corrected, neither is it necessary to issue and levy a new writ upon the attached property. Wadsworth & Wells v. Cheaney & Stinson, 13 Iowa, 576.

It is not necessary to recite in a writ of attachment the causes alleged in the petition as grounds for attachment. J. S., supra. Hays v. Gorby, 3 Id., 203. Nor is it necessary to recite in the writ that a bond has been filed. Ellsworth v. Moore, 5 Id., 486; Hays v. Gorby, supra.

Amendments to the petition, which do not state any new cause for the attachment, but merely make that in the original more specific, are held permissible under section 3242 of the revision. Jenkins & Co., 30 Id., 452; Stout v. Folger, 34 Id., 71.

And where it appears that, through inadvertence or omission, the affidavit to a petition for an attachment was not signed by the party, though actually sworn to by him, nor the affidavit certified by the officer, the defect may be cured by amendment. Stout v. Folger, 34 Id., 71.

When a motion is made to dissolve an attachment, or quash the writ, because the bond is insufficient, the motion should be overruled, if a new and sufficient bond is filed after the motion. Van Winkle v. Stevens & Co., 9 Id., 264.

Where a writ of attachment is issued under the seal of the district court, while the action was pending in the circuit court, it was held competent to amend the writ by affixing the proper seal thereto, and a motion to quash for such cause will not lie. Murdock v. McPherrin, 49 Id., 479.

Where an equitable interest in land, which does not appear of record, is attached, and a statement thereof is entered in the incumbrance book, this entry will not constitute constructive notice to a vendee or mortgagee of the person holding the legal title. The Farmers Nat. Bk. of Salem v. Fletcher et al., 44 Iowa, 252.

A grantee is not affected by a lis pendens, where the conveyance to him was made prior to the commencement of the action in which it is sought to establish a charge on the land as the property of the grantor. Id. See, also, Bailey v. McGregor, 46 Id., 667.

The fact that one who buys real estate of a married woman has knowledge of the pendency of an action against her husband will not charge him with notice of an attachment therein levied on the land, nor deprive him of the character of a bona fide purchaser. Bailey v. McGregor et al., 46 Id., 667; Eldred v. Drake, 43 Id., 569; Farmers Nat. Bk. of Salem v. Fletcher et al., 44 Id., 252.

The entry in the incumbrance book of the levy of attachment upon lands in an action against one not the holder of the legal title, does not constitute constructive notice to the purchaser of such title. Bailey v. McGregor et al., 46 Id., 667.
Sec. 3023. The word "sheriff," as used in this chapter, is meant to apply to constables when the proceedings are in a justice's court, or the like officer of any other court.

Sec. 3024. When the proceedings are in a justice's court, the justice is to be regarded as the clerk of the court for all purposes herein contemplated.

CHAPTER 2.

OF EXECUTIONS.

Section 3025. Executions may issue at any time before the judgment is barred by the statute of limitations, and but one execution shall be in existence at the same time.

Sec. 3026. Judgments or orders requiring the payment of money, or the delivery of the possession of property are to be enforced by execution. Obedience to those requiring the performance of any other act, is to be coerced by attachment for contempt.

Sec. 3027. Executions from any court of record may issue into any county which the party ordering them may direct.

Sec. 3028. An execution may be issued and executed on Sunday, whenever an affidavit shall be filed by the plaintiff or some person in his behalf, stating that he believes he will lose his judgment unless process issue on that day.

Sec. 3029. Upon the rendition of judgment, execution may be at once issued, and shall be by the clerk on the demand of the party entitled thereto; and upon its issuance, the clerk shall enter on the judgment docket the date of its issuance, and to what county and what officer issued, and shall also enter on said docket the return of the officer with the date of the return, the dates and amount of all moneys received into or paid out of the office thereon; and these entries shall be made at the time of the thing done.

Sec. 3030. The clerk willfully neglecting or refusing to perform any one of the duties in this chapter imposed, shall be liable to a penalty of five hundred dollars, and to damages to the party aggrieved, and shall be guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and on conviction thereof, shall be removed from office.

Sec. 3031. In case execution is issued to a county other than that in which the judgment is rendered, a transcript of such judgment must be filed in the office of the clerk of the district court of such county.

* Execution may properly issue on a judgment after the lien thereof on land has expired, and at any time within twenty years, the statutory period of limitations; and a sale of real estate thereunder is effectual to pass all the interest the defendant therein had at the time of the levy. State v. Roost et al., 34 Iowa, 475.

b A court of law by its judgments declares the conclusion of the law upon the facts proved, and leaves the party to the proper process to enforce it. It awards specific relief only in actions in rem. Kramer v. Rehman, 9 Iowa, 114.

* Where judgment is rendered in one county and a transcript thereof filed in another, execution must issue from the former county for the sale of lands in the latter; and a sale made under an execution issued in the latter is invalid. Furman v. Dewell, 35 Iowa, 170; Seaton v. Hamilton, 10 Id., 394.

Exection may issue from the county where judgment is rendered into any county in the State. Anderson v. Hall, 49 Id., 346, 347.
county, who shall make an entry thereof in the judgment docket of such court; and the officer having such execution shall return a copy thereof, with his return and doings indorsed thereon, to such clerk, who shall make entries thereof in the same manner and extent as if such judgment had been entered in and execution issued from such court.\(^d\)

Sec. 3032. When sent into any county other than that in which the judgment was rendered, return may be made by mail. But money cannot thus be sent except by the direction of the party entitled thereto, or his attorney.

Sec. 3033. The execution must intelligibly refer to the judgment, stating the time and place at which it was rendered, the names of the parties to the action as well as to the judgment, its amount, and the amount still to be collected thereon, if for money; and, if not for money, it must state what specific act is required to be performed. If it be against the property of the judgment debtor, it shall require the sheriff to satisfy the judgment and interest out of property of the debtor subject to execution.\(^a\)

Sec. 3034. If it be against real or personal property in the hands of personal representatives, heirs, devisees, legatees, tenants of real property, or trustees, it shall require the sheriff to satisfy the judgment and interest out of such property.

Sec. 3035. If it be for the delivery of the possession of real or personal property, it shall require the sheriff to deliver the possession of the same, particularly describing it, to the party entitled thereto, and may, at the same time, require the sheriff to satisfy any costs, damages, or rents and profits, with interest, recovered by the same judgment out of the property of the party against whom it was rendered subject to execution, and the value of the property for which judgment was recovered to be specified therein if a delivery thereof cannot be had, and shall in that respect be deemed an execution against property.

Sec. 3036. When it requires the performance of any other act, a certified copy of the judgment may be served on the person against whom it is given, or upon the person or officer who is required thereby, or by law, to obey the same, and his obedience thereto enforced.

Sec. 3037. Every officer to whose hands an execution may legally come shall give a receipt therefor, if required, stating the hour when the same was received, and shall make sufficient return thereof, to-

\(^d\) It seems that where for any reason the amount of a judgment cannot safely be paid to the attorney, the judgment debtor may pay it to the clerk, the judgment debtor thus making the clerk his agent for the proper appropriation of the money. *Fisher v. Oskaaloosa, 28 Iowa, 381.*

Money paid to the clerk of the district and circuit courts upon a judgment recorded in his office, is received by him in virtue of his office; and upon his failure to pay over the money to the judgment creditor, a recovery may be had therefor against him and his sureties on his official bond. Thus held where the clerk deposited the money with a private banker who failed. *Morgan v. Long,* and *Hibben & Co. v. Same,* 29 Id., 434.

Under this section executions may be issued into any county which the party ordering them may direct, and a valid sale of real property may, as between the parties and as to subsequent purchasers having actual notice thereof, be made in one county under execution issued on a judgment in another county, notwithstanding no transcript of the judgment is filed in the county where the land is situated, and sold. *Hubbard v. Barnes,* 29 Iowa, 239.

The object and purpose of this section is to provide a method for effecting a lien of the judgment on the real estate where the transcript is filed, and giving of constructive notice thereof and of the proceedings thereunder, by keeping a record showing the same. *Id.*

\(^a\) A slight variance in the amount stated in an execution from that stated in the judgment will not vitiate the writ. *Williams v. Brown,* 28 Iowa, 247.
gather with the money collected, on or before the seventieth day from such delivery.

Sec. 3038. The officer to whom an execution is legally issued, shall indorse thereon the day and hour when he received it, and the levy, sale, or other act done by virtue thereof, with the date, and the dates and amounts of any receipts or payment in satisfaction thereof; the indorsements must be made at the time of the receipt or act done. 

PRINCIPAL AND SURETY.

Sec. 3039. When a judgment is against a principal and his surety, the officer having the collection thereof shall exhaust the property of the principal before proceeding to sell that of the surety. 

Sec. 3040. The term "surety" in the foregoing section, shall embrace accommodation indorsers, stayers and all other persons whose liability on the claim is posterior to that of another; but the surety shall, if requested by the officer, show property of the principal to entitle himself to the benefit of this provision.

Sec. 3041. After exhausting the property of the principal, the officer shall subject the property of the other parties in the order of their liability in the execution. But the party subsequently liable, shall, if requested by the officer, show property of the party liable before him so as to entitle himself to the benefit of this provision.

Sec. 3042. But all the parties will be considered as equally liable in all cases, unless the order of liability is shown to the court and recited in the judgment, and the clerk issuing execution on the judgment containing such recital shall state the order of liability in the execution.

LEVY.

Sec. 3043. When an execution is delivered to an officer, he must proceed to execute the same with diligence; if executed, an exact description of the property at length, with the date of the levy, shall be indorsed upon or appended to the execution, and if the writ was not executed, or only executed in part, the reason in such case must be stated in the return.

The sale of property under an execution after the expiration of seventy days from the date thereof, was held not invalid when the levy was made before the expiration of that time. Butterfield v. Walsh, 21 Iowa, 97.

A judgment defendant who is a surety for his co-defendant has such an interest against such co-defendant that he may show that property of his principal is subject to execution for his debts. Delevan et al. v. Pratt et al., 19 Iowa, 429.

An abandonment of the levy of an execution upon, and a release therefrom of personal property of the principal judgment debtor, operates as a discharge of one who is only surety therein, when such abandonment is without his consent, and the fact of his suretyship was known to the execution plaintiff; especially is this so where the property thus released from levy was held by the surety as his indemnity, and beyond whose legal control it was placed by the levy. Sherraden v. Parker. 24 Id., 28.

The judgment plaintiff in an action against joint defendants may enforce his judgment to its fullest extent, against either of them, at his option. Palmer v. Stacey. 44 Id., 340.

Any act of the creditor which entitles the principal to claim, for any time, an exemption from performance, will work a discharge of the surety. But the surety will not be discharged on the ground that time was given to the principal, if given with the consent of the surety, or if he subsequently ratify the same. Herscheler v. Reynolds, 22 Iowa, 153.

And these rules apply, not only to obligations resting in ordinary contracts, but are to be enforced after the contract has passed into a judgment. Id. See also, Chambers v. Cochran & Brock, 1 Id., 193.
SEC. 3044. The officer must execute the writ by levying on the property of the judgment debtor, collecting the things in action by suit in his own name, if necessary, or by selling the same, selling the other property and paying to the plaintiff the proceeds, or so much thereof as will satisfy the execution.¹

SEC. 3045. The officer shall in all cases select such property, and in such quantities, as will be likely to bring the exact amount required to be raised, as nearly as practicable, and having made one levy, may, at any time thereafter, make other levies if he deem it necessary. But no writ of execution shall be a lien on personal property before the actual levy thereof.

SEC. 3046. Judgments, bank bills, and other things in action, may be levied upon and sold, or appropriated as hereinafter provided, and assignment thereof by the officer shall have the same effect as if made by the defendant.¹

SEC. 3047. After the rendition of judgment, any person indebted to the defendant in execution may pay to the sheriff the amount of such indebtedness, or so much thereof as is necessary, sheriff to satisfy the execution, and the sheriff's receipt shall be a sufficient discharge therefor.²

SEC. 3048. Public buildings owned by the state, or any county, city, school district, or other municipal corporation, or any other public property which is necessary and proper for carrying out the general purpose for which such corporation is organized, are exempt from execution. The property of a private citizen can in no case be levied on to pay the debt of any such.¹

¹ By the term “property” in this section is meant real, as well as personal, property or estate. Harrison v. Kramer et al., 3 Iowa, 543, 561.

² A judgment creditor may elect, but he is not compelled, to take in payment of his debt scrip, or the ordinary evidences of indebtedness issued by such corporation. Oswald v. Thedinga, 17 Id., 13.

The levy should describe the property taken, with a certainty that would enable either the successor of the sheriff, if one should be appointed in the meantime, or the purchaser at the sale, to find and identify it. Payne v. Billingham, 10 Id., 360.

Among the steps required by the statute is a levy on, or seizure of, the property, whether it be real or personal. Doenard v. Crenshaw, 49 Id., 298, 299.

³ Where a railroad company received a number of its own mortgage bonds from a Debtor in payment of his debt, not for the purpose of canceling the same, but with the intention of putting them in circulation as securities, it was held that such bonds were property of the corporation, subject to be levied on under an execution against its property. Hetherington v. Hayden, 11 Iowa, 335.

As a general rule, the right to levy on and sell personal property under execution, is measured by the power to take and deliver possession thereof. Campbell v. Leonard, 11 Id., 489.

The mortgagor of personal property has no interest therein which can be levied upon and sold under execution. Campbell v. Leonard, 11 Id., 489; Torbert v. Hayden, Id., 455.

A promissory note may be levied on and sold on execution. Savery v. Hays, 20 Id., 25, 29.

It was held under section 3272 of the revision, which did not expressly include judgments, that a judgment could not be levied on and sold on execution as any other personal property, but that the proper course was to garnish the judgment debtor. Osborn v. Cloud, 23 Id., 104.

Under this section and section 3091, an assignment of a promissory note by an officer, levying on and selling the same, has the same effect as if made by the defendant in execution, and confers the same rights upon the assignee of the officer as would be conferred upon an indorsee of the defendant. Earhart v. Gant et al., 32 Id., 481.

These sections (3045, 3091) are in their nature remedial, and by a fair construction, in view of their purpose, the word “defendant” therein should be held to include not only the execution defendant, but a defendant in a garnishment proceeding auxiliary to the execution. Id.

⁴ The assignee of railroad bonds under an assignment made after a levy of an execution thereon, takes the same subject to the levy. Hetherington et al. v. Hayden, 11 Iowa, 335.

¹ A judgment against a city corporation is not a lien upon premises owned by it, and used for hospital purposes. City of Davenport v. The P. M. & F. Ins. Co., 17 Iowa, 276.

The property of a municipal corporation which
is necessary to be used in carrying out the general purpose of its organization, is exempt from execution. The City of Fort Dodge v. Moore, 37 Id., 388.  

A municipal corporation can exercise the power of taxation only when expressly conferred by the legislature. Clark et al. v. City of Davenport, 14 Iowa, 494; Jeffries et al. v. Lowery et al., 42 Id., 488; The Iowa R. L. Co. v. The County of Sac, 39 Id., 124.  

When a judgment against a municipal corporation can be paid in no other manner, it is the duty of the corporate authorities to levy a special tax sufficient to discharge the same, if within the limit of their power to levy taxes. Oswald v. Thedinga, 17 Id., 13; Coy v. The City Council of Lyons, Id., 1; Coffin v. City Council of Davenport, 26 Id., 515.  

When an execution, upon a judgment duly rendered against a municipal corporation, has been issued and returned nulla bona, it is not a matter in the discretion of the city council, but a matter of duty on their part to levy the necessary tax to pay the judgment. Coy v. The City Council of Lyons, 13 Id., 1.  

The discharge of this duty will be enforced by mandamus. Id. Also, Boynton v. Dist. Taxp. of Newton, 34 Id., 570, 34 Id., 570.  

When the limitation of the power of a city council renders it impossible to raise sufficient by a single levy to pay off a judgment which is made the basis of a proceeding for mandamus, it is competent for the court to order the making of levies from year to year, within such limitation, until the entire debt is raised and discharged. Id.  

A judgment creditor may, but is not compelled to take the scrip of a municipal corporation in payment of his judgment. Porter v. Thompson, 22 Id., 391; Oswald v. Thedinga, 17 Id., 13.  

After demand upon, and refusal by, the officers of a municipal corporation to levy a tax to pay a judgment, if within the limit of their power to do so, they were individually liable under the revision of 1860. But if the taxing power was exhausted for the year for which the demand was made, they would not be liable for such failure; but the failure to make the levy from year to year, when no legal impediment existed, would render them liable without any new demand. Id.

If the current expenses of a corporation are so large as to absorb the entire amount of taxes which the officers of the corporation are authorized to levy, they will not be liable for a refusal to make a further levy; nor for a failure to set apart a portion of that levied, in payment of the judgment. Porter v. Thompson, 22 Id., 391. See also, Coffin v. The City Council of Davenport, 26 Id., 515.  

The provisions of this section apply to school districts as well as to other municipal corporations, and the levy of a tax to pay a judgment against the district may be enforced against the directors by mandamus. And that they have issued an order on the treasurer of the district for the amount of the judgment does not change the rule above stated. Boynton v. The Dist. Taxp. of Newton, 34 Id., 510.  

If it be shown that the valuation and assessment of property within the corporation is purposely made too low in order to avoid a judgment against the corporation, it will be compelled by mandamus to make a fair assessment of the property, and apply in payment of the judgment, of the proceeds arising from the maximum tax levied thereon, such surplus as remains after deducting the amount required for the current expenses of the municipal government. Coffin v. City Council of Davenport, 26 Id., 515.  

This section confers no independent power of taxation, and does not require municipal corporations to levy a judgment tax in excess of the maximum rate of taxation established by the statute. The Iowa Railroad Land Co. v. The County of Sac, 39 Id., 124; Coy v. The City Council of Lyons, 17 Id., 1; Porter v. Thompson, 22 Id., 391; Coffin v. City Council of Davenport, 26 Id., 515.  

The denomination of a tax in the levy as "for judgment fund," and "for city judgment tax," is not so ambiguous as will permit the introduction of evidence to show that the proceeds were intended by the city council to be applied to another purpose than the payment of outstanding judgments against the city. Rice v. Walker, 44 Id., 438.  

The levy of a tax of eight mills by a city for the payment of judgments against it, after a tax of ten mills had been levied for general purposes, was held, not illegal. Id.
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third persons, may be levied upon in the same manner provided for attaching the same.n

PROCEEDINGS BY GARNISHMENT.

SEC. 3051. In proceedings by garnishment on execution, the garnishee shall be served as in case of attachment. The plaintiff may, also, if the garnishee is called into court, have a case docketed against him without docket fee, and upon his answer to the officer, issue may be made and notice thereof given him, or issue may be made on his answer in court without any notice thereon if made at the same term; and in all these and every other particular, the proceedings shall be the same as under garnishment on attachment, as near as the nature of the case will allow.6

SEC. 3052. Proceedings by garnishment on execution shall not be in any manner affected by the expiration of the execution or its return; and where parties thereunder have been garnished, the officer shall return to the next term thereafter a copy of the execution with all his doings thereon, so far as the garnishments thereon are concerned.

PARTNERSHIP PROPERTY.

SEC. 3053. When an officer has an execution against a person who owns property jointly, in common, or in partnership with another, such officer may levy on and take possession of the property owned jointly, in common, or in partnership, sufficiently to enable him to appraise and inventory the same, and for that purpose shall call to his assistance three disinterested persons, which inventory and appraisement shall be returned by the officer with the execution, and shall state in his return who claims to own the property.P

SEC. 3054. The plaintiff shall, from the time such property is so levied on, have a lien on the interest of the defendant therein, and may commence an action by equitable proceedings to ascertain the nature and intent of such interest and to enforce the lien; and, if deemed necessary or proper, the court or judge may appoint a receiver under the circumstances provided in chapter twelve of title seventeen of this code.1

a Debts due a defendant may be levied upon under execution, in the manner provided for attaching the same, and the proceeding by garnishment must be the same as near as practicable. Claflin et al. v. Iowa City. 12 Iowa, 236; Lambert v. Powers, 36 Id., 18, 20.

Where issue is not taken on the answer of the garnishee at the same term it is filed, the garnishee is entitled to notice. But if he makes a voluntary appearance in person, or by attorney, notice is unnecessary. Kinne v. Anderson, 13 Iowa, 565, 566.

When the property to be levied upon is a fund in court, it may be levied upon in the manner prescribed by statute. Patterson v. Pratt, 19 Id., 333.

p See ante, section 2973, and notes to that section, as to the effect of a levy upon partnership property.

The interest of a defendant in the assets of a partnership of which he is a member, is liable to be taken in execution or reached by proceedings thereunder, and must be first exhausted before resort can be had to the homestead of the defendant. Lambert v. Powers, 36 Id., 18.

The creditor of an insolvent person can subject to the payment of his debt, real property the title to which is in his wife’s name, but toward the payment of which the debtor has contributed to the extent of such contribution, and this rule is not varied by the fact that the real property in controversy embraces the homestead, which would to the same extent, be liable for an antecedent indebtedness. Croup & Shaffer v. Morton et ux., 49 Iowa, 16.
INDEMNIFYING BOND.

SEC. 3055. An officer is bound to levy an execution on any personal property in the possession of, or that he has reason to believe belongs to, the defendant, or on which the plaintiff directs him to levy, unless he has received notice in writing from some other person, his agent, or attorney, that such property belongs to him; or, if after levy he receives such notice, such officer may release the property unless a bond is given as provided in the next section; but the officer shall be protected from all liability by reason of such levy until he receives such written notice.

SEC. 3056. When the officer receives such notice he may forthwith give the plaintiff, his agent, or attorney, notice that an indemnifying bond is required. Bond may thereupon be given by or for the plaintiff, with one or more sufficient sureties, to be approved by the officer, to the effect that the obligors will indemnify him against the damages which he may sustain in consequence of the seizure or sale of the property, and will pay to any claimant thereof the damages he may sustain in consequence of the seizure or sale, and will warrant to any purchaser of the property such estate or interest therein as is sold; and thereupon the officer shall proceed to subject the property to the execution, and shall return the indemnifying bond to the district court of the county in which the levy is made.

SEC. 3057. If such bond is not given, the officer may refuse to levy, or if he has done so, and the bond is not given in a reasonable time after it is required by the officer, he may restore the property to the person from whose possession it was taken, and the levy shall stand discharged.

SEC. 3058. The claimant or purchaser of any property, for the seizure or sale of which an indemnifying bond has been taken and returned by the officer shall be barred of any action against the officer levying on the property if the surety on the bond was good when it was given to the officer a written notice which, under this section of the code, would relieve him from the necessity of making the levy. Gray v. Parker et al., 49 Ida., 624.

An officer cannot recover for his time and expenses in successfully defending in an action of replevin for personal property on which he had levied, and with respect to which the plaintiff in the replevin action had served no notice of claim of ownership. Rickabaugh v. Bada, 50 Ida., 57.

An officer is not bound to attach property the title of which is in doubt, but having made a levy, and on demand a proper indemnifying bond having been given, he cannot release the property without making himself liable if, in fact, the property was subject to attachment. Wadsworth & Co. v. Walliker, 51 Iowa, 605.

Where an officer levies on goods, and subsequently, on his own motion, releases the levy, the burden is on him to show a sufficient cause for such release. Id.

An officer cannot demand an indemnifying bond in excess of a sum necessary to secure him, and an agreement to give such bond cannot be enforced. Id.
was taken. Any such claimant or purchaser may maintain an action upon the bond, and recover such damages as he may be entitled to."

Sec. 3059. Where property, for the sale of which the officer is indemnified, sells for more than enough to satisfy the execution under which it was taken, the surplus shall be paid into the court to which the indemnifying bond is directed to be returned. The court may order such disposition or payment of the money to be made, temporarily or absolutely, as may be proper in respect to the rights of the parties interested.

Sec. 3060. The provisions of the preceding sections as to bonds, shall apply to the proceedings upon executions issued by justices of the peace. Indemnifying bonds shall be returned in such cases with the execution under which they are taken.

**STAY OF EXECUTION.**

Sec. 3061. On all judgments for the recovery of money except those rendered in any court on an appeal or writ of error thereto, or against any officer, person, or corporation, or the sureties of any of them, for money received in a fiduciary capacity, or for the breach of any official duty, there may be a stay of execution if the defendant therein shall, within ten days from the entry of judgment, procure one or more sufficient freehold sureties to enter into a bond acknowledging themselves security for the defendant for the payment of the judgment, interest, and costs from the time of rendering judgment until paid, as follows:

1. If the sum for which judgment was rendered, inclusive of costs, does not exceed one hundred dollars, three months;

2. If such sum and costs exceed one hundred dollars, six months; provided, that the provisions of this chapter in relation to stay of execution shall not apply to existing contracts, but such contracts shall be governed by the laws in force at the time they were made, which are as follows:

When judgment has been rendered against any one for recovery of money, he may, by procuring one or more sufficient freehold securities to enter into a recognizance acknowledging themselves security for the defendant for the payment of the judgment, together with the interest and costs accrued and to accrue, have a stay of the execution from the time of rendering judgment, as follows:

If the sum for which judgment was rendered, inclusive of costs, does not exceed five dollars, one month;

If such sum and costs exceed five, but not twenty dollars, two months;

If such sum and costs exceed twenty, but not forty dollars, three months;

If such sum and costs exceed forty, but not sixty dollars, four months;

If such sum and costs exceed sixty, but not one hundred dollars, six months;

If such sum and costs exceed one hundred, but not one hundred and fifty dollars, nine months;

This section of the code, in so far as it deprives the claimant of property levied upon by an officer, under the contingency therein provided, from bringing an action against such officer to recover the specific property levied on, is unconstitutional and void. *Towle et al. v. Man,* 2 N. W. Rep. (Iowa), 340, (914).
If such sum and costs exceed one hundred and fifty dollars, twelve months;

And provided, further, that all judgments shall bear interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum on which stay is taken.

Sec. 3062. Officers approving stay bonds shall require the affidavit of the signers of such bond that they own real estate, not exempt from execution and aside from incumbrance, to the value of twice the amount of the judgment.*

Sec. 3063. No appeal shall be allowed after such stay has been obtained, nor shall a stay be taken on a judgment entered as herein contemplated against one who is surety in the stay of execution, nor shall such stay be allowed to any judgment obtained by a laboring man or mechanic for his wages.†

Sec. 3064. The surety for stay of execution may be taken and approved by the clerk, and the bond shall be recorded in a book kept for that purpose and have the force and effect of a judgment confessed from the date thereof against the property of the sureties, and the clerk shall enter and index the same in the proper judgment docket, as in case of other judgments.

Sec. 3065. When the surety is entered after execution issued, the clerk shall immediately notify the sheriff of the stay, and he shall forthwith return the execution with his doings thereon.

Sec. 3066. All property levied on before stay of execution, and all written undertakings for the delivery of personal property to the sheriff, shall be relinquished by the officer upon stay of execution being entered.

Sec. 3067. At the expiration of the stay, the clerk shall issue a joint execution against the property of all the judgment debtors and sureties, describing them as debtors or sureties therein.

Sec. 3068. When any court shall render judgment against two or more persons, any of whom is surety for any other in the contract on which judgment is founded, there shall be no stay of execution allowed if the surety object thereto at the time of rendering the judgment, whereupon it shall be ordered by the court that there be no stay, unless the surety for the stay of execution will undertake specifically to pay the judgment in case the amount thereof cannot be levied of the principal defendant.

Sec. 3069. Any surety for the stay of execution may file with the clerk an affidavit, stating that he verily believes he will be liable for the judgment, interest, and costs thereon unless execution issues immediately; and the clerk shall thereupon issue execution forthwith,

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* A subsequent purchaser of mortgaged property, who has assumed, as between himself and the mortgagor, the payment of the mortgage debt, and who is also a co-defendant with the mortgagor in the action to foreclose the mortgage, may under this section, without the consent of the mortgagor, stay the execution of the judgment of foreclosure. Moses v. The Clerk, etc., 12 Iowa, 139.

The provisions of the revision relating to stay of execution govern in judgments rendered before the code came into effect. Du Boise et al. v. Bloom, 38 Id., 512.

A stay of execution, otherwise properly taken, is not rendered invalid by the failure of the clerk to require the sureties to justify as required by the statute. Id.

† The act of the clerk of the court in passing upon the sufficiency of a stay bond is not a judicial one, and he is liable for any damage sustained by the judgment creditor by reason of his negligence in accepting an insufficient bond. Hubbard v. Switzer, 47 Iowa, 681.

The taking of the affidavit of the surety as required in this section does not exonerate the clerk from liability if he has been negligent. Id.

A stay of execution under section 3061, operates as a waiver of the right to appeal. Seacrist v. Newman et al., 19 Iowa, 329.
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SEC. 3070. If other sufficient surety be entered, it shall have the force of the original surety entered before the filing of the affidavit, and shall discharge the original surety.

SEC. 3071. Where a stay of execution has been taken, such confessed judgment shall not release any judgment lien by virtue of the original judgment for the amount then due. The officer holding the said execution shall return thereon what amount was made from the principal debtor, and how much from the surety.

EXEMPTIONS.

SEC. 3072. If the debtor is a resident of this state and is the head of a family, he may hold exempt from execution the following property; All wearing apparel of himself and family kept for actual use and suitable to their condition, and the trunks or other receptacles necessary to contain the same; one musket or rifle and shot gun; all private libraries, family bibles, portraits, pictures, musical instruments, and paintings, not kept for the purpose of sale; a seat or pew occupied by the debtor or his family in any house of public worship; an interest in a public or private burying ground, not exceeding one acre for any defendant; two cows and calf; one horse, unless a horse is exempt as hereinafter provided; fifty sheep and the wool [therefrom, and the materials manufactured from such wool]; six stands of bees; five hogs, and all pigs under six months; the necessary food for all animals exempt from execution, for six months; all flax raised by the defendant on not exceeding one acre of ground and the manufactures therefrom; one bedstead and the necessary bedding for every two in the family; all cloth manufactured by the defendant, not exceeding one hundred yards in quantity; household and kitchen furniture, not exceeding two hundred dollars in value; all spinning wheels and looms, one sewing machine and other instruments of domestic labor kept for actual use; the necessary provisions and fuel for the use of the family for six months; the proper tools, instruments, or books of the debtor, if a farmer, mechanic, surveyor, clergyman, lawyer, physician, teacher, or professor; the horse, or the team, consisting of not more than two horses or mules, or two yoke of cattle, and the wagon or other vehicle, with a proper harness or tackle, by the use of which the debtor, if a physician, public officer, farmer, teamster, or other laborer habitually earns his living; and to the debtor, if a printer, there shall also be exempt a printing press and the types, furniture, and material necessary for the use of such printing press and a newspaper office connected therewith, not to exceed in all the value of twelve hundred dollars.¹

¹ The exemption contemplated in section 3225 of the code, extends only to the articles enumerated in section 3072, and was intended for the particular parties mentioned. Funk et al. v. Israel, 5 Iowa, 438.

A waiver of exemption laws, contained in a promissory note, will not, when judgment is obtained thereon, entitle the plaintiff to have his execution levied upon property exempt from execution by the general law of the state. Curtis v. O'Brien & Sears, 20 Id., 378.

A threshing machine used by a farmer to thresh the grain of others for hire, as well as his own, is not exempt from execution, and will be assets in the hands of his administrator. Meyer v. Meyer, 23 Id., 359.

While a physician would be entitled to claim as exempt two horses, if by their use he habitually earned his living, and this whether he used them together or singly, yet, in order to avail himself of this exemption, he must show this use of both horses, for the purpose and in the
SEC. 3073. The word "family," as used in the last section, does not include strangers or boarders lodging with the family.

SEC. 3074. The earnings of such debtor for his personal services, or those of his family, at any time within ninety days next preceding the levy, are also exempt from execution and attachment.

SEC. 3075. There shall be exempt to an unmarried person not the head of a family, and to non-residents, their own ordinary wearing apparel and trunk necessary to contain the same.

SEC. 3076. Where the debtor, if the head of a family, has started to leave this state, he shall have exempt only the ordinary wearing apparel of himself and family, and such other property, in addition, as he may select, in all not exceeding seventy-five dollars in value; which property shall be selected by the debtor and appraised according to the provisions of section two thousand nine hundred and ninety-seven of chapter one of this title, but any person coming into this state with the intention of remaining, shall be considered a resident within the meaning of this chapter.

SEC. 3077. None of the exemptions prescribed in this chapter shall be allowed against an execution issued for the purchase money of property claimed to be exempt, and on which such execution is levied.

SEC. 3078. When a debtor absconds and leaves his family, such property shall be exempt in the hands of the wife and children, or either of them.

SALE.

SEC. 3079. The sheriff must give four weeks' notice of the time and place of selling real property; and three weeks' notice of personal property.

SEC. 3080. Notice shall be given by being posted up in at least three public places of the county, one of which shall be at the place where the last district court was held. In addition to which, in case of the sale of real estate, or where personal property to the amount of two hundred dollars or upwards is to be sold, there shall be two publications of such notice in some newspaper printed in the county, if manner contemplated by the statute. Crop v. Griswold, 27 Id., 579.

Property which under the statute is exempt to a widow, as the head of a family, is not to be deemed assets in the hands of the administrator, nor to be administered upon as such. Ellisworth v. Elsworth, 33 Id., 164.

Consent on the part of the widow to such administration, under a misapprehension of her rights, will not estop her from afterwards claiming the property or the proceeds. Id.

The exemption law is to be liberally construed. If a person abandons one employment and procures a team or a part of a team, intending to complete it for the purpose of using the same in good faith to earn for himself a livelihood, it will be deemed such an habitual use of the team in contemplation of the statute, as to exempt the same from execution, whether the person claims the benefit of the exemption law or had an opportunity of using the team much or little. Bevan v. Hayden, 13 Iowa, 122, 123.

A person owning property exempt from execution, may dispose of the same by sale, and attachment levied while a sale is being made and before it is perfected, does not affect the right of the owner under the exemption laws. Id.

The building in which a photographer carries on his business, even though it be personal property, is not exempt from execution under section 3072 of the code. Holden v. Stranahan, 45 Id., 70.

The earnings of a debtor which are exempt from execution, include as well the earnings of professional men as of mechanics and laborers. McCoy v. Cornell et al., 40 Iowa, 457.

It is not necessary that the person claiming exemption of his personal earnings shall give notice of such claim to the sheriff. Id.

This section does not authorize the creditor to seize by garnishment the earnings of a debtor accruing after the garnishment, except those earnings in excess of ninety days. The earnings for ninety days are exempt whether they accrue before or after garnishment. Davis, Watson & Co. v. Humphrey, 23 Id., 137.
there be one. In constables' sales there shall be no newspaper publication, and the notice shall be posted in three public places of the township of the justice, and one of them at his office door. The time of such notice shall be two weeks.

**SEC. 3081.** An officer selling without the notice above prescribed shall forfeit one hundred dollars to the defendant in execution, in addition to the actual damages sustained by either party; but the validity of the sale is not thereby affected.\footnote{w}

**SEC. 3082.** The sale must be at public auction, between nine o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon, and the hour of the commencement of the sale must be fixed in the notice.\footnote{x}

**SEC. 3083.** When there are no bidders, or when the amount offered is grossly inadequate, or when from any cause the sale is prevented from taking place on the day fixed, the sheriff may postpone the sale for not more than three days, without being required to give any farther notice thereof; but he shall not make more than two such postponements, and such postponement shall be publicly announced when the sale should have taken place.\footnote{y}

**SEC. 3084.** When the property sells for more than the amount required to be collected, the overplus must be paid to the defendant, unless the officer have another execution in his hands on which said overplus may be rightfully applied.\footnote{z}

\footnote{w} The purchaser at judicial sale is authorized to assume the regularity of the judgment and levy, and irregularities in other respects will not, in the absence of fraud, affect the title acquired by an innocent purchaser. *Cooley v. Wilson*, 42 Iowa, 425. See also, *Casender v. Heirs of Smith*, 1 Id., 306; *Shaffer v. Bolander*, 4 G. Greene, 201; *Burton v. Emerson*, 1d., 393; *Hopping v. Burnham*, 2 G. Greene, 39.


The statute requiring notice of the sale of property on execution is directory, and, in the absence of fraud, a failure to comply with the statute in this respect will not render the sale and deed void. *Id.*

\footnote{x} Sheriff's sales must be at public auction. *Sweertzell v. Martin*, 16 Iowa, 519, 537.

For many purposes a sheriff in conducting a judicial sale is to be considered as the agent of both parties; while he is to be diligent in securing the money due to the creditor, he is invested with a sound discretion as to the time, place and manner of sale; and this discretion must be exercised with a fair and impartial attention to the interests of all concerned. *Id.*

Improper conduct on the part of the sheriff is not alone sufficient to set aside a judicial sale when it is not shown that the purchaser was connected with such conduct. *Id.*

\footnote{y} It would seem that where the inadequacy of price is great, the bidders few, and the sheriff has failed judiciously to exercise the power to adjourn the sale, an application to set it aside should be sustained if made within a reasonable time. *Id.*

\footnote{z} While the surplus of moneys arising from the sale of lands under mortgage foreclosure, when remaining in the hands of the sheriff, or under the control of the court, belongs to subsequent lien-holders in the order of their priority, and should be so awarded by the court; yet when the execution on which the sale is made does not direct the disposition of such surplus, and the sheriff acting in good faith and without such subsequent liens, applies the money on other executions in his hands against the mortgagor, he is not liable therefor to such lien-holders. *Polk Co. v. use, etc., v. Sypher*, 17 Iowa, 358.

Contests in respect to surplus arising on sales on execution may be determined upon motion instead of by petition in equity or other action, especially when the facts are undisputed, or are susceptible of being clearly and easily ascertained. *Id.*

But when the money has been actually paid over by the sheriff to subsequent execution creditors of the same debtor, such creditors should be brought into court as parties to the proceeding. *Id.*

Where the sheriff after sale on a foreclosure of a mortgage has a balance in his hands belonging to the mortgagor, such balance or surplus may be legally applied on executions against the mortgagor, then in the hands of the sheriff. *Payne v. Billingham*, 10 Id., 360.

Where an execution has been levied upon real property, such levy must be disposed of by a sale or abandonment thereof, or set aside by a court, before a second execution can issue, except as provided in section 3086 of the code. *Downard v. Crenshaw*, 49 Id., 296.

Where property has been sold at judicial sale to the execution creditor, he cannot afterwards withdraw his bid, and treat the sale as a nullity, except with the consent of the execution debtor. *Id.*
Sec. 3085. If the property levied on sell for less than sufficient for that purpose, the plaintiff may order out another execution, which shall be credited with the amount of the previous sale. The proceedings under this second sale shall conform to those hereinbefore prescribed.

Sec. 3086. When property is unsold for want of bidders, the levy still holds good; and, if there be sufficient time, it may again be advertised or the execution returned and one issued commanding the officer to sell the property, describing it, previously levied on, to which a clause may be added, that if such property does not produce a sum sufficient to satisfy such execution, the officer shall proceed to make an additional levy, on which he shall proceed as on other executions, or the plaintiff may, in writing filed with the clerk or justice, abandon such levy upon paying the costs thereof. In which case execution may issue with the same effect as if none had ever been issued.

Sec. 3087. If the defendant is in actual occupation and possession of the land levied on, the officer having the execution, shall, at least twenty days previous to such sale, serve the defendant with written notice, stating that the execution is levied on said land, and mentioning the time and place of sale; and sales made without the notice required in this section, may be set aside on motion made at the same or at the next term thereafter.

Sec. 3088. At any time before nine o'clock A. M. of the day of the sale, the defendant may deliver to the officer a plan of division of the land levied on, subscribed by him, and in that case the officer shall sell according to said plan so much of the land as may be necessary to satisfy the debt and costs and no more. If no such plan is furnished, the officer may sell without any division.

Sec. 3089. When the purchaser fails to pay the money when demanded, the plaintiff or his attorney may elect to proceed against him for the amount; otherwise the sheriff shall treat the sale as a nullity, and may sell the property on the same day, or after a postponement as above authorized.

Sec. 3090. When any person shall purchase at a sheriff's sale any real estate on which the judgment upon which the execution issued was not a lien at the time of the levy, and which fact was unknown to the purchaser, the court shall set aside such sale on motion, notice having been given to the debtor as in case of action, and a new execution may be issued to enforce the judgment, and upon the order being made to set aside the sale, the sheriff or judgment-creditor shall

A sale of land on execution without written notice to the owner, if he be in the actual occupation or possession thereof, as contemplated in this section, is irregular and should be set aside on the motion of such owner. Jansen v. Woodbury et al., 16 Iowa, 515; Fleming v. Maddox et al., 30 Id., 239.

To constitute actual occupation within the meaning of this section, it is not necessary that the defendant should reside on the land. The meaning of the terms "actual possession" and "occupation" defined by MILLER, J. Id.

The provisions of this section are applicable to sales under special executions, as well as to those under a general one. Id.

The notice of the levy of an execution upon real property, required by this section to be served upon the defendant where he is in the actual occupation and possession of the land, need not be given him when the land is in the possession and under the control of an agent. Bennett et al. v. Burton et al., 44 Id., 550.

So, also, no notice is required to be served on the defendant when the property is occupied by tenants of the owner. Babcock v. Gurney, 42 Id., 154.

Where the plaintiff in execution is the purchaser at judicial sale, and fails to pay the costs of the case, the sheriff may treat the sale as a nullity, and adjourn it to another day. Reese v. Dobbins, 51 Iowa, 282.
pay over to the purchaser the purchase-money; said motion may also be made by any person interested in the real estate.

Sec. 3091. Money levied upon may be appropriated without being advertised or sold. The same may be done with bank bills, drafts, promissory notes or other papers of the like character, if the plaintiff will receive them at their par value as cash, or if the officer can exchange them for cash at that value.

Sec. 3092. When a judgment has been obtained against the executor of one deceased, or against the decedent in his lifetime, which the personal estate of the deceased is insufficient to satisfy, the plaintiff may file his petition in the office of the clerk of the court where the judgment is a lien against the executor, the heirs and devisees of real estate, if such there be, setting forth the facts, and that there is real estate of the deceased, describing its location and extent, and praying the court to award execution against the same.

Sec. 3093. The person against whom the petition is filed shall be notified by the plaintiff to appear on the first day of the term, and show cause, if any he have, why execution should not be awarded.

Sec. 3094. The notice shall be served and returned in the ordinary manner, and the same length of time shall be allowed for appearance as in civil actions, and service of such notice on non-resident defendants may be had in such cases by publication.

Sec. 3095. At the proper time, the court shall award the execution unless sufficient cause be shown to the contrary.

Sec. 3096. The non-age of the heirs or devisees shall not be deemed sufficient cause.

Sec. 3097. Mutual judgments, the executions on which are in the hands of the same officer, may be set off against the one against the other; except that the costs shall not be set off, unless the balance of cash actually collected on the large judgment is sufficient to pay the costs of both judgments, and such costs shall be paid therefrom accordingly.

\(^b\) In the absence of fraud the law will not ordinarily relieve a purchaser at an execution sale who acquires a defective title. When seasonably applied for the sale will be set aside where the purchaser receives no title whatever. 

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\(^c\) Where a judgment has been fraudulently assigned by the party in whose favor it was rendered, for the purpose of presenting a set-off of mutual judgment under this section, a court of equity will interpose and effect such set-off.

Sec. 3091. Money levied upon may be appropriated without being advertised or sold. The same may be done with bank bills, drafts, promissory notes or other papers of the like character, if the plaintiff will receive them at their par value as cash, or if the officer can exchange them for cash at that value.

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Sec. 3093. The person against whom the petition is filed shall be notified by the plaintiff to appear on the first day of the term, and show cause, if any he have, why execution should not be awarded.

Sec. 3094. The notice shall be served and returned in the ordinary manner, and the same length of time shall be allowed for appearance as in civil actions, and service of such notice on non-resident defendants may be had in such cases by publication.

Sec. 3095. At the proper time, the court shall award the execution unless sufficient cause be shown to the contrary.

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Sec. 3097. Mutual judgments, the executions on which are in the hands of the same officer, may be set off against the one against the other; except that the costs shall not be set off, unless the balance of cash actually collected on the large judgment is sufficient to pay the costs of both judgments, and such costs shall be paid therefrom accordingly.
SEC. 3098. When real property has been levied upon, if the estate is less than a leasehold having two years of an unexpired term, the sale is absolute.

SEC. 3099. When the estate is of a larger amount, the property is redeemable as hereinafter prescribed.

APPRAISAL OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

SEC. 3100. Personal property levied upon and advertised for sale on execution must be appraised before sale by two disinterested householders of the neighborhood, one of whom shall be chosen by the execution debtor and the other by the plaintiff, or in case of the absence of either party, or if either or both parties neglect or refuse to make choice, the officer making the levy shall choose one or both, as the case may be, who shall forthwith proceed to return to said officer a just and true appraisement, under oath, of said property if they can agree; and in case they cannot agree, they shall choose another disinterested householder, and with his assistance they shall complete such appraisement, and the property shall not be sold for less than two-thirds of said valuation; provided, the same shall be offered for three successive days at the same place and hour of day as advertised, and if no offer equal to two-thirds the value thereof be made, then it shall be lawful to sell said property for one-half of said valuation.

REDEMPTION.

SEC. 3101. If the property sold is not subject to redemption, the sheriff must execute a deed therefor to the purchaser; but if the same is subject to redemption, he shall execute to such purchaser a certificate containing a description of the property and the amount of money paid by such purchaser, and stating that unless redemption is made within one year thereafter according to law, he or his heirs or assigns will be entitled to a deed for the same.

SEC. 3102. The defendant may redeem real property at any time within one year from the day of sale as herein provided, and will, in the meantime, be entitled to the possession of the property. But in no action where the defendant has taken an appeal from the circuit or district court, or stayed execution on the judgment, shall he be entitled to redeem.

*Contracts made prior to the taking effect of the appraisement law of 1860 (see revision § § 3360-3374) were not affected thereby, even though enforced after the law took effect. Such a law imposes a new condition, rendering the debt more difficult of collection, and to apply it to existing contracts would impair the obligation thereof. Olmstead v. Kellog, 47 Iowa, 460; Rosier v. Hale, 10 Id., 470.*

*By defendant, when. Ch. 167, § 29, 13 G. A.*

*Under the code of 1851, the sale of mortgaged property upon foreclosure barred and cut off all equity of redemption. The mortgagor or any lien holder might redeem before sale but not afterwards. Kramer v. Rebman, 9 Iowa, 114. A judgment creditor has a right to redeem real estate, purchased by him or by his attorney for his benefit, under execution, from the holder of a senior judgment lien, by complying with the provisions of the statute. Seevers v. Wood, Bacon & Co., 12 Id., 295.*

*Where, after a judgment had attached as a lien upon real property, it was sold by the judgment debtor and by him conveyed by deed with covenants against incumbrances and of warranty, after which it was sold on execution issued upon the judgment, it was held, 1. That the judgment debtor had a right of redemption for one year from the date of the sale; 2. That*
the grantee also had a right of redemption as a subsequent purchaser. *Harvey v. Spaulding et ux.*, 16 Id., 307.

To redeem from execution sale, the defendant must, within one year, pay the required amount of money into the clerk's office for the use of the persons entitled thereto. *Webb v. Watson*, 18 Id., 537.

If in good faith the defendant pays and the clerk receives, before the expiration of the time of redemption, an ordinary bank check, and especially of a bank situated in the town or place where the business is transacted, upon which he realizes the money, though after the expiration of the time, the money being ready to be paid to the holder of the certificate of sale promptly and without trouble to him, the payment is sufficient. *Id.*

In computing the time of redemption of real estate from execution, the first, or day of sale, is to be excluded and the right of redemption exists during and until the last moment of the same day of the succeeding year. *Teacher & English v. Hiatt et al.*, 23 Id., 527.

A redemption of real property from sale on execution, effected by a sub-agent appointed by the agent, instead of by the agent himself, is valid if the act be afterward ratified by the principal. *Id.*

A purchaser of mortgaged lands, whose deed is recorded at the time of the institution of the action to foreclose will not be bound by the foreclosure proceedings unless he be made a party to the suit. But his right will be simply to redeem by payment of the mortgage debt. *He* will not be entitled to a judgment for possession. *Porter v. Kitgore*, 32 Id., 379.

A sale of real property, after the taking effect of the code of 1873, under a judgment rendered prior to that time, should conform to the law in force at the time the judgment was rendered, which gave the judgment debtor the right to elect whether the property should be appraised before the sale, or sold subject to redemption. *Holland v. Dickerson*, 41 Id., 367; *Babcoek v. Gurney*, 43 Id., 154; *Fonda v. Clark*, 43 Id., 300.

Where judgment was rendered after the code took effect, upon a debt contracted before that time, the sale should be conducted under the provisions of the code. *Babcoek v. Gurney*, 42 Id., 154; *Fonda v. Clark*, 43 Id., 300.

The fact that upon a sale of real estate on execution the sheriff has made a deed to the purchaser is a mere irregularity, which will not deprive the judgment debtor of his right to redeem. *Olmstead v. Kellogg*, 47 Id., 460.

When the debtor or his assignee redeems the land, it again becomes subject to sale for the satisfaction of any unpaid portion of the judgment under which the prior sale was made. *Hayes v. Thode*, 18 Id., 51.

But it does not become thus liable when the redemption is made by a lien holder. *Id.*

A junior mortgagee, having assigned the mortgage as collateral security for a debt of his own, may redeem the mortgaged premises from a sale made in the foreclosure of a senior mortgage; and such redemption will inure to the benefit of the assignee of the junior mortgage. *Manning v. Markel*, 19 Id., 163.

The refusal of the assignee to ratify the act of his assignor does not affect his rights in respect to such redemption. *Id.*

It seems that under this section, the objection that a redemption is made by a creditor before the expiration of six months from the date of sale, can be made only by the defendant or purchaser and not by a junior lien holder. *Wilson v. Contkin*, 22 Id., 462.

Where the purchaser of a junior judgment, but before the formal assignment thereof to him, and before the expiration of six months from the day of sale under execution on a prior judgment, intending to redeem, paid to the purchaser the amount of his claim, and took an assignment of the certificate of sale, it was held, that though his redemption might be informal, he was still entitled to be regarded in the light of a purchaser and holder of the certificate; and that to entitle a judgment creditor, whose lien was junior to his, to redeem, he would be required to pay such holder the amount of his certificate, as well as the amount of his judgment. *Id.*

Where P. recovered a judgment against Q. for the purchase money of the latter's homestead, and purchased the property at an execution sale thereon for less than the amount of the debt, and F. also recovered a judgment against Q. after the date of P. 's judgment, upon a claim alleged to antedate the acquisition of the homestead, it was held: 1. That F. could not show ante-date that the debt was contracted before the acquisition of the homestead; 2. That he was entitled to redeem from P. 's purchase upon payment of the amount of his bid. *Phelps v. Finn*, 45 Id., 447.
may redeem. A mortgagee may thus redeem before or after the debt secured by the mortgage falls due.\footnote{2} 

Sec. 3103. Creditors having the right of redemption may redeem from each other within the time above limited, and in the manner herein provided.\footnote{3}

Sec. 3106. The terms of redemption in all cases, will be the reimbursement of the amount paid by the then holder, added to the amount of his own lien, with interest upon the whole at the rate of ten per cent per annum, together with costs, subject to the exception contained in the next section. But where a mortgagee whose claim is not yet due is the person from whom the redemption is thus to be made, a rebate of interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum must be made by such mortgagee on his claim.

Sec. 3107. When a senior creditor thus redeems from his junior, he is required to pay off only the amount of those liens which are paramount to his own, with the interest and costs appertaining to those lines.

Sec. 3108. The junior creditor may in all such cases prevent a redemption by the holder of the paramount lien by paying off the lien, or by leaving with the clerk beforehand the amount necessary therefor.

Sec. 3109. A junior judgment creditor may redeem from a senior judgment creditor, by paying to the party, the clerk, or the sheriff, if execution has issued, the full sum due, with interest and costs, and shall become thereby vested with the title to the judgment so redeemed.

Sec. 3110. If paid to the sheriff, he shall give to the party redeeming a certificate that he has paid such sum for the redemption of the judgment, describing it, which being presented to the clerk, he shall enter such redemption on the judgment docket, as he shall also do if the money is paid to himself.

Sec. 3111. Whenever a senior creditor redeems from a junior creditor, the latter may in return redeem from the former, and so on as often as the land is taken from him by virtue of a paramount lien.

Sec. 3112. After the expiration of nine months from the day of sale, the creditors can no longer redeem from each other except as hereinafter provided. But the defendant may still redeem at any time before the end of the year as aforesaid.

\footnote{2} Under this section, a mortgagee of lands has a right to redeem the same from a sale made on execution, although the liability secured by his mortgage be only a contingent one which may never ripen into a certainty. Crossen v. White, 19 Iowa, 109. Sections 3103 and 3104, apply to redemption from sales under execution simply, and have no application to one holding a mechanic's lien on real property which has been sold on a mortgage foreclosure, to which he was not made a party. Jones v. Hartsock, 43 Id., 147, 151.

\footnote{3} A junior judgment creditor who purchases and takes an assignment of the certificate of sale from his senior creditor, to whom the land has been sold, will be regarded as a redemption creditor within the meaning of the statute; and to entitle a creditor or lien holder junior to him to redeem the property from such sale, he must pay not only the amount for which it was sold, but also the amount of the other superior judgment liens held by the person thus holding the certificate of sale by assignment. Goode v. Cummings, 35 Iowa, 67.

The holder of a junior mortgage who is made defendant in an action to foreclose a senior mortgage, has the right to redeem after sale by paying the amount bid with interest within the time allowed by statute, notwithstanding the amount bid by the senior mortgagee at the sale is less than the amount of the mortgage debt. Tuttle et al. v. Dewey, 44 Id., 305.

Real estate which has been sold in part satisfaction of a judgment and redeemed by the judgment debtor does not become again subject in his hands to the lien of the judgment. (Overruling Crosby v. Elkader Lodge, 16 Iowa, 399; Clayton et al. v. Ellis et al., 50 Id., 590.)

The holder of an unsatisfied balance of a judgment cannot redeem from an execution sale made under the same judgment. Id.,
Who gets property.
R. § 3343.

Claim extinct.
R. § 3344.

Exception.
R. § 3345.

Farther redemptions.
R. § 3346.

Same.
R. § 3347.

Mode of redemption.
R. § 3348.

Same.
R. § 3349.

SEC. 3113. Unless the defendant thus redeems, the purchaser, or the creditor who has last redeemed prior to the expiration of the nine months aforesaid, will hold the property absolutely.

SEC. 3114. In case it is thus held by a redeeming creditor, his lien, and the claim out of which it arose, will be held to be extinguished, unless he pursues the course pointed out in the next section.

SEC. 3115. If he is unwilling to hold the property and credit the defendant therefor with the full amount of his lien, he must, within ten days after the nine months aforesaid, enter on the sale book the utmost amount that he is thus willing to credit on his claim.

SEC. 3116. Any unsatisfied lien creditor, within ten days after the expiration thus allowed to make the entry required in the last section, may redeem the property by paying the amount of the legal disbursements of the last holder as hereinbefore regulated, added to the amount thus entered on the sale book, together with interests and costs.

SEC. 3117. Such redemptioner shall also credit the defendant with the full amount of his lien, unless within ten days after redeeming as aforesaid, he likewise makes a like entry on the sale book, in which case any unsatisfied lien creditor may in like manner redeem within ten days as aforesaid, and so on until there are no more unsatisfied liens, or until the expiration of the year for redemption, the defendant having the final privilege of redeeming from the last redemptioner at the end of the year.

SEC. 3118. The mode of making the redemption is by paying the money into the clerk’s office for the use of the persons thereto entitled. The person so redeeming, if not defendant in execution, must also file his affidavit, or that of his agent or attorney, stating as nearly as practicable the amount still unpaid and due on his own claim.

SEC. 3119. The clerk shall thereupon give him a receipt for the amount paid, and the amount of the lien of the last redemptioner as sworn to by him.

1 Where a junior judgment creditor redeemed from a sale under a senior judgment, and filed with the clerk, within the time prescribed by the statute, a statement of the amount he was willing to credit on his judgment, which statement the clerk failed to enter upon the sale book until after ten days from the expiration of nine months after the day of sale, it was held, that the neglect of the clerk did not have the effect to invalidate the lien of the junior judgment. Craig et al. v. Alcorn, 46 Id., 560.

When the debtor has actual notice of the filing of the statement he can suffer no prejudice for want of constructive notice. Id.

No particular form of statement under this section is required to be filed by the junior lienholder, and it is sufficient if it indicate with clearness the amount he is willing to credit on his judgment. Id.

The provisions of this section, 3115, apply only to redemptions by creditors after the expiration of nine months from the day of sale. A redemption within that time may be sufficiently made by merely paying the necessary amount directly to the creditor or to the clerk. Goode v. Cummings, 35 Id., 67.

1 See Goode v. Cummings, 35 Iowa, 67, cited in notes to section 3115.

2 The payment to the clerk by bank check will be good payment in redemption. See Webb v. Watson, 18 Iowa, 537, cited in notes to section 3102, ante.

Whether the affidavit provided for in this section stating the amount due and unpaid on the claim of the party redeeming, is necessary to be filed by him before the expiration of nine months from the day of sale, dubitatur. Wilson v. Conklin, 22 Id., 452.

The usual mode of making redemption is by paying the money into the clerk’s office. Morgan v. Long, 29 Id., 434, 436.

The debtor or a lienholder may redeem by paying the amount of the bid with interest and costs. Hayes v. Thode, 18 Id., 51.

A junior lienholder cannot redeem from a prior judgment under which there has been no sale without paying the full amount due on the judgment. Id.
Sec. 3120. A creditor redeeming as above contemplated, is entitled to receive an assignment of the certificate issued by the sheriff to the original purchaser as hereinbefore directed.

Sec. 3121. When the property has been sold in parcels, any distinct portion may be redeemed by itself.

Sec. 3122. When the interests of several tenants in common have been sold on execution, the undivided portion of any or either of them may be redeemed separately.

Sec. 3123. The rights of the defendant in relation to redemption are transferable, and the assignee has the like power to redeem. If the defendant or his assignee fail to redeem, the sheriff must, at the end of the year, execute a deed to the person who is entitled to the certificate as hereinbefore provided, or to his assignee.

Sec. 3124. If the person entitled be dead, the deed shall be made to his heirs, but the property will be subject to the payment of the debts of the deceased in the same manner as if acquired during his lifetime.

Sec. 3125. The purchaser of real estate at a sale on execution, need not place any evidence of his purchase upon record until twenty days after the expiration of the full time of redemption. Up to that time, the publicity of the proceedings is constructive notice of the rights of the purchaser, but no longer.

Sec. 3126. Deeds executed by a sheriff in pursuance of the sales contemplated in this chapter, are presumptive evidence of the regularity of all previous proceedings in the case, and may be given in evidence without preliminary proof.

Sec. 3127. When real estate has been sold on execution, the purchaser thereof, or any person who has succeeded to his interest, may, after his estate becomes absolute, recover damages for any injury to the property committed after the sale and before possession is delivered under the conveyance.

Sec. 3128. The term "defendant" as herein used, is intended to designate the party against whom, and the term "plaintiff" the party in favor of whom, any execution is issued.

Sec. 3129. The provisions of this chapter are intended to embrace proceedings in justices' courts, so far as they are applicable; and the terms "sheriff" and "clerk" are accordingly to be understood, as qual-

The right of redemption may be exercised by an assignee of the judgment debtor to the same extent as it could be by the assignor. Stoddard v. Forbes et al., 13 Iowa, 296.

The sheriff in office when a certificate of sale, made by his predecessor, is presented, is the proper officer to make the deed. A sheriff cannot execute a valid deed after his term of office has expired. Conger v. Converse, 9 Iowa, 554.

While, under this section a bona fide purchaser without notice, who takes title from the debtor to lands sold on execution after the twenty days mentioned therein, will be protected against the purchaser at such sale. One who thus purchases with actual notice, or one who purchases with a fraudulent intent to defeat the title of the purchaser at the execution sale will not be protected. Harrison v. Kramer, 3 Iowa, 541.

Where the sheriff gives to the purchaser a certificate of sale, and the right of redemption exists for one year, the proceedings are notice for one year and twenty days from the sale. Churchill v. More, 23 Id., 229, 234.

Delay in taking a sheriff's deed until more than twenty days after the time for redemption has expired will not avail one who has actual notice of the fact of sale. Walker v. Schreiber, 47 Id., 529.

A sheriff's deed is presumptive evidence of the regularity of all prior proceedings, and may be offered in evidence without preliminary proofs. Conger v. Converse, 9 Iowa, 564; Deere & Co. v. McConnell, 15 Id., 269, 272; Childs v. McCheaney, 20 Id., 431, 437.

It is presumed that a sheriff's sale was regularly conducted, and this presumption is not rebutted by the silence of the sheriff's deed as to whether the sale was made under an alias or a renditio exponas. Childs v. McCheaney, 20 Id., 431.
AUXILIARY PROCEEDINGS. [TITLE XVIII.

ified in this chapter, in the same manner in this respect as in that relative to attachment.

REVIVER OF JUDGMENTS.

SEC. 3130. The death of one or all the plaintiffs shall not prevent an execution being issued, but on such execution the clerk shall indorse the death of such of them as are dead, and if all be dead, the names of the personal representatives, or the last survivor, if the judgment passed to the personal representatives, or the names of the survivors' heirs, if the judgment was for real property.  

SEC. 3131. The sheriff, in acting upon an execution indorsed as provided in the last section, shall proceed as if the surviving plaintiff or plaintiffs, or the personal representatives or heirs, were the only plaintiffs in execution, and take bonds accordingly.

SEC. 3132. Before making the indorsements named above, an affidavit shall be filed with the clerk by one of the plaintiffs or personal representatives, or heirs or their attorney, of the death of the defendant, and that the persons named as such are the personal representatives or heirs; and in the case of personal representatives, they shall file with the clerk a certificate of their qualification, according to law in this state.

SEC. 3133. The death of part only of the defendants, shall not prevent execution being issued, which, however, shall operate alone on the survivors and their property.

SEC. 3134. The defendant may move the court to quash an execution, on the ground that the personal representatives or heirs of a deceased plaintiff are not properly stated in the indorsement on the execution, and, during the vacation of the court, may obtain an injunction, upon its being made to appear that the persons named are not entitled to the judgment on which the execution was issued.

CHAPTER 3.

PROCEEDINGS AUXILIARY TO EXECUTION.

SECTION 3135. When execution against the property of a judgment debtor, or one of several debtors in the same judgment, has been issued from the district, circuit, or supreme court to the sheriff of the county where such debtor resides, or if he do not reside in the state, to the sheriff of the county where the judgment was rendered or transcript of a justice's judgment has been filed, and execution issued thereon is returned unsatisfied in whole or in part, the owner of the judgment is entitled to an order for the appearance and examination of such debtor.

* A levy of an execution after the death of the judgment debtor is invalid without the indorsement on the execution provided for by this section of the statute, and the sale thereunder will be enjoined on the application of the defendant. Meek v. Bunker, 33 Iowa, 169.

+ This section does not change the common law rule that execution cannot be issued after the decease of the judgment debtor, even though the judgment be rendered in an attachment proceeding and that a sale of land under an execution so issued is void. Welch v. Battern, 47 Iowa, 147.

See Meek v. Bunker, 33 Iowa, 169, cited in note to section 3130, ante.
Sec. 3136. The like order may be obtained at any time after the issuing of an execution, upon proof, by the affidavit of the party or otherwise, to the satisfaction of the court or officer who is to grant the same, that any judgment debtor has property which he unjustly refuses to apply towards the satisfaction of the judgment.

Sec. 3137. Such order may be made by the district or circuit court of the county in which the judgment was rendered, or to which execution has been issued, or in vacation by a judge thereof. And the debtor may be required to appear and answer before either of such courts or judges, or before a referee appointed for that purpose by the court or judge who issued the order, to report either the evidence or the facts.

Sec. 3138. The debtor, on his appearance, may be interrogated in relation to any facts calculated to show the amount of his property, or the disposition which has been made of it, or any other matter pertaining to the purpose for which the examination is permitted to be made. And the interrogatories and answers shall be reduced to writing and preserved by the court or officer before whom they are taken. All examinations and answers under this chapter shall be on oath, and no person shall, on such examination, be excused from answering any questions on the ground that his examination will tend to convict him of a fraud, but his answers shall not be used as evidence against him in a prosecution for such fraud.

Sec. 3139. Witnesses may be required by the order of the court or judge, or by subpoenas from the referee, to appear and testify upon any proceedings under this chapter in the same manner as upon the trial of an issue.

Sec. 3140. If any property, rights, or credits, subject to execution are thus ascertained, an execution may be issued and they may be levied upon accordingly. The court or judge may order any property of the judgment debtor not exempt by law, in the hands either of himself or any other person or corporation, or due to the judgment debtor, to be delivered up, or in any other mode applied towards the satisfaction of the judgment.

Sec. 3141. The court or judge may also, by order, appoint the sheriff of the proper county, or other suitable person a receiver of the property of the judgment debtor, and may also, by order, forbid a transfer or other disposition of the property of the judgment debtor, not exempt by law, or may forbid any interference therewith.

Sec. 3142. If it shall appear that the judgment debtor has any equitable interest in real estate in the county in which proceedings are had, as mortgagor, mortgagee, or otherwise, and the interest of said debtor can be ascertained as between himself and the person hold-

The purpose of these auxiliary proceedings is to obtain an order for the payment of the debt, and not alone to settle the right of the creditor to the application of the proceeds of a certain fund, Ex parte Grace, 12 Iowa, 208.

The provisions of this chapter, so far as it purports to confer upon the examining officer the power to order any property in the hands of himself or others to be delivered up and applied in satisfaction of the judgment under which the proceedings were had, and the further power to punish as for a contempt any disobedience of any order made by the acting officer in the premises, are repugnant to sections 9 and 10, of article 1, of the constitution, and therefore void. Id.

An order that an execution shall issue against a corporation, with a clause inserted therein, directing the officer to levy upon the property of certain stockholders, does not render such stockholders judgment debtors within the meaning of this chapter, and they cannot be compelled, after the return of the execution, to disclose property in the summary manner provided in this chapter. Bailey v. The D. W. R. Co., 13 Id., 97.
Sheriff liable. R. § 3383.  
Connuance. R. § 3384.  
Defendant failing to appear. R. § 3386.  
Service of order. R. § 3387.  
Compensation of officers and witnesses. R. § 3388.  
When warrant of arrest to issue. R. § 3389.  
Defendant to give bond. R. § 3390.  

Sec. 3143. If the sheriff shall be appointed receiver, he and his sureties shall be liable on his official bond for the faithful discharge of his duties as such.

Sec. 3144. The judge or referee acting under the provisions of this chapter, shall have power to continue his proceedings from time to time until they shall be completed.

Sec. 3145. Should the judgment debtor fail to appear after being personally served with notice to that effect, or should he fail to make full answers to all proper interrogatories thus propounded to him, he will be guilty of contempt, and may be arrested and imprisoned until he complies with the requirements of the law in this respect. And if any person, party or witness, disobey an order of the court or judge, or referee, duly served, such person, party, or witness may be punished as for contempt.

Sec. 3146. The order mentioned here shall be in writing and signed by the court or judge or referee making the same, and shall be served in the same manner as an original notice in other cases.

Sec. 3147. Sheriffs, referees, receivers, and witnesses, shall receive such compensation as is allowed for like services in other cases, to be taxed as costs in the case, and the collection thereof from such party or parties as ought to pay the same shall be enforced by an order.

Sec. 3148. Upon proof to the satisfaction of the court, or officer authorized to grant the order aforesaid, that there is danger that the defendant will leave the state, or that he will conceal himself, the said court or officer, instead of the order aforesaid, may issue a warrant for the arrest of the debtor, and for bringing him forthwith before the court or officer authorized to take his examination as hereinbefore provided. After being thus brought before the said court or officer, he may be examined in the same manner and with the like effect as is above provided.

Sec. 3149. Upon being brought before the court or officer th, may enter into an undertaking in such sum as the court or officer shall prescribe, with one or more sureties, that he will attend from time to time for examination before the court or officer as shall be directed, and will not, in the meantime, dispose of his property, or any part thereof; in default whereof he shall continue under arrest, and may be committed to jail on the warrant of such court or officer from time to time for safe keeping until the examination shall be concluded.

Equitable Proceedings.

Sec. 3150. At any time after the rendition of a judgment, an action by equitable proceedings may be brought to subject any property, money, rights, credits, or interest therein belonging to the defendant, to the satisfaction of such judgment. In such action, persons indebted to the judgment debtor, or holding any property or money which is in its essence a suit at law, a proceeding for contempt. Ex parte Grace, 12 Iowa, 208.
in which such debtor has any interest, or the evidences of sureties for the same, may be made defendants.

Sec. 3151. The answers of all defendants shall be verified by their own oath, and not by that of an agent or attorney, and the court shall enforce full and explicit discoveries in such answers by process of contempt; or upon failure to answer the petition, or any part thereof, as fully and explicitly as the court may require, the same, or such part not thus answered, shall be deemed true, and such order made or judgment rendered as the nature of the case may require.

Sec. 3152. In the case contemplated in the two preceding sections, a lien shall be created on the property of the judgment debtor, or his interest therein, in the hands of any defendant or under his control, which is sufficiently described in the petition, from the time of the service of notice and copy of the petition on the defendant holding or controlling such property or any interest therein.

Sec. 3153. The court shall enforce the surrender of the money or securities therefor, or of any other property of the defendant in the execution which may be discovered in the action, and for this purpose may commit to jail any defendant or garnishee failing or refusing to make such surrender until it shall be done, or the court is satisfied that it is out of his power to do so."

* The provisions of sections 3150 to 3153, inclusive, apply as well to equities of the debtor in real property as to moneys, choses in action and other personal property; but as to real property the remedy here provided is merely cumulative. Bridgman & Co. v. McKissick et al., 15 Iowa, 260.

The lien of a judgment attaches to an equitable interest in real property, and it may be subjected to the satisfaction of a judgment by apt proceedings in equity for that purpose, but cannot be thus subjected by proceedings at law. A junior judgment creditor, by first instituting proceedings in equity to subject the property to the payment of his debt, acquires a priority over the senior judgment creditor who is less diligent. *Id.*
TITLE XIX.

OF PROCEEDINGS TO REVERSE, VACATE OR MODIFY JUDGMENTS, OR THE PROCEEDINGS OF BOARDS OR INDIVIDUALS ACTING JUDICIALLY.

CHAPTER 1.

OF PROCEEDINGS TO REVERSE, VACATE, OR MODIFY JUDGMENTS IN THE COURTS IN WHICH RENDERED.

Section 3154. The district or circuit court in which a judgment has been rendered, or by which, or by the judge of which, a final order has been made, shall have power after the term at which such judgment or order was made to vacate or modify such judgment or order:

1. By granting a new trial for the cause within the time and in the manner prescribed by the sections on new trials;
2. By a new trial granted on proceedings against defendants served by publication only, as prescribed in title seventeen, chapter nine, section two thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven;
3. For mistake, neglect, or omission of the clerk, or irregularity in obtaining a judgment or order;
4. For fraud practiced by the successful party in obtaining the judgment or order;
5. For erroneous proceedings against a minor or person of unsound mind, when the condition of such defendant does not appear in the record, nor the errors in the proceedings;
6. For the death of one of the parties before the judgment in the action;
7. For unavoidable casualty or misfortune preventing the party from prosecuting or defending;
8. For error in a judgment shown by a minor within twelve months after arriving at full age.*

* It is only an error of fact, committed by the trial court, in its own judgment that can be reviewed by a writ of error coram nobis. McKinney v. The Western Stage Co. 4 Iowa, 420.

An application to vacate a judgment in a case where the court had jurisdiction of the person and of the subject matter must be made within one year from the rendition of the judgment; and the same limit would apply if the proceedings were in the nature of an application under the chapter relating to new trials. Hunt v. Kendall v. Stevens et al., 26 Iowa, 399.

That a party intending to appear and defend in an action is, while on a journey attacked with a severe illness, and thereby rendered incapable of attending to and interposing his defense, which is shown to be a valid one, is good ground under sub-division seven of this section for the vacation of the judgment rendered by default against him. Lascomb v. Maloy, 26 Id., 444.

But the mere loss of a note, constituting a defense, is not sufficient to entitle a party to relief under sub-division seven, since he might avail himself of it as a defense by proving the loss and
SEC. 3155. Where the grounds for a new trial could not with reasonable diligence have been discovered before, but are discovered after the term at which the verdict, report of referee, or decision was rendered or made, the application may be made by petition filed as in other cases, not later than the second term after the discovery, on which notice shall be served and returned, and the defendant held to appear as in an original action. The facts stated in the petition shall be considered as denied without answer. The case shall be tried as other cases by ordinary proceedings, but no petition shall be filed more than one year after the final judgment was rendered.

The fact that service of process was had on the agent of an insurance company in another county than the one where the loss occurred does not constitute "fraud practiced by the successful party," authorizing a vacation of the judgment. Id.

It was held not sufficient ground for vacating a judgment that the agent served with notice of the action placed the notice in an envelope addressed to the general agent of the company, and placed the letter where he supposed it would be mailed, but which never reached the general agent, and who was accordingly, ignorant of the pendency of the suit, and judgment was rendered by default. Id.

To entitle a party to have a judgment vacated, either on the fourth or seventh grounds named in section 3154, he must prove due diligence on his part, as well as the existence of good cause. Miller v. Albaugh, 24 Id., 123.

The loss of all the written evidence on which a case has been tried, occurring after judgment and appeal to the supreme court, without fault on the part of the appellant, affords no ground for granting a new trial by the court below. Loomis v. McKenzie, 48 Id., 416.

Courts have power, independently of statute to supply any part of their record which may have been lost. In the exercise of their general equity powers they cannot grant relief by giving a new trial on account of lost evidence, even if the law affords a plain and direct remedy by permitting the substitution of lost evidence. Id.

To entitle a party to a new trial on the ground of surprise, he must show that he was prejudiced by the judgment rendered on the former trial, that he was prevented by reason of such accident or surprise from properly defending the action, and that he has material evidence which he could not, by the exercise of reasonable diligence, have discovered and produced on that trial. Richards v. Nuckolls, 19 Iowa, 565.

In a proceeding for a new trial on the ground of newly discovered evidence, both the statute and the common law require proof of diligence to discover the evidence before the trial. Stuckeiger v. Mckenzie, 40 Id., 212.

Under this section the applicant for a new trial on the ground of newly discovered evidence should be made by petition, as in an ordinary action. The First Nat. Bk. etc. v. Murdough, 40 Id., 26.

When it would be proper for a court of law to
SEC. 3156. The proceedings to correct mistakes or omissions of the clerk, or irregularity in obtaining a judgment or order, shall be by motion served on the adverse party, or on his attorney in the action, and within one year; and when made to vacate a judgment because of irregularity in obtaining it, must be made on the second day of the succeeding term.

SEC. 3157. The proceedings to obtain the benefit of subdivisions four, five, six, seven, and eight of section three thousand one hundred and fifty-four, of this chapter, shall be by petition, verified by affidavit, setting forth the judgment or order, the facts or errors constituting a cause to vacate or modify it, and the facts constituting a defense to the action if the party applying was a defendant, and such proceedings must be commenced within one year after the judgment or order was made, unless the party entitled thereto be a minor or person of unsound mind, and then within one year from the removal of such disability.

SEC. 3158. In such proceedings the party shall be brought into court in the same way, on the same notice as to time, mode of service, and mode of return, and the pleadings shall be governed by the principles, and issues be made up by the same form, and all the proceedings conducted in the same way, as near as can be, as in original action by ordinary proceedings, except that defendant shall introduce no new cause, and the cause of the petition shall alone be tried.

A petition for a new trial on the ground of newly discovered evidence, if the application is made while the court has power to do so, is equally proper for a court of equity to decree a new trial when the application is based upon the ground of evidence discovered after the court of law ceased to have power to grant it. 

Haskins v. Huttonback et al., 14 Id., 314.

When a party goes into a court of equity for relief after a trial at law, he must be able to impeach the justice and equity of the verdict, and it must be upon grounds that either could not be made available to him at law, or which he was prevented from setting up, by fraud, accident or the wrongful act of the other party, without any negligence or other fault on his part. When he brings himself within these requirements a court of equity will grant him a new trial in that court.


A petition for a new trial under this section must be filed and notice thereof served upon the opposite party or his attorney within one year from the date of the judgment or decree of the court in which the same was rendered. 

Gray v. Conn et al., 49 Id., 424; Bond v. Epley, Id., 600.

The time within which the petition must be filed commences to run from the date of the decree in the trial court, and not from the date of the affirmance of the decree in the supreme court on appeal. Id.

Pending an application for a new trial made subsequent to the trial term, under this section, for newly discovered evidence, a change of venue may be granted upon a cause shown. Gibles v. Buckingham, 49 Id., 96.
CHAPTER 2.

OF APPELLATE PROCEEDINGS IN THE SUPREME COURT.

SECTION 3163. The supreme court has appellate jurisdiction over all judgments and decisions of all other courts of record, as well in case of civil actions as in proceedings of a special or independent character.  

be made available on the trial of the merits, or after appeal.  


After a cause has been appealed and is pending in the supreme court, the court below has no authority to make a nunc pro tunc order without notice to the other party.  

Id.

In a proceeding under this section to vacate a judgment, it is necessary not only that the matters relied upon to excuse the failure to defend are sufficient, but that the facts set out as a defense shall be adjudged sufficient for that purpose.  

Breuer v. Holborn, 34 Id., 473.

A decree of divorce may be vacated and set aside on the ground that it was obtained by fraud, notwithstanding the rights of innocent third persons may have intervened.  


The case of Gilruth v. Gilruth, 20 Id., 225, explained.  

Id.

The provisions of section 3157, is directory merely, and a petition not verified confers jurisdiction on the court, which may give the plaintiff leave to amend so that the pleading shall comply with the statute.  

Id.

The proceedings by which to obtain relief under the fourth subdivision of section 3154 is by petition verified by affidavit setting forth the judgment, etc.  

Reno v. Teagarden, 24 Id., 144, 149.

Upon an application to vacate a judgment rendered by default, the court may first try the question of the validity of the defense, and if that shall appear insufficient the application should be overruled.  

Miracle v. Lancaster, 46 Iowa, 179.

An appeal cannot be taken from the verdict of a jury.  

Judgment must be first rendered thereon before an appeal will lie.  


The abstract must show that final judgment has been rendered.  

Shannon v. Scott, 40 Id., 629.

An appeal lies from a judgment in a garnishment proceeding, whether it is for or against the garnishee.  

Bebb v. Preston, 1 Id., 469.

The principal defendant may appeal from the judgment against a garnishee.  

Sinard v. Gleason, 19 Id., 185.

No appeal lies from a judgment rendered in
SEC. 3164. An appeal may also be taken to the supreme court from the following orders:
1. An order made affecting a substantial right in an action, when such order, in effect, determines the action and prevents a judgment from which an appeal might be taken;
2. A final order made in special proceedings affecting a substantial right therein, or made on a summary application in an action after judgment;
3. When an order grants or refuses, continues or modifies a provisional remedy; or grants, refuses, dissolves, or refuses to dissolve an injunction or attachment; when it grants or refuses a new trial, or when it sustains or overrules a demurrer;
4. An intermediate order involving the merits and materially affecting the final decision;
5. An order or judgment on habeas corpus.

A proceeding for contempt. The First Congregational Church etc. v. Muscattie, 2 Id., 69. An appeal may be taken to the supreme court from judgment rendered by default, or a decree pro confesso. Woodward v. Whitescarver et uz., 6 Id., 1; Harris v. Kramer, 3 Id., 543; Carr v. Kopp, Id., 80; Byington v. Crosshaut, 1 Id., 145.

So also an appeal will lie from a judgment by confession. Troxell v. Clark, 9 Id., 201; Edgar v. Greer, 7 Id., 136.

A person has no right of appeal until some question to which he was a party has been adjudicated by the court below. Phillips v. Shelton, 6 Id., 545; Borgathous v. The F. & M. Ins. Co. et al., 36 Id., 250; The State ex rel. Alderson v. Jones, 11 Id., 11.

An appeal lies from an order of the court below upon the admission, or exclusion of evidence. Pettv v. Durell, 4 G. Greene, 120.

An appeal may be taken from any decree rendered in a cause which finally determines any material issue between the parties, although another branch of the suit is still pending and undetermined. Lucas et al. v. Pickel et uz., 20 Id., 490.

Where a party takes a stay of execution under the statute, he waives his right to appeal. Seavest v. Newman, 19 Id., 323.

No appeal can properly be taken from a ruling which the court in effect subsequently changed, or set aside in the case. Thompson v. Burnham, 35 Id., 41.

An order of the district court refusing the district attorney the right to appear and defend in an action against the county, is erroneous, and he may prosecute an appeal in the name of the county from such order to the supreme court. Clark et al. v. Lyon County, 37 Id., 469.

An appeal may also be taken to the supreme court from an order or judgment on habeas corpus. An order of the district court refusing the right to appear and defend in an action against the county, is erroneous, and he may prosecute an appeal in the name of the county from such order to the supreme court. Clark et al. v. Lyon County, 37 Id., 469.

An appeal may be taken from an order of the court, appointing, or refusing to appoint, a receiver. Callanan et al. v. Shaw, 19 Id., 183.

Prior to the code of 1873, an appeal did not lie from an order of a circuit judge in vacation, dissolving an injunction. Alter if the order was made by the court in session. Jewett v. Squires, 30 Id., 92.

An appeal to the supreme court does not lie from a ruling of the court below upon the admission or exclusion of evidence. The ruling or order appealed from must extend to and affect the merits of the case; if it be merely incidental to the progress or trial of the cause, no appeal will lie. Richards v. Burden, 31 Id., 395.

An appeal from the final judgment in an action, brings up for review the intermediate rulings of the court which have been duly excepted to, and not otherwise waived. Jones v. The C. & N. W. R'y Co., 36 Id., 60.

While, under the statute, appeals are allowed from certain intermediate orders made in the progress of the cause, a failure to appeal therefrom does not operate as a waiver in respect thereto, but they are saved and may be reviewed on appeal from the final judgment, if duly excepted to. Id.

An appeal from an order requiring a bond for costs, is premature if taken before the expiration of the time for filing the bond. The D. M. V. Live Stock Ins. Co. v. Henderson, 38 Id., 446.

An appeal lies from an order discharging a garnishee. Bobb v. Preston, 1 Id., 490.

An appeal may be taken from an order granting a new trial. Nevell v. Sanford, 10 Id., 396; Caffrey v. Groom, 1 Id., 548.

An appeal lies to the supreme court from an
order overruling a motion to set aside the verdict and quash the writ in a proceeding ad quod damnum. Burnham v. Thompson, 35 Id., 421.

An appeal will not lie from a ruling on a motion to suppress depositions. Baldwin v. Mayne, 40 Id., 687.

An appeal lies from an order of the court overruling a demurrer when the ruling involves the merits of the case, and the party at the time elects to stand on his demurrer, though no final judgment has been rendered. Cowen v. Boone et al., 43 Id., 350; Richards v. Burden, 31 Id., 305.

Prior to the code of 1873, an appeal did not lie from an order of a judge of the supreme court dissolving an injunction; nor under the code (§ 3165), would an appeal lie from such order, made prior to the taking effect of the code. The City of Davenport v. The D. & St. P. R. Co., 37 Id., 624; In re Curley, 34 Id., 184.

An appeal will lie from an order of the court refusing to strike a petition from the files. The First National Bank v. v. Gill & Co. et al., 50 Id., 425.

Where a cause is dismissed because of the non-appearance of the plaintiff, and judgment is rendered against him for costs, an appeal will not lie from such judgment. Striker v. Holtz, 50 Id., 291.

An appeal will lie from a final order, made in a special proceeding, and affecting a substantial right therein. Dryden v. Wyliss et al., 51 Id., 534.

Sec. 3165. If any of the above orders are made by a judge, the same is reviewable in the same way as if made by a court. 1

Sec. 3166. The court may also, in its discretion, prescribe rules for allowing appeals on such other intermediate orders or decisions as is deemed expedient, and for permitting the same to be taken and tried during the progress of the trial in the court below; but such intermediate appeals must not retard, proceedings in the court from which the appeal is taken.

Sec. 3167. A mistake of the clerk shall not be ground for an appeal until the same has been presented and acted upon by the court below. 1

Sec. 3168. A judgment or order shall not be reversed for an error which can be corrected on motion in an inferior court, until such motion has been made there and overruled. 1

Sec. 3169. The supreme court may review and reverse on appeal any judgment or order of the district or circuit court, although no motion for a new trial was made in such courts. 1

1 The supreme court will not reverse a cause because of a defect in the original notice or for any cause that may be corrected in the court below, until a motion has there been made and overruled. Van Vark v. Van Dam, 14 Iowa, 239; Bethel v. Bean, 39 Id., 582; Daniels & Co. v. Cloftin, 15 Id., 152; Berryhill v. Jacobs, 19 Id., 346; Same v. Same, 29 Id., 247; Finch v. Billings, 22 Id., 229; Triceb v. Shafter, 18 Id., 29; Decatur Co. v. Clemente, 58 Id., 538; Hunt v. Stevens et al., 25 Id., 261; Boyd v. Rutledge, 27 Id., 271; Dickey v. Harmon, 26 Id., 501; Webster v. The Cedar Rapids & St. P. R. Co., 27 Id., 315; Pratt v. Western Stage Co. Id., 363; Smith v. Parker, 28 Id., 339; Leonard v. Hallum, 17 Id., 564; Wile v. Wright, 32 Id., 451; Borghaltus v. The Farmer's & M's Ins. Co., 36 Id., 250; Grimes v. Hamilton County, 37 Id., 292; Holmes v. Hall, 45 Id., 177, 180; Smith v. Warren, 49 Id., 336.

The objections that a judgment is excessive, or that the petition does not state a cause of action will not be considered on appeal until a motion has been made to correct the same in the court below and there overruled. Webster v. Cedar R. & St. P. R. Co., 26 Id., 315.

1 Under this section it is not necessary to entitle a party to have reviewed, in the supreme court, the rulings of the court below, properly excepted to, that a motion for a new trial shall have been made and acted upon by the latter court. Presnell v. Herbert, 34 Id., 539; Drafahl v. Tuttle, 42 Id., 177.

While this section obviates the necessity of a motion for a new trial, it does not dispense with the necessity of excepting to the decision sought to be reviewed, and a judgment will not be reviewed by the appellate court unless it appears in the record that exception was taken thereto at the time of the rendition. Eason v. Gester.
Finding of facts; evidence certified.  
Same, § 2.

SEC. 3170. Where a cause is tried by the court, it shall not be necessary in order to secure a review of the same in the supreme court that there should have been any finding of facts or conclusions of law stated in the record, but the supreme court shall hear and determine the same whenever it shall appear from a certificate of the judge, agreement of parties or their attorneys, or, in case the evidence consists wholly of written testimony, from the certificate of the clerk, that the transcript contains all the evidence introduced by the parties on the trial in the court below.

SEC. 3171. The cause shall be docketed as it was in the court below, and the party taking the appeal shall be called the appellant, and the other party the appellee.

SEC. 3172. The court may issue all writs and process necessary for the exercise and enforcement of its appellate jurisdiction.

SEC. 3173. Appeals from the district and circuit courts may be taken to the supreme court at any time within six months from the rendition of the judgment or order appealed from, and not afterward. But no appeal shall be taken in any cause in which the amount in controversy between the parties, as shown by the pleadings, does not exceed one hundred dollars, unless the trial judge shall certify that such cause involves the determination of a question of law upon which it is desirable to have the opinion of the supreme court, but this limitation shall not affect the right of appeal in any cause in which is involved any interest in real property.

31 Id., 475; Root v. The Ill. C. R. Co., 29 Id., 102.

Where the case is tried by the court without a jury, it is not necessary to entitle a party to a review on appeal that there should be a finding of fact or conclusion of law upon the record. Drefahl v. Tuttle, 42 Id., 177.

This and the preceding section are not in conflict with section 4 of article 5 of the state constitution which provides that the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction only in cases in chancery, and shall constitute a court for the correction of errors at law under such restrictions as the general assembly may prescribe. Coffin v. the City of Davenport, 26 Iowa, 515; Johnson v. Semple, 31 Id., 48.

Where the record does not show that all the evidence is before the appellate court and there is no finding of fact in the court below, the supreme court will not disturb the judgment on matters of fact. Van Riper v. Baker, 44 Id., 450, 452.

This section does not obviate the necessity of excepting to the decision nor of an assignment of errors in the appellate court. Eason v. Gester, 31 Id., 475; Root v. The Ill. C. R. Co., 29 Id., 102; Sisters of Visitation v. Glass, 45 Id., 154, 156.

This section applies to actions at law only, and has no application to proceedings in equity. Vinsant v. Vinsant, 47 Id., 594, 598.

There are at least three modes known to our law by which the supreme court can know that all the evidence introduced on the trial of a cause in the court below is before the appellate court, namely: first, by a bill of exceptions stating such fact; second, by certificate of the judge under section 2742; and third, certificate of judge, agreement of the parties or their attorneys, or certificate of the clerk under section 3170 of the code. Flesher v. Groves, 43 Id., 700, 701.

In all appeals to the supreme court the record must show that all of the evidence introduced and received in the court below is before the supreme court in the case. Davenport v. Eilts, 22 Id., 296; Winslow et al. v. Turner et al., 20 Id., 294; Lindsay v. Byington, 22 Id., 441; Waterell v. Goodrich, 1 Id., 583; Chambers v. Ingham, 25 Id., 522; Garner v. Pomroy, 11 Id., 140; Cook v. Waukee Co., 13 Id., 21; Van Orman v. Clarke et al., 16 Id., 186; Kellogg v. Kelsey, Id., 338; Ford v. Vance, 17 Id., 94; Robb v. Dougherty, 14 Id., 379; Anderson v. Easton & Son, 16 Id., 56; Krappel v. Epperson, 24 Id., 176; Grant v. Grant, 46 Id., 476; Star v. The City of Burlington, 45 Id., 87; Wornly v. The DistrictTp. of Carroll, 45 Id., 696; Lillie v. Skinner, 46 Id., 329; Grant v. Crow, 47 Id., 632; Vinsant v. Vinsant, Id., 594; Flesher v. Groves, 48 Id., 700; Nice v. Weed, Id., 693; Lentzinger v. Hershey, 47 Id., 696; Kenny v. Pool, 41 Id., 700; Fuller v. Schwartz, Id., 711; Fitzgerald v. Daniels, 3 N. W. Reporter N. S., 108, 630; Walker v. Plummer, 41 Id., 697.
SEC. 3174. A part of several co-parties may appeal; but in such case they must serve notice of the appeal upon all the other co-parties and file the proof thereof with the clerk of the supreme court.  8  § 3177.

appeared to have been rendered, a motion for a new trial was interposed by the defendant, which was not decided until sometime after the close of that term, and within one year before the appeal was taken, and that the judgment was not in fact rendered until the motion was decided.  Kendall v. Lucas County, 28 Iowa, 395.

The right of appeal is governed by the provisions of the law in force at the time of the rendition of the judgment appealed from.  And under section 3173 of the code, no appeal lies to the supreme court where the amount in controversy is less than $100, unless the appellant shall procure a certificate from the trial judge to the effect that the case "involves the determination of a question of law upon which it is desirable to have the opinion of the supreme court."  Rivers v. Cole, 38 Id., 677; Uplinger v. Kettering, 43 Id., 483; Snyser v. Trask, 40 Id., 689; Dean v. Taggart, Id., 688; Jeffries v. The Singer Mf. Co., Id., 702; Harrington v. Pierce, 38 Id., 269.

The supreme court does not acquire jurisdiction of a case on appeal where the amount in controversy is less than $100, by the certificate of the trial judge made after the adjournment of the term and more than two months after the rendition of the judgment.  Nicely v. Rogers, 39 Id., 441.  The certificate must be made at the time of the trial of the cause and made a part of the record. If the defeated party wishes the right of appeal in a cause involving less than $100, he should make his application for the proper certificate to the trial judge at the time of the decision of the case so that his right of appeal is apparent of record from the action of the trial judge. Sooners v. Fletcher, 40 Id., 705; Hinckfield et al. v. The First Nat. Bank, 39 Id., 699; Nicely v. Rogers, Id., 441.

The certificate required by this section of the code must state that the cause involves a question of law, etc., in order to confer jurisdiction upon the supreme court.  Kieruff v. Adams, 40 Id., 31.

But the particular question of law need not be stated in the certificate.  Fell v. The B. C. R. & M. R. Co., 43 Id., 177.

But now under the rules of the supreme court the certificate is insufficient unless it shows what the question is.  Storrier v. Henzie, 3 N. W. Rep., N. S., 292, 634; Wilson v. Iowa County, 13 W. Jur., 366; Wetz v. Austin, Id., 369; Sec. 12, Rules of Supreme Court, 43 Iowa, 691.

The certificate of the trial judge, in order to confer jurisdiction of the appeal, where the amount in controversy is less than $100, must be made at the term in which the cause was tried, otherwise the appeal will be dismissed.  Rose v. Wheeler, 12 W. Jur., 557; City of Independence v. Purdy, 48 Id., 675.

While the parties may stipulate that judgment may be entered in vacation as of the last preceding term, yet they cannot stipulate that a case involving less than one hundred dollars shall go to the supreme court on the certificate of the trial judge. The judge alone has power to determine that question under section 3173 of the code.  Fallan v. The District Tp. of Johnson, etc., 13 W. Jur., 365.

The right of appeal expires in six months from the rendition of the judgment, and this right is not revived by filing a petition for a new trial.  Carpenter v. Brown, 50 Iowa, 451.

Where the abstract recited that "the proper certificate of the judge for an appeal was signed at the time the judgment was rendered, and is on file with the papers of this case," it was held that the certificate was insufficient in not stating what question of law was involved.  Barnes v. Independent District No. 2, 51 Id., 700.

In computing the time in which an appeal may be taken, the day on which the judgment or decree was rendered is excluded, and the corresponding day of the last month in the time is included.  Carleton v. Byington, 16 Id., 588.

An appeal to the supreme court, from a judgment of the district or circuit court on a verdict, must be taken within six months from the rendition of the same.  Cohol v. A Ian, 57 Id., 449.

The time limited by statute within which appeals may be taken, in cases where intermediate rulings have been properly excepted to, is from the date of the final judgment instead of from the ruling of which complaint is made.  Jones v. The C. & N. W. Ry Co., 36 Id., 68.

It is not competent for the parties to stipulate that the judge render his decision in vacation and grant a certificate indicating a question of law upon which it is desirable to have the opinion of the supreme court.  Fallen v. The District Tp. of Johnson, 51 Id., 206.

A certificate of the trial judge reciting that although the cause involved less than one hundred dollars it "involves the determination of a question of law upon which it is desirable to have the opinion of the supreme court,* does not comply with the requirements of the rule of court relating thereto. It should state the question.  Wetz v. Austin, 51 Id., 342.

The supreme court has jurisdiction in a suit brought to vacate a judgment which with interest exceeds one hundred dollars.  Dryden v. Wyllis et al., 51 Id., 534.

* In an action brought by A. for the use of B. and others not named, the persons for whose use the action is brought are not parties, thereto in such a sense as will entitle them to appeal.  Fleming for the use &c. v. Mershon et al., 36 Iowa, 413.

Where one of several parties appeals to the supreme court, and serves notice of the appeal on his co-parties, they may join therein and avail themselves of all the benefits arising out of the appeal.  Barlow et al. v. Scott's Adm'r, 12 Id., 63.
SEC. 3175. If the other co-parties refuse to join, they cannot, nor can any of them, take an appeal afterwards; nor shall they derive any benefit from the appeal, unless from the necessity of the case.

SEC. 3176. Unless they appear and decline to join, they shall be deemed to have joined, and shall be liable for their due proportion of costs.  

SEC. 3177. An appeal from part of an order, or from one of the judgments of a final adjudication, or from part of a judgment, shall not disturb or delay the rights of any party to any judgment, or part of a judgment, or order not appealed from, but the same shall proceed as if no such appeal had been made.

NOTICE AND FILING TRANSPTS.

SEC. 3178. An appeal is taken by the service of a notice in writing on the adverse party, his agent, or any attorney who appeared for him in the case in the court below, and also upon the clerk of the court wherein the proceedings were had, stating the appeal from the same, or from some specific part thereof, defining such part.  

SEC. 3179. An appeal shall not be perfected until the notice thereof has been served upon both the party and the clerk, and the clerk paid or secured his fees for a transcript; whereupon the clerk shall forthwith transmit by mail, express, or messenger, not a party nor the attorney of a party, a transcript of the record in the cause, or so much thereof as the appellant in writing in the notice has directed, to which shall be appended copies of the notices of appeal, and of the supersedeas bond if any.  

SEC. 3180. The notice of appeal must be served at least thirty days, and the cause filed and docketed at least fifteen days before the first day of the next term of the supreme court, or the same shall not then be tried unless by consent of parties. If the appeal is taken less than thirty days before the term, it must be so filed and docketed before the next succeeding term.

9 Where notice of appeal by one defendant is served upon a co-defendant he will be held to have joined in the appeal, unless he appears in the appellate court, and refuses to do so. Engleken v. Webber et al., 47 Iowa, 558.

10 An appeal from a decision of the court below to the supreme court is fully effected by the service of a notice of appeal on the clerk and adverse party within the time limited in the statute, and it is not necessary that such notice be filed with, or marked "filed" by, the clerk within that time. Baldwin v. Tuttle, 23 Iowa, 66. See also, Carpenter v. Parker, 23 Id., 450; Pratt v. W. Stage Co., 26 Id., 241.

Where a verbal notice of appeal from the judgment of a court of contest in a contested election case, was given at the time the judgment was rendered, and thereupon the parties entered into a new agreement respecting the custody of the ballot-box, it was held, that the appeal should not be dismissed for insufficiency of notice. Whether verbal notice of appeal, unaccompanied by other action would be good, quere. McIntosh v. Livingston, 41 Id., 219.

Service of notice of appeal upon the wife of the adverse party does not comply with the requirements of the statute, and is insufficient. Draper v. Taylor, 47 Id., 407.

The notice of the appeal cannot be served by a party to the action. Id. See also, Marion County v. Stanfield, 8 Id., 406. Sec, also, rule 32 of the supreme court.

Irregularity in taking an appeal, or in giving notice thereof, is waived by a voluntary appearance on the part of the appellee. Wilgus v. Gettings, 19 Id., 82.

11 It is the duty of the appellee to see that the transcript in a cause appealed embraces all the papers therein, which are necessary to a clear understanding of the ruling to which exception is taken. When the facts are found by the court, with the conclusions of the law based thereon, and no exception is taken to the finding of facts, it is not necessary to incorporate the pleadings in the transcript. Hall v. Smith, 15 Iowa, 584.

An appeal will not be dismissed or a judgment affirmed, on motion, on the alleged ground that the case is not triable de novo in the supreme court. White & Smith v. Savery et al., 49 Id., 197.
SEC. 3181. If the appellant fails to file a transcript and have the cause docketed as provided in the preceding section, or fails to file at the time the transcript should be filed, the certificate of the clerk of the inferior court, stating when he was served with notice, and that he has not had sufficient time to prepare the transcript, the appellee may file a certified copy of the judgment or order appealed from, and of the notice served on such clerk, and, on motion, have the appeal dismissed or the judgment or order appealed from affirmed.

SEC. 3182. If the transcript has been sent up, but the appellant does not file the same when the same should be filed as herein provided, the appellee may file the same, and may, on motion, have the appeal dismissed or the judgment affirmed, as the court, from the circumstances of the case, shall determine.

(Chapter 56, Laws of 1874.)

IN RELATION TO APPEALS TO THE SUPREME COURT.

An Act to amend sections 3181 and 3182 of the code of 1873 [Title XIX., chapter 2: "Of appellate proceedings in the supreme court].

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That no appeal to the supreme court of the state shall be dismissed or judgment of court below affirmed because the said cause was not docketed or transcript filed in supreme court, if it be made to appear that an appeal was taken in good faith and not for delay, or if, from the conduct of appellee or his counsel, appellant was induced to believe no motion to dismiss or affirm would be made.

SEC. 3183. If the transcript being filed, errors are not assigned and filed with the clerk of the supreme court, and a copy of the same served on the appellee or his attorney ten days before the first day of the trial term, the appellee may have the appeal dismissed or the judgment or order affirmed, unless good cause for the failure be shown by affidavit.

SEC. 3184. In an action by ordinary proceedings, and in an action by equitable proceedings, tried in whole or in part on oral testimony, all proper entries made by the clerk, and all papers pertaining to the cause and filed therein, except subpoenas, depositions, and other papers

For failure to file transcript and docket appeal; dismissed or judgment affirmed.
R. § 3514.

Same.
R. § 3515.

Appeal not to be dismissed or judgment affirmed, when.

Tilt.

Same as to assignment of errors.
R. § 3516.

What shall be sent up.
R. § 3512.

Under this section the appellee cannot have the judgment affirmed where the notice of appeal was not served on the clerk and appellee within fifteen days of the term, though the supersedeas bond was filed that length of time before. Pratt v. The Western Stage Co., 26 Iowa, 241.

It seems that under sections 3181 and 3182 of the code, an appellee may in proper cases have an affrmance by showing that the clerk has been served in time with notice of appeal, without showing the service of such notice on the appellee. Id.

The mere filing of a supersedeas bond does not amount to the taking of an appeal; nor should the clerk recall an execution until notice of appeal is served. Id.

The failure to file a transcript does not constitute ground for dismissing the appeal, unless the appellee shall have indicated to the appellant a wish that it be filed, and he then fails or neglects, without sufficient excuse, to file it. White & Smith v. Savery, 49 Id., 197.

A failure to file a transcript will not necessarily cause a dismissal of the appeal. White & Smith v. Savery, 49 Iowa, 197, 199.

An appeal will be dismissed on motion, if the assignment of errors is not served on the appellee ten days before the first day of the trial term. Whether it must be filed with the clerk previous to the day for the hearing of which the cause is assigned, quere. Ind. Dist. of Crocker v. Ind. Dist of Ankeney, 48 Id., 206. See, also, Berryhill v. Keilmeyer, 33 Id., 20; Rule 24 of supreme court.
Depositions in original form.

The supreme court will not review on appeal the action of the court below on the facts in an equity action, where it does not appear that all of the evidence on which the case was heard is contained in the record. Dove v. The I. S. D. of Keokuk, 41 Id., 689.

The supreme court in a hearing de novo will pay no regard to the finding of facts in the lower court, or by a referee. And no exceptions to the findings or rulings are necessary, nor need a motion for a new trial be made. Robb v. Dougherty, 14 Id., 379; Cooper v. Skeel et al., 14 Id., 578; Vannice v. Bergin, 16 Id., 555, 559; O'Conner v. O'Conner, 15 Id., 303; Rindskoff v. Lyman, 16 Id., 260; Clarke v. Larson, 9 Id., 581; Blake v. Blake, 13 Id., 40; Hackworth v. Zollers, 90 Id., 492; Chambers v. Ingham, 25 Id., 225; Molly v. Molly, 31 Id., 60.

The supreme court will not review the finding of the lower court upon the sufficiency of the service of notice by publication in an equitable action when the record does not show that it embraces all the evidence touching the publication which was submitted to the court below.

Where an answer in an action at law sets up both legal and equitable defenses upon which issues are formed, the case will, on appeal to the supreme court, be considered as in equity, and be determined according to the rules applicable to equity cases. Van Orman v. Merrill, 27 Id., 476.

Under the rules of the supreme court equity cases are triable de novo, not only the pleadings and other papers in the case should be certified, but also the evidence, in its original form, upon which the case was tried below. The State v. Orwig, 27 Id., 528; Blake v. Blake, 13 Id., 40; Van Orman v. Spofford et al., 16 Id., 186; Kellogg v. Kelsey, Id., 388; Ticonic Bank v. Harvey, Id., 141; Malloy v. Malloy, 31 Id., 60; Dove v. The Ind. S. D., 41 Id., 680.

In order that the cause may be tried de novo, not only the pleadings and other papers in the case should be certified, but also the evidence, in its original form, upon which the case was tried below. The State v. Orwig, 27 Id., 528; Winslow et al. v. Farmer, 20 Id., 294; Moon v. Moon, 19 Id., 130.

Under the rules of the supreme court equity cases are triable in that court upon the printed abstract, and the evidence in its original form is not consulted, except in cases of a difference of abstracts, when an amended one is filed. Austin v. Bremer County, 44 Id., 155.

Equity cases only are triable de novo on appeal in the supreme court; in all other cases the trial is confined to legal errors properly presented. Dove v. The I. S. D. of Keokuk, 41 Id., 689.

The supreme court in a hearing de novo will pay no regard to the finding of facts in the lower court, or by a referee. And no exceptions to the findings or rulings are necessary, nor need a motion for a new trial be made. Robb v. Dougherty, 14 Id., 379; Cooper v. Skeel et al., 14 Id., 578; Vannice v. Bergin, 16 Id., 555, 559; O'Conner v. O'Conner, 15 Id., 303; Rindskoff v. Lyman, 16 Id., 260; Clarke v. Larson, 9 Id., 581; Blake v. Blake, 13 Id., 40; Hackworth v. Zollers, 90 Id., 492; Chambers v. Ingham, 25 Id., 225; Molly v. Molly, 31 Id., 60.

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In the trial of chancery cases the supreme court will consider only the issues and evidence presented in the court below; and evidence will not be originally received and considered in the supreme court. McGregor v. Gardner, 16 Id., 535.

Under the rules of the supreme court equity cases are triable in that court upon the printed abstract, and the evidence in its original form is not consulted, except in cases of a difference of abstracts, when an amended one is filed. Austin v. Bremer County, 44 Id., 155.

Equity cases only are triable de novo on appeal in the supreme court; in all other cases the trial is confined to legal errors properly presented. Dove v. The I. S. D. of Keokuk, 41 Id., 689.

The supreme court in a hearing de novo will pay no regard to the finding of facts in the lower court, or by a referee. And no exceptions to the findings or rulings are necessary, nor need a motion for a new trial be made. Robb v. Dougherty, 14 Id., 379; Cooper v. Skeel et al., 14 Id., 578; Vannice v. Bergin, 16 Id., 555, 559; O'Conner v. O'Conner, 15 Id., 303; Rindskoff v. Lyman, 16 Id., 260; Clarke v. Larson, 9 Id., 581; Blake v. Blake, 13 Id., 40; Hackworth v. Zollers, 90 Id., 492; Chambers v. Ingham, 25 Id., 225; Molly v. Molly, 31 Id., 60.
Sec. 3185. The appellant shall file a perfect transcript, and to that end the clerk of the court below must, at any time on his suggestion of the diminution of the record and on the payment of fees, certify up any omitted part of the record, according to the truth, as the same appears in his office of record; and such applicant shall not be entitled to any continuance in order to correct the record, unless it shall clearly appear to the court that he is not in fault. Subject to which requirement, either party may, on motion before trial day, obtain an order on the clerk below, commanding him to transmit at once to the supreme court a true copy of such imperfect or omitted part of the record as shall be in general terms described in the affidavit or order. Such motion must be supported by affidavit, unless the diminution be apparent or admitted by the adverse party, and must not be granted unless the court is satisfied that it is not made for delay.\(^1\)

**STAY OF PROCEEDINGS.**

Sec. 3186. An appeal shall not stay proceedings on the judgment or order, or any part thereof, unless the appellant shall cause to be executed before the clerk of the court which rendered the judgment or order, by one or more sufficient sureties to be approved by such clerk, a bond to the effect that the appellant shall pay to the appellee all costs and damages that shall be adjudged against the appellant on the appeal; also that he will satisfy and perform the judgment or order appealed from in case it shall be affirmed, and any judgment or order which the supreme court may render, or order to be rendered by the inferior court, not exceeding in amount or value the original judgment or order, and all rents, or damages to property during the pendency of the appeal out of the possession of which the appellee is kept by reason of the appeal. If the bond is intended to stay proceedings on only a part of the judgment or order, it shall be varied so as to secure the part stayed alone. When such bond has been approved by the clerk, and filed, he shall issue a written order commanding the appellee and all others to stay proceedings on such judgment or order, or on such part as is superseded as the case may be. No appeal or stay shall vacate or affect the judgment appealed from.\(^2\)

Sec. 3187. In cases wherein the appellant has perfected his appeal to the supreme court, and the clerk of the district or circuit court has unjustly refused to approve the appeal bond offered, or makes the penalty therein too large, or the conditions thereof unjust, the appellant may move the supreme court if in session, or in its vacation, on such written notice to the appellee as the judge may prescribe, may move any judge thereof to determine the conditions, fix the penalty, and approve the appeal bond. The motion, verified by the affidavit of the appellant or his attorney, shall contain a brief statement of the nature

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\(^1\) See *Hall v. Smith*, 15 Iowa, 584, cited in notes to section 3179.

\(^2\) The filing of an appeal bond, without the service of a notice of appeal, at least upon the clerk, will not stay proceedings on the judgment. *Pratt v. The Western Stage Co.*, 26 Iowa, 241.

And where an appeal is taken by the service of notice of appeal, but no bond filed, proceedings on the judgment will not be stayed by the appeal. *Phillips v. Germon*, 43 Id., 101, 102.
of the action in which the appeal was taken, of the judgment or order appealed from, of the steps taken by the appellant with reference to his appeal, and of his giving, or offering to give, an appeal bond, of the action of the clerk of the court below with reference to such bond, and wherein he has acted wrongfully; and if the supreme court, or any judge thereof, considers that the clerk has made unjust conditions in the bond, or the penalty thereof too high, or has wrongfully refused to approve the same, such court or judge shall issue an order prescribing the conditions of the appeal bond, fixing the penalty thereof, and either approve it or direct the clerk of the supreme court so to do, which bond shall be filed with the officer last named. The supreme court, or judge thereof, may order that all or any part of the papers and records in the cause appealed, or certified copies thereof, be produced on the hearing of such motion, and pending the disposition thereof, may make an order staying the enforcement of the judgment or order appealed from, and on such terms as are just. The order, if made by the judge, shall be in writing and signed by him, and upon the service thereof, or of a certified copy, when made in court, upon the clerk of the court below, all proceedings in the court appealed from shall be stayed, and all orders, processes, executions, or other papers issued therefrom shall be recalled, and the appellant be placed in the same condition that he was when the judgment or order appealed from was made or rendered.

Sec. 3188. If the appellee believe the bond defective, or the sureties insufficient, he may move the supreme court if in session, or in its vacation, on ten days written notice to the appellant, may move any judge of said court, or the judge of the court below where the appeal was taken, to discharge the bond, and if the court or such judge shall consider the sureties insufficient, or the bond substantially defective in securing the rights of the appellee, the court or such judge shall issue an order discharging such bond, unless a good bond, with sufficient sureties, be executed by a day by him fixed. The order, if made by a judge, shall be in writing and signed by him; and upon his filing, or the filing of a certified copy of the order when made in court, in the office of the clerk of the inferior court, execution and other proceedings for enforcing the judgment or order may be taken if a new and good bond is not filed and approved by the day as aforesaid.

Sec. 3189. But another order staying proceedings may be issued by the clerk, upon the execution before him of a new and lawful bond with sufficient sureties as hereinbefore provided.

Sec. 3190. If the judgment or order is for the payment of money, the penalty shall be in at least twice the amount of the judgment and costs. If not for the payment of money, the penalty shall be sufficient to save the appellee harmless from the consequences of taking the appeal. But it shall in no case be less than one hundred dollars.

Sec. 3191. The taking of the appeal from a part of a judgment or order, and the filing of a bond as above directed, does not cause a stay of execution as to any part of the judgment or order not appealed from.

Sec. 3192. If execution has issued prior to the filing of the bond above contemplated, the clerk shall countermand the same.
SEC. 3193. Property levied upon and not sold at the time such countermand is received by the sheriff, shall forthwith be delivered up to the judgment debtor.

TRIAL—JUDGMENT.

SEC. 3194. The supreme court may reverse or affirm the judgment or order below, or the part of either appealed from, or may render such judgment or order as the inferior court or judge should have done, according as it may think it proper. 1

SEC. 3195. The supreme court, where it affirms the judgment, shall also, if the appellee moves therefor, render judgment against the appellant and his sureties on the bond above mentioned for the amount of the judgment, damages, and costs referred to therein, in case such damages can be accurately known to the court, without an issue and trial.

SEC. 3196. Upon the affirmation of any judgment or order for the payment of money, the collection of which in whole or part has been superseded by bond as above contemplated, the court shall award to the appellee damages upon the amount superseded; and, if satisfied by the record that the appeal was taken for delay only, must award such

It is competent for the supreme court, in reversing a judgment, to order that the new trial shall extend only to defendant's cross-action, in connection with which the error occurred, and that the judgment establishing the plaintiff's claim remain undisturbed. *McAlIerty v. Hole,* 24 Iowa, 355.

Where a judgment of the court below, rendered upon a special finding of facts by that court, is appealed to and reversed by the supreme court, upon the sole ground that the law upon the facts thus found is with the appellant, and the cause is remanded, with directions to the court below that further proceedings be had therein not inconsistent with the opinion of the supreme court, the appellant is entitled to judgment upon the finding of facts in the court below, and not in the new trial as the court above might constitute a bar of the appeal. *McIAlerty v. Hole,* 24 Iowa, 355.

The supreme court, in reversing a judgment appealed from, may render such judgment or order upon the facts, as the court below should have rendered. *Gilmore & Smith v. Ferguson & Cassell,* 28 Id., 422.

The supreme court, in a habeas corpus proceeding for the custody of a child, it was possible that the judgment of the court below might constitute a bar to the plaintiff's right to the custody of the child at a future time, the supreme court, under the power given in this section, modified the judgment so that the plaintiff would not be thus deprived of her opportunity to finally submit the case to the Court of Chancery. *Payne v. The C., R. I. & P. R. Co.,* 47 Id., 595.

In equity causes the supreme court has complete and final jurisdiction to render such a decree as it may deem proper in the case. *McGregor v. Gardiner,* 16 Id., 538.

On reversing a judgment appealed from may, in a law action, render such judgment or order, upon the facts as the court below should have rendered. *Gilmore & Smith v. Ferguson & Cassell,* 28 Id., 422.

The supreme court has no general original jurisdiction, and cannot order that an appellee shall proceed no further with a cause. An appellee who deems that the appellee has, pending the appeal, deprived himself of his rights thereunder, has the alternative of dismissing his appeal, or to finally submit it on the merits. *Simanson v. The C., R. I. & P. R. Co.,* 48 Id., 19.

Where the court, in his instructions to the jury, follows the rule of law announced in the plaintiff's petition, and the latter fails to ask an instruction announcing a different and the true rule, he cannot avail himself of the error on appeal. *Briscoe v. Reynolds,* 51 Id., 673.

Where the evidence is conflicting, and the court below which heard the evidence, had full opportunity for observing the manner and appearance of the witnesses, has overruled appellant's motion for a new trial, based on the insufficiency of the evidence, the supreme court will not interpose, the presumption being that the jury and the court below correctly decided upon the credibility of the witnesses, and found according to the weight of the evidence. *Snyder v. Eldridge,* 31 Id., 129; *Brookman v. Berryhill,* 16 Id., 183; *Hertshick v. Hazeltick,* 18 Id., 414; *Donaldson v. The M. & M. R. Co.,* 15 Id., 250; *Pifner v. The Branch of the State Bank,* 19 Id., 112; *Gordon v. Pitt,* 3 Id., 385; *State v. Elliott,* 15 Id., 72; *Snyder v. Nelson,* 31 Id., 285; *Thompson v. Donahue & Co.,* 36 Id., 630; *Franz v. The C., R. I. & P. R. Co.,* 34 Id., 572; *Donne v. Watson,* 35 Id., 589.
sum as damages, not exceeding fifteen per cent thereon, as shall effectually tend to prevent the taking of appeals for delay only."

SEC. 3197. If the supreme court affirm the judgment or order, it may send the cause to the court below to have the same carried into effect, or it may itself issue the necessary process for this purpose and direct such process to the sheriff of the proper county, as the party may require.  

SEC. 3198. If, by the decision of the supreme court, the appellant becomes entitled to a restoration of any part of the money or property that was taken from him by means of such judgment or order, either the supreme court or the court below may direct execution or writ of restitution to issue for the purpose of restoring to such appellant his property or the value thereof.  

SEC. 3199. Property acquired by a purchaser in good faith under a judgment subsequently reversed, shall not be affected by such reversal.  

SEC. 3200. The supreme court shall have power to enforce its mandates upon inferior courts and officers by fine and imprisonment, which imprisonment may be continued until obeyed.  

SEC. 3201. If a petition for rehearing be filed, the same shall suspend the decision, if the court, on its presentation, or one of the judges, if in vacation, shall so order, in either of which case such decision shall be suspended until the next term.  

SEC. 3202. The petition for rehearing shall be the argument of the applicant therefor, and if the court think that such argument requires a reply, it shall so indicate to the other party, and he may make reply within such time as said court shall allow, and with a view to a rehearing, and he has, pursuant to an order of court, paid it over to another, the summary remedy provided by section 3198 of the code cannot properly be administered, and the party is left to his ordinary remedy. Hunschild v. Stratford, 27 Id., 301. See also, Lombard v. Atwater, 46 Id., 501.  

It is not necessary that a procedendo should issue to give the court below jurisdiction, but if the case is re-docketed upon service of proper notice, the case will stand for re-trial. Becker v. Becker et al., 50 Id., 139.

A purchase of land at sheriff's sale by the plaintiff in execution or his attorney, with actual knowledge of a pending appeal, is at the peril of the purchaser; and the party or his attorney thus buying, is not a bona fide purchaser within the meaning of section 3199. Twogood v. Franklin, 27 Iowa, 239.

Where property, taken under a judgment from which an appeal has been taken without the filing of a superseded bond, and which is afterwards reversed, has by voluntary sale, or by seizure and sale under process, passed to an innocent purchaser pending the appeal, or where money collected under such judgment is received by one occupying a fiduciary capacity, as by an administrator, and he has, pursuant to an order of court, paid it over to another, the summary remedy provided by section 3198 of the code cannot properly be administered, and the party is left to his ordinary remedy. Hunschild v. Stratford, 27 Id., 301. See also, Lombard v. Atwater, 46 Id., 501.

Whether the purchaser at an execution sale takes the estate charged with the equities and secret trusts which may exist against the judgment debtor, query. Parker v. Pierce, 16 Iowa, 227.

A purchaser at sheriff's sale takes the land purchased, discharged of any claim of title, whether arising under an unregistered deed or a mere equity, of which he had no notice at the time of the purchase, and which would be invalid against an ordinary purchaser, and this principle applies both at law and in equity. Per Dillon, J. in Vannice v. Bergen, 1d., 555.

Where, after a procedendo has been issued from the supreme court, and a petition for a rehearing was filed within sixty days, it was held that the cause could not be transferred to the federal court upon the filing of a petition therefore and bond in the court below, in accordance with the requirements of the act of Congress, pending the action of the supreme court on the petition for rehearing. McKinley v. The C. & N. W. R. Co., 44 Iowa, 314.
ing the court may extend the suspension of proceeding yet farther, if need be."

**GENERAL PROVISIONS.**

**SEC. 3203.** The clerk shall docket the causes as the same are filed in his office, and shall arrange and set a proper number for trial, for each day of the term, placing together those from the same judicial district, and shall cause notice of the manner he has set such causes to be published and distributed in such manner as the court may direct.

**SEC. 3204.** The court shall hear all the causes docketed, when not continued by consent, or for cause shown by the party, and the party may be heard orally or otherwise, in his discretion.

**SEC. 3205.** No cause is decided until the opinion in writing is filed with the clerk.

**SEC. 3206.** If remanded to the inferior court to be carried into effect, such decision and the order of the court thereon, being certified thereto and entered on the records of the court, shall have the same force and effect as if made and entered during the session of the court in that district.

**SEC. 3207.** An assignment of error need follow no stated form, but must, in a way as specific as the case will allow, point out the very error objected to. Among several points in a demurrer, or in a motion, relied on as an error, and the court will only regard errors which are such decision and the order of the court thereon, being certified thereto or instructions, or rulings in an exception, it must designate which is effect as if made and entered during the session of the court in that district.

**SEC. 3208.** Where an assignment of error is general and fails to comply with the requirements of the statute, it will not be noticed by the supreme court. *Arnold v. Arnold*, 20 Id., 279, 276.

Where the overruling of a motion for a new trial, based upon several distinct grounds, is assigned as error, the assignment should specify the very error relied upon by the appellant. *Reilly v. Ringland*, 44 Id., 422; *Morris v. C.*, B. & Q. R. Co., 45 Id., 29; *Benton v. Nichols*, 47 Id., 698.

While an assignment of error need follow no specified form, it must nevertheless, point out in a manner as specific as possible the very error objected to. An assignment in the words: "The court erred in rendering judgment for the appellee," was held insufficient. *Tombin v. Ball*, 46 Id., 190.

An assignment of error must specify which of several points in a motion for a new trial is relied upon as constituting the error which vitiates the judgment. *Oschner v. Schunk*, 46 Id., 293.

An assignment of error in the form that the court erred in overruling appellants motion for a new trial is not specific enough to comply with the requirements of section 3207 of the code, and will be disregarded by the supreme court.

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*All petitions for rehearing must be printed as required by sections 97, 99 and 99 of the rules of the supreme court, and a copy must be delivered to the attorney of the adverse party, and if there be more than one, to the attorney of each, and ten copies to the clerk of the supreme court. No 93, Rules of Supreme Court.*

*b The assignments of error were as follows: "1. The court erred in admitting improper and incompetent testimony. 2. There was error in the instruction to the jury." Held, that under the revision, Sec. 3546, the assignments were too general and should be disregarded. *Hawes v. Tewgood*, 12 Iowa, 582.

The supreme court will not regard an assignment of error which does not point out the particular point, or points claimed to be erroneous specifically and with the exactness required by the statute. *Peck v. Hendershott*, 14 Id., 40; *Brewington v. Swan*, 1 Id., 12.

*Where the bill of exceptions contained a large amount of evidence and cross examination, and the assignment was "that there was error in allowing the cross examination, and the introduction of evidence, and the overruling of plaintiff's objections, as set forth in bill of exceptions, No. 1," it was held, that the assignment was not sufficiently specific. *Wilson v. Hillhouse*, 14 Id., 199.


*Assignment of errors; form of. B. § 3546.*

*Clerk to docket and arrange causes; notice of. B. § 3535.*

*Hear causes; argument. B. § 3549.*

*Opinion filed. B. § 3550.*

*What done in court below on reversed. B. § 3551.*

*Sec. 3203.*

*Sec. 3206.*
SEC. 3208. All motions must be entered in the motion book, and shall stand over till the next morning after the morning on which entered, and till after having been publicly called by the court, unless the parties otherwise agree, and the adverse party shall be deemed to have notice of such motion.

SEC. 3209. Where a view of an original paper in the action may be important to a correct decision of the appeal, the court may order the clerk of the court below to transmit the same, which he shall do in some safe mode to the clerk of the supreme court, who shall hold the same subject to the control of the court.

SEC. 3210. The appellant may be required to give security for costs under the same circumstances as those in which plaintiffs in civil actions in the inferior court may be so required.

SEC. 3211. The death of one or all of the parties shall not cause the proceedings to abate, but the names of the proper persons shall be substituted, as is provided in such cases in the district and circuit court, and the case may proceed. The court may also, in such case, grant a continuance when such a course will be calculated to promote the ends of justice.

SEC. 3212. Where appellant has no right, or no further right to prosecute the appeal, the appellee may move to dismiss the appeal, and if the grounds of the motion do not appear in the record, or by a writing purporting to have been signed by the appellant and filed, they must be verified by affidavit.

SEC. 3213. The appellee may, by answer filed and verified by himself, agent, or attorney, plead any facts which render the taking of the appeal improper or destroy the appellant’s right of further prosecuting the same, to which answer the appellant may file a reply, likewise verified by himself, his agent, or attorney and the questions of law or fact therein shall be determined by the court.

SEC. 3214. The service of all notices of appeal, or in any way growing out of such rights or connected therewith, and all notices in the supreme court, shall be in the way provided for the service of like notices in the circuit or district court, and they may be served by the same person and returned in the same manner, and the original notice of the appeal must be returned immediately after service to the court. Richardson v. McCormack, 47 Id., 80; McCormack v. The C., R. I. & P. R. Co., Id., 345.

An assignment of error reciting that, “The court erred in refusing to set aside the verdict, and in not rendering judgment for plaintiffs,” is not sufficiently specific. Bardwell v. Clare, 47 Id., 297.

An assignment of error that “The court erred in giving each of the instructions on its own motion,” is too general to be regarded in the supreme court. Moffatt v. Fisher, Id., 474.

An assignment of errors should show affirmatively that the party appealing was in some manner prejudiced by the rulings or decision appealed from. Brevington v. Patton, 1 Id., 721.

Errors assigned but which are not presented in argument, will not be considered by the supreme court. Snyder v. Eldridge et al., 31 Id., 129; Shaw v. Brown, 13 Id., 508; Wilson v. Hillhouse, 14 Id., 199.

A party cannot be heard on appeal to assign error in the admission of evidence based upon a ground other than that assigned when the evidence was admitted. The Iowa Homestead Company v. Duncombe, 51 Iowa, 525.

Error cannot be predicated upon the admission of evidence, when the fact which it was introduced to establish is proved by other evidence introduced afterward without objection. Id.

A party cannot accept the benefits of an adjudication and afterwards appeal therefrom. M. & M. R. Co. v. Brinton, 14 Iowa, 572; The Ind. Dist. of Altoona v. The Dist. Tp. of Delaware, 44 Id., 201.

As to the right of the appellee to pursue a different remedy from that provided in this section, see Cotter v. O’Connell, 48 Id., 552.
office of the clerk of the district or circuit court where the suit is pending. 4

Sec. 3215. Executions from the supreme court shall be the same as those from the district or circuit court and attended with the same consequences, and shall be returnable in the same time.

CHAPTER 3.

OF CERTIORARI.

Sec. 3216. The writ of certiorari may be granted whenever specially authorized by law, and especially in all cases where an inferior tribunal, board, or officer exercising judicial functions is alleged to have exceeded his proper jurisdiction, or is otherwise acting illegally, when in the judgment of the superior court there is no other plain, speedy, and adequate remedy. 5

Sec. 3217. The writ may be granted by the district or circuit court, or, in vacation, by a judge or clerk thereof, but if to be directed to either of such courts or judges, then by the supreme court, or, in vacation, by a judge thereof, and shall command the defendant therein to certify fully to the court from which the same issues, at a specified time and place, a transcript of the records and proceedings, as well as the facts in the case, describing or referring to them, or any of them, with convenient certainty, and also to have then and there the writ. 6

4 Service of notice of appeal upon the wife of the adverse party does not comply with the requirements of this section, and is insufficient. Draper v. Taylor, 47 Iowa, 407.

* A judgment in the county court for damages sustained by the complainant, by the removal of a road away from his property, should, under the revision, be taken to the district court by appeal, and not by certiorari. Spray v. Barnes v. Thompson, 9 Iowa, 40.

The writ of certiorari commands the tribunal to which it is directed to certify fully a transcript of its records and proceedings, as well as the facts in the case. Blake v. Bailey, 20 Id., 125.

The proper remedy against an order of the court refusing to correct a mistake in a settlement with an administrator is by appeal, and not by certiorari. O'Hare v. Hemstead, 21 Id., 25.

Certiorari is the proper remedy to test the legality of the action of township trustees, in calling an election for the purpose of voting upon the question of a tax to aid in the construction of a railroad. Jordan v. Hayne, 36 Id., 9.

It is also the proper remedy to test the jurisdiction of the board of supervisors, in the submission of a proposition to remove the county seat. Bennett v. Hatherington, 41 Id., 142.

Proceedings in the establishment of a road will not be annulled on certiorari, unless it is shown that the inferior tribunal has exceeded its proper jurisdiction or is otherwise acting illegally. McCollister v. Shuey, 24 Id., 362.

The writ of certiorari is the proper remedy to test the expediency or propriety of establishing a public highway, and the legality and regularity of the proceedings of the board of supervisors in the premises, but is not the proper remedy to review the question of damages for the land taken for a road. McCrory v. Griswold, 7 Id., 243.

Where the district court did not exceed its jurisdiction in entertaining an action upon a school order, against the several independent districts into which the district, issuing the order, had subsequently divided, the writ of certiorari was denied. The Ind. Dist. of Asbury v. The Dist. Court of Dubuque Co., 48 Id., 182.

In a proceeding for the punishment of a contempt, growing out of publications alleged to be false, scandalous and defamatory, evidence is admissible to show the meaning and intent of the publications. Henry v. Ellis, 49 Id., 205.

5 Under the revision the circuit court did not have jurisdiction in certiorari cases. Thompson v. Reed, 29 Iowa, 117.

The circuit court has exclusive jurisdiction to issue the writ of certiorari in civil matters. Hensington v. Hewitt et al., 48 Id., 679.
SEC. 3218. If a stay of proceedings is sought, the writ can only be issued by a court or judge, who may require a bond and fix the penalty and conditions thereof; the sureties thereon may be approved by the judge granting, or clerk who issues the writ.

SEC. 3219. The petition for the writ must state facts constituting a case wherein the writ may issue, and must be verified by affidavit, and the supreme court or judge issuing the writ, may require notice of the application to be given the adverse party, or may grant the writ without notice. If a stay of proceedings is sought, the writ can only be granted on reasonable notice of the time, place, and court or judge before whom the application will be made.

SEC. 3220. The writ must be served and the proof of such service made in the same manner as is prescribed for the original notice in a civil action, except that the original shall be left with the defendant, and the return or proof of service made upon a copy thereof.

SEC. 3221. If the return of the writ be defective, the court may order a further return to be made, and may compel obedience to the writ and to such further order, by attachment if necessary.

SEC. 3222. When full return has been made, the court must proceed to hear the parties, or such of them as may attend for that purpose, on the record proceedings and facts as certified, and such other testimony, oral or written, as either party may introduce pertinent to the issue, and may give judgment affirming or annulling the proceedings in whole or in part, or, in its discretion, correcting the same and prescribing the manner in which the party or either of them shall further proceed.

SEC. 3223. The action shall be prosecuted by ordinary proceedings so far as applicable, and from the decision of the district or circuit court an appeal lies as in other ordinary actions, and the record shall be prepared in the same manner.

SEC. 3224. No writ shall be granted after twelve months have elapsed from the time the inferior court, tribunal, board, or officer has, as alleged, exceeded his proper jurisdiction, or has otherwise acted illegally.

* It was held under the revision that the trial in certiorari proceeding, after the writ had been issued and returned, was had upon the record, and that evidence aliunde was not admissible. Smith v. The Board of Supervisors, 30 Iowa, 531.

The supreme court may on certiorari modify the judgment of the court below rendered in a proceeding for contempt. The State v. Myers, 44 Id., 580, 585.

h A writ of certiorari to the board of Supervisors, directing them to certify up a transcript of their proceedings upon the question of the removal of a county seat, is not barred until twelve months after the adoption of the order submitting the question to vote. The statute does not commence to run upon the determination that the petition is signed by the requisite number of voters. Jamison et al. v. The Board of Supervisors of Louisa County, 47 Iowa, 388.
TITLE XX

OF PROCEDURE IN PARTICULAR CASES.

CHAPTER 1.

(REPLEVIN AND DETINUE.)

OF ACTIONS FOR THE RECOVERY OF SPECIFIC PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Section 3225. An action for the recovery of specific personal property may be brought in any county in which the property or some part thereof is situated; the petition must be verified and must contain:

1. A particular description of the property claimed;
2. Its actual value and, where there are several articles, the actual value of each;
3. The facts constituting the plaintiff's right to the present possession thereof, and the extent of his interest in the property, whether it be full or qualified ownership;
4. That it was neither taken on the order or judgment of a court against him, nor under an execution or attachment against him, or against the property. But if it was taken by either of these modes, then it must state the facts constituting an exemption from seizure by such process;
5. The facts constituting the alleged cause of detention thereof, according to his best belief;
6. The amount of damages which the affiant believes the plaintiff ought to recover for the detention thereof. Where brought statements and verification of petition. R. § 3533.

Where, in an action of replevin the plaintiff asked the court to instruct the jury as follows: "1. That it is not necessary in replevin that the plaintiff shall prove that he is the rightful owner of the property repleived. If he had the peaceable possession, his right of possession was good against every person but the real owner, or some one having a better right of possession. 2. That if the plaintiff had possession of the property, his right of possession is good against all persons, until a better right is proved by some other person," which instructions the court refused to give; held, that the court erred in refusing to give the instructions. McCoy v. Cadle, 4 Iowa, 357.

If the property of A is taken upon attachment, or under execution, against the property of B, it is exempt from such seizure and A may bring replevin. Smith v. Montgomery, 5 Id., 370.

When proceedings are commenced under the prohibitory liquor law, by the seizure of intoxicating liquors, alleged to be owned and kept for sale in violation of law, it is not competent for the party to take the cause away from the tribunal whose jurisdiction has attached by instituting an action of replevin and regaining possession of the liquors. Funk v. Hardman v. Israel, 5 Id., 438; Cooley v. Davis, 31 Id., 129; The State v. Harris et al., 38 Id., 242.

A promissory note is personal property, under the code, and its possession may be recovered in an action of replevin. Groff v. Shannon, 7 Id., 508; Savery v. Hayes, 20 Id., 25.

In an action of replevin, where the residence of the plaintiff becomes material, it may be proved without a specific allegation to that effect in the petition. Newell v. Hayden, 8 Id., 140.

Where personal property is repleived from an officer, on the ground that it was exempt from execution, and it is sought to show that the
sec. 3226. The action shall be by ordinary proceedings, but there
shall be no joinder of any cause of action not of the same kind, nor
shall there be allowed any counter claim.  

sec. 3227. If the plaintiff allege in his petition that he will lose
his property unless process issue on Sunday, the order may be issued
and served on that day.

sec. 3228. If a third person claim the property or any part thereof,
the plaintiff may amend and bring him in as a co-defendant, or the
defendant may obtain his substitution by the proper mode, or the
claimant may himself intervene by the process of intervenor.

The plaintiff is a non-resident of the state and not
titled to exemption, such defense should be
spicially pleaded by the defendant and need not
be rebutted in the first instance, by the plaint-
iff.  

The exemption of property from execution re-
lates to the remedy, and is governed by the law
of the place where the contract is sought to be
enforced, instead of the lex loci contractus.  

Where the petition in an action of replevin
alleges the right of possession as in the plaint-
iff, an answer which does not specifically deny
the title of the plaintiff in an action of replevin, to
fraud has not been set up in the pleadings. To
mence before a Justice of the
sheriff, who holds it by virtue of an execution,
sworn to does not authorize the issuing of the
writ.

unless the plaintiff, prior to the commencement
of the action, gives the sheriff written notice of
his property unless process issue on
Sunday, the order may be issued
and served on that day.

An action of replevin will lie, at the instance
of the owner, for the recovery of the possession
of a building erected under an agreement with
the owner of the land upon which it was placed
that the lessee should have the free use of the
land as long as the house should remain there-
on.  

The Dist. Twp. of Corwin v. Moorehead,
43 id., 466.

Where personal property has been seized by
virtue of an execution duly issued, replevin will
not lie to take the property from the possession
of the officer upon the mere allegation that the
judgment has been satisfied.  

Arnell v. Lendrum, 47 id., 583.

If process issue from a court having no juris-
diction of the subject matter, or if an execution
issue without a judgment having been rendered,
or if the law under which the process is issued
be unconstitutional, the process is void, and
replevin may be maintained for the property seized
by the officer under such process.  

Cooly v. Davis, 34 id., 128; Campbell v. Williams, 39 id.,
464.

When in an action of replevin it has been ad-
judged that the property replevied was subject
to a judgment which the plaintiff was thereupon
compelled to pay, his remedy is not by an action
for wrongful conversion against the sheriff who
levied upon the property under the judgment.

Finch v. Hollinger, 46 id., 216.

One partner cannot maintain an action of
replevin against the other, although by their
contract of co-partnership one partner was to be
the sole owner of the partnership property, the
profits of the business being equally divided
between them.  

Equity has exclusive jurisdiction of
partnership settlements.  

Kuhn v. Neuman, 49 Iowa, 424.

Where a person intervenes in an action of
replevin against an officer, and becomes the sub-
stantial defendant, the judgment therein design-
nating the rights of the parties is conclusive
upon all of the parties, as well between the
plaintiff and the intervenor as between the
plaintiff and the original defendant.  

CHAP. 1.

RECOVERY OF SPECIFIC PROPERTY.

BOND—ORDER.

SEC. 3229. When the plaintiff desires the immediate delivery of the property, he shall execute a bond to the defendant, with sureties to be approved by the clerk, in a penalty at least equal to twice the value of the property sought, conditioned that he will appear at the next term of the court and prosecute his suit to judgment and return the property if a return be awarded, and also pay all costs and damages that may be adjudged against him. The bond shall be filed with the clerk of the court, and is for the use of any person injured by the proceeding, and a judgment for money rendered against the plaintiff shall go against the sureties on the bond.

SEC. 3230. The clerk shall thereupon issue an order, under his hand and seal of the court, directed to the sheriff, requiring him to take the property therein described and deliver the same to the plaintiff. And where the petition shows that the property has been wrongfully removed into another county from the one in which the action is commenced, the order may issue from the county whence the property was so wrongfully taken, and may be served in any county where the property may be found in the same manner and with like effect as in the county where suit is brought.

SEC. 3231. When any of the property is removed to another county after the commencement of the action, counterparts of the proper order may issue on the demand of the plaintiff to such other county, and may be executed upon such goods found in such county, and farther orders and the necessary counterparts thereof may issue as often as may be necessary.

ORDER—EXECUTION OF.

SEC. 3232. The sheriff must forthwith execute the order by taking possession of the property therein mentioned, if it is found in the possession of the defendant, or of his agent, or of any other person who obtained possession thereof from the defendant, directly or indirectly, after the order was placed in the sheriff’s hands, for which purpose he may break open any dwelling house or other enclosure, having first demanded entrance and exhibited his authority, if required.

SEC. 3233. When it appears by affidavit that the property claimed has been disposed of, or concealed so that the order cannot be executed, the court or judge may compel the attendance of the defendant, and examine him on oath as to the situation of the property, and punish

—When bond required.

SEC. 3234. Under §§ 3554 and 3563 of the revision, 3229 and 3230 of the code, the defendant, may, after the action is dismissed by the plaintiff, have an alternative judgment for a return of the property, or the amount of his damages, against both the principal and sureties on his bond. Wilkens v. Treynor, 14 Iowa, 391.

Under this section (3229), the sureties in a replevin bond, by signing the same, consent and agree that any judgment for money that may be adjudged against their principal, may be rendered against them also. Hershler v. Reynolds et al., 22 Id., 152.

During the pendency of the replevin suit, the sureties in the replevin bond are treated as in court, and in the absence of exceptional circumstances, are not entitled to any other day. Being thus treated as in court, and not objecting, they are concluded by the judgment or order to which the principal consents, settling and fixing the rights of the parties. Id.

A surety in a replevin bond cannot in an action of replevin instituted by his principal before a justice of the peace, prosecute an appeal in his own name, and have the issues between his principal and the defendant re-tried in the appellate court. Cris v. Littleton, 23 Id., 205.
Property delivered to plaintiff.
R. § 3550.
Defendant may prevent delivery of property to plaintiff.

Must let plaintiff inspect property; appraisement of.

Return of order.
R. § 3559.

Jury to assess value and damages.
R. § 3082.

Form of judgment.
R. §§ 3082, 3567.

JUDGMENT AND EXECUTION.

Sec. 3238. The jury must assess the value of the property, as also the damages for taking or detention, whenever by their verdict there will be a judgment for the recovery or the return of the property, and when required so to do by either party, must find the value of each article thereof.

Sec. 3239. The judgment shall determine which party is entitled to the possession of the property, and shall designate his right therein, and if such party have not the possession thereof, shall also determine the value of the right of such party, which right shall be absolute as to an adverse party having no right in such property, and shall also award such damages to either party as he may be entitled to for illegal detention of such property.1

1 Under this section the judge in vacation is authorized to punish a willful disobedience or hindrance of the execution of the replevin, as well as for any disobedience of any order made necessary by the proceedings to examine the defendant under oath. The State v. Meyers, 44 Iowa, 580, 583.

1 The taking the receipt of the defendant for the property in an action of replevin is unauthorized by the statute and does not constitute a levy by the sheriff. He should take actual possession. Davis v. Baylies, 13 West Jur., 373; See Wittier v. Fisher, 27 Iowa 9, cited in note to section 3275, ante.

2 When in an action of replevin the ownership and right to the possession of personal property was in issue on the allegations of the plaintiff's petition, the defendant setting up no special property, and the jury returned the following verdict: "We find the ownership in the plaintiff, and assess the value of the mare at $75.00 and the damage for wrongful detention at $25.00, it was held, that the form of the verdict was sufficient, and the court did not err in entering judgment thereon. Cassel v. The Western Stage Co., 12 Iowa, 47.

The question to be determined in an action of replevin is, in whom was the right of possession at the time the action was commenced. Id.

As a general rule, ownership of personal property carries with it the right of possession, and in replevin a general allegation of a right to the possession of the property in controversy is suf-
SEC. 3240. The execution shall require the sheriff to deliver the possession of the same, particularly describing it, to the party entitled thereto, and may, at the same time, require the sheriff to satisfy any costs, damages, or rents and profits, with interest, recovered by the same judgment, out of the property of the party against whom it was rendered subject to execution, and the value of property for which judgment was recovered to be specified therein, if a delivery thereof cannot be had, and shall in that respect be deemed an execution against property.

SEC. 3241. If the party found to be entitled to the property, be not already in possession thereof by delivery under the provisions of this chapter, or otherwise, he may, at his option, have execution for the specific delivery of the property, or for the value thereof as determined by the jury. And if any article of the property cannot be obtained on execution, he may take the remainder with the value of the missing articles.

SEC. 3242. When property for which a bond has been given, as hereinbefore provided, is not forthcoming to answer the judgment, and the party entitled thereto elects to take judgment for the value thereof, such judgment may be entered against the principal and sureties in the bond.

SEC. 3243. When it appears by the return of the officer, or by the affidavit of the plaintiff, that any specific property which has been adjudged to belong to one party, has been concealed or removed by the other, the court or a judge may require him to attend and be examined on oath respecting such matter, and may enforce its order in this respect as in the case of contempt.

SEC. 3244. A money judgment taken under the provisions of this chapter in lieu of property exempt from execution, shall also be, to sufficiently maintained by evidence of ownership only, when no special right to the possession is shown by the opposite party. Id.

Where property taken in execution was taken from the sheriff by replevin, and the plaintiff, in said action, failed to prosecute his action successfully, the measure of the defendant's damages is the balance due him as execution.

SEC. 3245. A person who purchases and takes possession of personal property subject to mortgages thereon, which he assumes to pay, cannot in an action of replevin bring in his own chattels in execution. Id., 158.

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Where property taken in execution was taken from the sheriff by replevin, and the plaintiff, in said action, failed to prosecute his action successfully, the measure of the defendant's damages is the balance due him as execution.

SEC. 3246. Where the plaintiff, in an action of replevin, has established a prima facie title, through a purchase of a judgment debtor, before levy of execution, the burden of showing that the sale was fraudulent is upon the defendant. Where the fraud is once established, the sheriff's right to the possession may be shown by the execution under which it was seized, and the levy of the same upon the property. Parsons v. Hedges, 15 Iowa, 119.

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Under this section of the code the defendant in replevin may, after the action has been dismissed by the plaintiff, have an alternative judgment for the return of the property or the amount of his damages, against both the principal and sureties on his bond. Williams v. Traynor, 14 Id., 391; Clark v. Warner, 32 Id., 219; Byington v. Oaks, Id., 488.

Under sections 3241 and 3242 of the code the plaintiff is entitled to a money judgment at his option when he is found entitled to the property and is not already in possession thereof. Armel v. Lendrum, 47 Id., 533, 533.
the same extent, exempt from execution, and from all set-off or diminution either by the adverse party or by any other person, and such exemption may, at the option of the party, be stated in the judgment.

CHAPTER 2.

OF ACTIONS FOR THE RECOVERY OF REAL PROPERTY.

Section 3245. Actions for the recovery of real property shall be by ordinary proceedings, and there shall be no joinder and no counter-claim therein, except of like proceedings and as provided in this chapter.

Sec. 3246. Any person having a valid subsisting interest in real property, and a right to the immediate possession thereof, may recover the same by action against any person acting as owner, landlord, or tenant of the property claimed.

Sec. 3247. The plaintiff must recover on the strength of his own title.

Sec. 3248. In an action by a tenant in common, or joint tenant of real property against his co-tenant, the plaintiff must show, in addition to his evidence of right, that the defendant either denied the plaintiff’s right, or did some act amounting to such denial.

Sec. 3249. When the defendant is a non-resident, having an agent of record for the property in the state, service may be made upon such agent in the same manner and with the like effect as though made on the principal.

PETITION—ANSWER—TRIAL.

Sec. 3250. The petition may state generally that the plaintiff is entitled to the possession of the premises, particularly describing them, also the quantity of his estate and the extent of his interest therein, and that the defendant unlawfully keeps him out of possession, and the damages, if any, which he claims for withholding the

An equitable defense may be interposed in an action at law to recover real property. * Rosier v. Van Dam, 16 Iowa, 175. See also, Thompson v. Hurley, 19 Id., 331; Van Orman v. Spofford et al., 16 Id., 186; Kramer v. Conger, Id., 434; Warren v. Crew, 22 Id., 315; Shaichan v. Long, 26 Id., 488; Van Orman v. Merrill, 27 Id., 476.

The joinder of actions referred to in this section relates to the cause of action and not to the relief sought. The language will not be construed to forbid an action in equity for full relief, if a decree quieting title will not give such relief. The County of Buena Vista v. The I. F. & S. C. R. Co., 49 Id., 657, 662.

A parol license to enter upon mineral lands and work the same, for a specific share of the mineral raised, for an indefinite time, an entry under such license, and an expenditure of labor and money in sinking shafts, running drifts, procuring machinery and other preparations for mining under such license, gives to the licensee a valid subsisting interest in the real estate which the licensor can terminate only by giving him compensation for such expenditure, or the notice necessary to terminate a tenancy at will; and the licensee may assert his right to the possession against the licensor, or his subsequent licensee with notice, by action of ejectment. Beatty v. Gregory, 17 Id., 109.

The objection that the plaintiff cannot recover without proof that the defendant denied his right before suit brought as provided in this section, cannot be made for the first time in the supreme court. Starry v. Starry, 21 Iowa, 254, 256.
property; but if he claims other damages than the rents and profits, he shall state the facts constituting the cause thereof.

Sec. 3251. The plaintiff shall attach to his petition, and the defendant to his answer, if he claims title, an abstract of the title relied on, showing from and through whom such title was obtained, together with a statement showing the page and book where the same appears of record. If such title, or any portion thereof, is not in writing, or does not appear of record, such fact shall be stated in the abstract, and either party shall furnish the adverse party with a copy of any unrecorded conveyance, or furnish a satisfactory reason for not so doing within a reasonable time after demand therefor. No written evidence of title shall be introduced on the trial, unless it has been sufficiently referred to in such abstract, which, on motion, may be made more specific, and may be amended as other proceedings.

Sec. 3252. The answer of the defendant, and of each if more than one, must set forth what part of the land he claims, and what interest he claims therein generally, and if as mere tenant, the name and residence of his landlord.

Sec. 3253. Whenever it appears that the defendant is only a tenant, the landlord may be substituted by the service upon him of original notice, or by his voluntary appearance, and the judgment shall be conclusive against him.

Sec. 3254. Where the defendant makes defense, it is not necessary to prove him in possession of the premises.

Sec. 3255. An action for the recovery of real property against a person in possession, cannot be prejudiced by any alienation made by such person after the commencement of the action.

Sec. 3256. The court, on motion and after notice to the opposite party, may, for cause shown, grant an order allowing the party applying therefor to enter upon the land in controversy and make survey and admeasurement thereof, for the purposes of the action.

Sec. 3257. The order must describe the property, and a copy thereof must be served upon the owner or person having the occupancy and control of the land.

Sec. 3258. The verdict may specify the extent and quantity of the plaintiff's estate, and the premises to which he is entitled, with reasonable certainty, by metes and bounds and other sufficient description according to the facts as proved.

Sec. 3259. A general verdict in favor of the plaintiff without such specifications, entitles the plaintiff to the quantity of interest or estate in the premises as set forth and described in the petition.

* It is not necessary under this section that a party in an action for the recovery of real property shall annex, as an exhibit to his petition, the evidence of his title. Boardman v. Beckwith, 18 Iowa, 292.

It is only necessary for the plaintiff in an action to recover real property, to state generally the extent of his interest therein. The evidence upon which he relies to prove his title need not be stated. Larnin v. Wilmer, 35 Id., 244, 247.

In our system of pleading the facts constituting an estoppel in pari, in an action to recover real property, need not be specially pleaded, the averments of the facts constituting defendant's interest being sufficient. Phillips v. Blair, 38 Id., 649.

* See Phillips v. Blair, 38 Iowa, 649, cited in notes to section 3250, ante.

While under this section the landlord may be substituted in an action of right, when it appears that the defendant is only a tenant, such substitution is not imperatively required, and the action may proceed against the tenant alone. But in that case, it seems, the landlord would not be bound unless he had been notified of the action. The State v. Orwig, 34 Iowa, 112.


Judgment for damages only. R. § 3279.

Limitation of damages. R. § 3276.

Improvements set off against damages. R. § 3296.

Wanton aggression. R. § 3397.

Tenant: extent of liability. R. § 5348.

Where crop is sowed, planted or growing: finding. R. § 3299.

SEC. 3260. If the interest of the plaintiff expire before the time in which he could be put in possession, he can obtain a judgment for damages only. A conveyance by the plaintiff of the title to the property, involved in a pending action of right, will not abate the action; and the proceeding thereof may be continued in his name notwithstanding such conveyance. This section applies only to cases where the plaintiff holds a limited and determinable estate in the premises, which expires by lapse of time, or the like, during the pendency of the action. Jordan v. Ping, 32 Iowa, 64.

A doweress is entitled to recover damages for the detention of her dower, from the alienee of her husband, or his grantee, as measured by the use and profits at least, from the time of the demand of dower, provided such demand was not more than six years prior to the commencement of the suit. If the demand was more than six years before the action was commenced, she can only recover for the six years. O'Farrell v. Simplot, 4 Iowa, 381.

In an action to recover real property, the plaintiff, where he holds the legal title and right of possession thereto, may recover for the use and occupation of the land, as well as the title and possession. Dunn v. Starkweather, 6 Id., 466.

In an action of right against the ancestor, and to which the heirs are made parties after his death, the heirs are not liable for damages for the rents and profits, while the ancestor was in possession of the premises. They are only liable for damages after such time as they are shown to have been in possession. Cavender v. Smith, 8 Id., 360.

In such a case, if the plaintiff seeks to recover damages from the ancestor, his administrator should be made a party, with the heirs, or a separate action should be instituted against him. Id.

The limitation in this section has no application to the right of an occupying claimant to recover for improvements. Parsons v. Moses, 16 Id., 440.

When the plaintiff in an action to recover real property is entitled to damages for the wrongful detention thereof, or injury thereto, the defendant may set off the value of any permanent improvements made thereon, to the extent of the damages, unless he prefers to avail himself of the law for the benefit of occupying claimants. Parsons v. Moses, 16 Iowa, 440, 444.

A tenant who leases real estate of the apparent legal owner, to whom he pays the rent, cannot afterwards be made liable therefor to one who, by a proceeding in equity against the lessor to quiet title, but in which the tenant was not made a party, was decreed to be the rightful owner of the premises, although such proceeding was commenced before, though not decided until after, the expiration of the tenancy and the payment of the rent. The tenant in such case would only be liable for rents accruing after the decree; nor would the case be varied by the fact that he was notified not to pay to his lessor. This holding is not in conflict with section 3264 of the code. The proceeding to quiet title is not a suit brought for the recovery of the land within the meaning of this section. Gardner v. Gardner, 25 Id., 102.

* See Gardner v. Gardner, 25 Iowa, 102, cited in notes to section 3263, ante.
assessed. This bond shall be part of the record, and shall have the
force and effect of a judgment, and if not paid at maturity, the clerk,
on the application of the plaintiff, shall issue execution thereon against
all the obligors.

SEC. 3266. When the plaintiff shows himself entitled to the imme-
diate possession of the premises, judgment shall be entered and a writ
of possession issued accordingly.7

SEC. 3267. The plaintiff may have judgment for the rent of the
possession which accrues after judgment and before delivery of pos-
session, by motion in the court in which the judgment was rendered,
ten days' notice thereof in writing being given, unless judgment is
stayed by appeal and bond given to suspend the judgment, in which
case the motion may be made after the affirmance thereof.

NEW TRIAL.

SEC. 3268. In any of the cases provided for by this chapter, the
court, in its discretion, may grant a new trial on the application of
any party thereto, or those claiming under a party made at any time
within one year after the former trial, although the grounds required
for a new trial in other cases are not shown; but only one such new
trial shall be granted.6

SEC. 3269. If the application for new trial is made after the close
of the term at which the judgment was rendered, the party obtaining
a new trial shall give the opposite party ten days' notice thereof before
the term at which the action stands for trial.

SEC. 3270. The result of such new trial, if granted after the close
of the term at which the first trial took place, shall in no case
affect the rights of third persons acquired in good faith for a valuable
consideration since the former trial.

SEC. 3271. But the party who, on such new trial, shows himself
entitled to lands which have thus passed to a purchaser in good faith,
may recover the proper amount of damages against the other party,
either in the same or a subsequent action.

SEC. 3272. The party who has been successful in such new trial,
shall, if the case require it, have his writ of restitution to restore
him his property.

7 See Dunn v. Starkweather, 6 Iowa, 470.
6 An appeal may be taken from an order of the
court below granting a new trial, but such
an order will not be interfered with, unless it is
shown that the discretion vested in the court
has been abused, or that great injustice has
been done to the appellant. A stronger case
must be made than would be required to justify
the reversal of an order refusing a new trial.
Newell v. Sanford, 10 Iowa, 396.

Greater latitude is given to the discretion of
the court below as to new trials in actions of
right than in any other actions. Id.; White v.
Poorman, 24 Id., 108.

A mistake made by a third person in selecting
a paper to be used as documentary evidence in
the trial of an action of right, when not dis-
covered until after the conclusion of the trial, is
good cause for a new trial. Floyd v. Hamilton, Id., 552.

The unsuccessful party in an action of right
is entitled to the benefit of the provisions of the
statute relating to new trials in such cases, as
well where the defense is equitable in its nature,
as where it is legal. Butterfield v. Walsh, 25
Id., 283.

The fact that the petition, in addition to ask-
ing that plaintiff's title be quieted, prays other
equitable relief in regard to the land, will not
take the case out of the provisions of this section,
in relation to the granting of new trials in ac-
tions to quiet title. The County of Buena Vista

A new trial in such case will be decreed, where
a judgment has been rendered because of a fail-
ure to make defense through the mistake of the
attorney respecting the time of the term at
which the judgment was rendered, when the
mistake is from misinformation, and not neglect.
Id.
Quieting Title.

Sec. 3273. An action to determine and quiet the title of real property may be brought by any one having, or claiming an interest therein, whether in or out of possession of the same, against any person claiming title thereto though not in possession. 6

Sec. 3274. The plaintiff must file his petition under oath, setting forth the nature and extent of his estate, and describing the premises as accurately as may be, and averring that he is credibly informed and believes that the defendant makes some claim adverse to the estate of the petitioner, and praying for the establishment of the plaintiff's estate against such adverse claims, and that the defendant be barred and forever estopped from having or claiming any right or title to the premises adverse to the plaintiff. The notice in such action shall accurately describe the property, and, in general terms, the nature and extent of plaintiff's claim, and shall be served as in other cases. 2

Sec. 3275. If the defendant shall appear and disclaim all right and title adverse to the plaintiff, he shall recover his costs. In all other cases the costs shall be in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 3276. In all other respects, the action contemplated in the three preceding sections shall be conducted as other actions by equitable proceedings, with the modifications prescribed by this chapter so far as the same may be applicable.

Chapter 3.

Section 3277. The action for partition shall be by equitable proceedings, and no joinder or counter claim of any other kind shall be allowed therein, except as provided by this chapter. 6

Under this section an action in the nature of an action of right may be brought to quiet title to real property, against another claiming title thereto. Fejevany v. Langer, 9 Iowa, 159.
The action provided for in this section cannot be maintained against one holding a certificate of tax sale, not claiming title to the lands. Eldridge v. Kuehl, 27 Id., 160, 176.
Where the possession and control of real property is given to the executors for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the will, they are authorized to maintain an action to quiet the title thereto. Laverty v. Sexton & Son, 41 Id., 435.
An action under this section may be maintained against a non-resident defendant, and to such action the provisions of the statute relating to the service of notice by publication, or personal service of notice on the defendant out of the State, apply. Miller v. Davison, 31 Id., 435.

Where an owner in possession of real property brings an action against adverse claimants to quiet his title thereto. this section of the statute will entitle him to the relief sought, if sustained by the proofs, under a general prayer for relief, if the petition embodies the essential averments of the statute, notwithstanding it is manifest that it was not framed with a special reference thereto. Paton v. Lancaster, 38 Iowa, 494.

In an action to foreclose a title bond, conditioned to convey the undivided half of certain real estate, one holding part thereof under a deed from the vendee is properly made a defendant, and by a pleading in the nature of a crossbill may ask a partition, and the enforcement of the lien upon the land not claimed by him. Hammond v. Perry, 38 Iowa, 217.
Section 3277 of the code is not applicable to such case; equity has jurisdiction, and may grant the relief asked. Id.

Where parties own, in common, a water power and mills, machinery, dam and other appurtenances, a partition of the whole property may be made. And where either party insists upon such partition it must be made, regardless of the
Sec. 3278. The petition must describe the property and respective interests of the several owners thereof, if known. If any interests, or the owners of any interests are unknown, contingent, or doubtful, these facts must be set forth in the petition with reasonable certainty.

Sec. 3279. The plaintiff shall attach to his petition, and the defendant to his answer, if he claims title, an abstract of the title relied on, showing from and through whom such title was obtained, together with a statement showing the page on which the same appears of record. If such title, or any portion thereof, is not in writing, or does not appear of record, such fact shall be stated in the abstract, and either party shall furnish the adverse party with a copy of any unrecorded conveyance, or furnish a satisfactory reason for not so doing within a reasonable time after demand therefor. No written evidence of title shall be introduced on the trial, unless it has been sufficiently referred to in such abstract, which, on motion, may be made more specific, and may be amended as other pleadings.

Sec. 3280. Persons having contingent interests in such property, may be made parties to the proceedings, and the proceeds of the property so situated, or the property itself in case of partition, shall be subject to the order of the court until the right becomes fully vested. The ascertained share of any absent owner shall be retained, or the proceeds invested for his benefit under like order.

Sec. 3281. Creditors having a specific or general lien upon the entire property may be made parties at the option of the plaintiff or defendant.

Sec. 3282. The answers of the defendants must state among other things the amount and nature of their respective interests. They may deny the interest of any of the plaintiffs, and, by supplemental pleading, if necessary, may deny the interest of any of the other defendants.

Sec. 3283. Issues may thereupon be joined and tried between any of the contesting parties, the question of cost on such issues being inconvenient or hardship thereby occasioned.

Cooper v. The Ceder Rapids Water Power Co., 42 Iowa, 398; Doan v. Metcalf et al., 46 Id., 120.

When the partition of a water-power is to be made, the rules governing it should be certain, definite and self-adjusting, so that they will readily apply to all conditions of the power. Id.

To effect such partition, the land covered by the water and dam may be divided by metes and bounds, and one part thereof assigned to each party, subject to the charge of keeping the dam in repair by the one to whom the part including it is assigned, and the right to use such portion of the water as may be assigned to each owner, the extent of which may be indicated by some visible monument or by controlling the flowage through the gates. Id.

Where the grant of a part of the water-power stipulated that the grantee should have "the right to use water to the amount of the issue of the wheel now in use in said mill, supposed to be six hundred inches, more or less, of water": Held, 1. That the amount of water which the grantee might use, was to be measured by the capacity of the wheel in the mill at the time of the execution of the deed. 2. That the terms in the deed specifying the amount, six hundred inches, was descriptive only and not a limitation. 3. That the grantee was not limited to the use of one wheel, but could put in operation more water than the issue of the one wheel originally in the mill. Doan v. Metcalf et al., 46 Id., 120.

In an action for the partition of a water-power the partition should be made by referees under rules established by the court. Id.

In apportioning the amount of water permitted to be used under a grant a fixed and unvarying measure should be adopted, and an allowance of the water requisite to carry "two sets of burrs and the necessary machinery for bolting," does not furnish such measure. Id.

See Hammond v. Perry, 38 Iowa, 217.
PARTITION. [TITLE XX.

regulated between the contestants agreeably to the principles applicable to other cases.5

ENCUMBRANCES.

SEC. 3284. Before making any order of sale or partition, the court may refer to a clerk, or a referee, to report the nature and amount of general encumbrances by mortgage, judgment, or otherwise, if any there be upon any portion of the property.

SEC. 3285. The referees shall give the parties interested at least five days' notice of the time and place when he will receive proof of the amounts of such encumbrances.

SEC. 3286. If any question arise as to the validity or amount of an encumbrance, or the payment of the same, the court may direct an issue to be made up between the encumbrancer and an owner, which shall be decisive of their respective rights; and upon a sale it may order the money to be retained or invested to await final action in relation to its disposition, and notice thereof to be forthwith given to the encumbrancer unless he has already been made a party.

SEC. 3287. If the lien is upon one or more undivided interests, the holder thereof shall be made a party, and the lien shall, after partition or sale, remain a charge upon the particular interests of the proceeds thereof, but the amount of costs is a charge upon those interests, paramount to all other liens.6

SEC. 3288. The proceedings in relation to encumbrances shall not delay the distribution of the proceeds of other shares in respect to which no such difficulties exist.

SEC. 3289. After all the shares and interests of the parties have been settled in any of the methods aforesaid, judgment shall be rendered confirming those shares and interests, and directing partition to be made accordingly.

PARTITION.

SEC. 3290. Upon entering such judgment, the court shall appoint referees to make partition into the requisite number of shares, or if it is apparent, or the parties so agree, that the property cannot be equitably divided into the requisite number of shares, a sale may be ordered.1

5 Where a defendant in an action for partition disclaims all right, title or interest in and to the premises described in the plaintiff's petition, at the time the action is brought or afterwards, and is not in possession doing any act inconsistent with such disclaimer, he is entitled to be dismissed with his costs. Urban et ux. v. Hopkins et al., 17 Iowa, 105.

6 Where the answer in an action for partition of a grist mill set up that rents were due to the defendant, and that the plaintiffs, while in possession under a lease, allowed the mill to become out of repair to the extent of from $200 to $400, for which they are liable under their lease: Held, that the court below should have heard the parties upon these allegations. Metcalf et al. v. Hoopingardner, 45 Iowa, 510, 512.

The mortgagor of an undivided interest in real property is not bound by a partition to which he is not a party. Lewis v. Atkinson, 39 Id., 596.

Equity will give relief from a decree in a partition action, which, through the fraud of one of the parties, divided and distributed the land in violation of the rights of the others, as settled by the pleadings and interlocutory orders. Id.

The fraud in partition proceedings can only be taken advantage of by one who had a prior interest in the estate, and not by one who, subsequent to the fraud purchases an interest therein. Telford v. Barney, 1 G. Greene, 575; Bruce v. Reed, Id., 422.

1 Where property owned in common cannot be equitably divided, it is competent for the court to direct, in an action for partition, that the common property be sold and the proceeds divided. Metcalf v. Hoopingardner, 45 Iowa, 510. Although this section provides that the court...
Sec. 3291. When a partition is deemed proper, the referees must mark out the shares by visible monuments, and may employ a competent surveyor and the necessary assistants to aid them therein.\(^1\)

Sec. 3292. The report of the referees must be in writing, signed by at least two of them. It must describe the respective shares with reasonable particularity, and be accompanied by a plat of the premises, and must allot the shares to their several owners.

Sec. 3293. For good and sufficient reasons appearing to the court, the referees may be directed to allot particular portions of the land to particular individuals. In other cases the shares must be made as nearly as possible of equal value.\(^k\)

Sec. 3294. When partition can be conveniently made of part of the premises, but not of all, one portion may be partitioned and the other sold as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 3295. On good cause shown, the report may be set aside and the matter again referred to the same or other referees.\(^j\)

Sec. 3296. All the costs of the proceedings in partition shall be paid, in the first instance, by the plaintiffs, but eventually by all the parties in proportion to their interests, except those costs which are created by contests above provided for.

SALE.

Sec. 3298. Before proceeding to sell, the referees shall give a bond, in a penalty to be fixed by the court, payable to the parties who are entitled to the proceeds, with sureties to be approved by the clerk, conditioned for the faithful discharge of their duties. At any time thereafter, the court may require farther and additional security, and upon failure of the referees to comply with such order, they may be removed by the court and others appointed; and the court may at any time, for satisfactory reasons, remove such referees and appoint others.

Sec. 3299. The same notice of sale shall be given as when lands are sold on execution by the sheriff, and the sales shall be conducted in like manner.

Sec. 3300. After completing said sale, the referees must report their proceedings to the court, with a description of the different parts allotted to the respective parties, their appointment is not required in cases wherein, from the nature of the property and the character of the partition which the law makes, they can render no aid to the court in the just division of the property. Doan v. Metcalf, 46 Id., 120, 128.

Sec. 3301. The rules and regulations of the code as to partition have reference alone to real property. Cooper v. The C., R. W. P. Co., 42 Iowa, 398, 401.

In the partition of the real estate of the husband in cases in which the widow, as his heir at law, takes one-half of his estate, she cannot be compelled to take the homestead as a part of her share. Nichols v. Purcell, 21 Iowa, 265.\(^k\)

Sec. 3302. Under this section the homestead may be awarded to the proper owner or tenant without the slightest detriment to his co-tenants. Thorn v. Thorn, 14 Iowa, 49, 55.

Slight deviations by the referees, where it is necessary in the partition of property, are not fatal to the proceedings, and the final judgment may properly correct any erroneous computation or inaccuracy in the report of the referees. Wright v. Marsh, 2 G. Greene, 94.

Sec. 3303. If the report be unsatisfactory to the parties, on good cause shown, it may be set aside and the matter again referred to the same or other referees. Per Rorock, J., in Doan v. Metcalf, 46 Iowa, 131.
FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGES.

CHAPTER 4.

OF THE FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGES.

Section 3307. Any mortgage of personal property to secure the payment of money only, and where the time of payment is therein fixed, may be foreclosed by notice and sale as hereinaafter provided, unless a stipulation to the contrary has been agreed upon by the parties, or may be foreclosed by action in the proper court.  

Section 3308. The notice must contain a full description of the property mortgaged, together with the time, place, and terms of sale.

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Conveyance.
R. § 3630.

Validity of.
R. § 3631.

When parties are married.
R. § 3633.

Sales disapproved.
R. § 3634.

Security to refund money.
R. § 3635.

Life estates.
R. § 3636.

Sections 3301-3306 were related to the foreclosure of mortgages, including the process for conveying deeds of land sold, the validity of such conveyances, and the distribution of proceeds when parties are married. The sections also addressed sales disapproved, security to refund money, and life estates. The chapters focused on the procedures and legal considerations for foreclosing mortgages and dealing with personal property.
Sec. 3309. Such notice must be served on the mortgagor, and upon all purchasers from him subsequent to the execution of the mortgage, and all persons having recorded liens upon the same property which are junior to the mortgage, or they will not be bound by the proceedings.  

Sec. 3310. The service and return must be made in the same manner as in the case of the original notice by which civil actions are commenced, except that no publication in the newspapers is necessary for this purpose, the general publication directed in the next section being a sufficient service upon all the parties in cases where service is to be made by publication.

Sec. 3311. After notice has been served upon the parties, it must be published in the same manner, and for the same length of time as is required in cases of the sale of like property on execution, and the sale shall be conducted in the same manner.

Sec. 3312. The purchaser shall take all the title and interest on which the mortgage operated.

Sec. 3313. The sheriff conducting the sale shall execute to the purchaser a bill of sale of the personal property, which shall be effectual to carry the whole title and interest purchased.

Sec. 3314. Evidence of the service and publication of the notice aforesaid, and of the sale made in accordance therewith, together with any postponement or other material matter, may be perpetuated by proper affidavits thereof.

Sec. 3315. Such affidavits shall be attached to the bill of sale, and shall then be receivable in evidence to prove the facts they state.

Sec. 3316. Sales made in accordance with the above requirements, are valid in the hands of a purchaser in good faith, whatever may be the equities between the mortgagor and mortgagee.  

Sec. 3317. The right of the mortgagee to foreclose, as well as the amount claimed to be due, may be contested by any one interested in so doing, and the proceeding may be transferred to the district or circuit court, for which purpose an injunction may issue if necessary.  

Sec. 3318. Deeds of trust of real or personal property may be executed as securities for the performance of contracts, and shall be considered as, and foreclosed like mortgages.

* It is not indispensable that subsequent mortgagees should be made parties in an action to foreclose, but unless they are and served with notice, they will not be bound by the proceedings.  


A sale made under a deed of trust after payment of the debt secured thereby is absolutely void. There must be a valid subsisting power under the deed, to render the sale valid. Penney v. Cook et ux., 19 Iowa, 538.

* A proceeding in equity to enjoin the foreclosure of a chattel mortgage by notice and sale is restrained by injunction, and transferred to the district court, it there stands as a foreclosure in court, and the power of the court to render a judgment of forfeiture, in favor of the school fund, is as complete, if the contract be usurious, as if the proceedings to foreclose had been originally commenced in that court. Hanlin v. Parsons, 33 Iowa, 207.  

A proceeding in equity to enjoin the foreclosure of a chattel mortgage by notice and sale, in order to contest in the district court the amount due and the right to foreclose, was under the revision, triable by the second method of equitable trials, and the finding of the court stood, on appeal, the same as the verdict of a jury. Braitch v. Guelick, 37 Id., 212.

* Deeds of trust may be treated like mortgages and foreclosed by civil action. Newman v. De Lorimer et al., 19 Iowa, 244.


Sec. 3319. No deed of trust, or mortgage of real estate, with or without power of sale, made since the first day of April, A. D. 1861, shall be foreclosed in any other manner than by action in court by equitable proceedings. 

Sec. 3320. If separate suits are brought in the same county on the bond or note, and on the mortgage given to secure it, the plaintiff must elect which to prosecute. The other will be continued at his cost. 

In an action to foreclose a mortgage where the mortgagor is dead, his administrator is a proper, if not a necessary party to the foreclosure sale under a mortgage in which dower has been assigned or admeasured, and administrator may, upon his own motion, be made a party. Darlington v. Effey, 13 Iowa, 177. 

Equity will recognize and enforce a sale and conveyance of the dower interest before the dower has been assigned or admeasured, and will accordingly recognize and enforce the right which a purchaser of the dower interest of the husband or wife, as the case may be, acquires at a foreclosure sale under a mortgage in which both have joined. Huston v. Seeley et al., 27 Id., 183. 

Where a party, who was indebted to another, executed a conveyance to secure the indebtedness and received from the grantee an instrument binding him to re-convey upon the payment of the debt, held, that the transaction constituted a mortgage and that it was not competent for the grantor to insist upon the foreclosure thereof, but that he must pay the amount due before he could ask a cancellation of the conveyance. White v. Lucas, 46 Id., 319. 

In equity a conveyance of land to a trustee as security for the payment of a debt existing before he could ask a cancellation of the conveyance, Newman v. Samuels, 17 Id., 528. 

Where it is doubtful whether a transaction is a mortgage or a conditional sale a court of equity will treat it as a mortgage. Trucks v. Lindsey, 18 Id., 304. 

A deed absolute in form, will be treated as a mortgage, when it is shown that it was executed for the purpose of securing the payment of a debt existing at the time of its execution. Hall v. Sacull, 3 G. Greene 37; Usher v. Livermore, 2 Iowa, 117; Vennum v. Babock, 13 Id., 194; Key v. McCleary, 25 Id., 191; Gardner v. Weston, 13 Id., 593; Holliday v. Arthur, 25 Id., 19; Maple v. Nelson, 31 Id., 322. 

A deed absolute on its face may be shown by parol evidence to have been intended only as a mortgage. Key v. McCleary, 25 Id., 191. 

Equity will regard any conveyance of land, intended to operate as security for a debt or the performance of a contract, as a mortgage. Gw v. Turner, 38 Id., 112; Clinton M. Ip. v. Mowbraving, 39 Id., 281; The N. Y. P. F. Co. v. Mueller, 42 Id., 467; White v. Lucas, 46 Id., 319. 

Where a promissory note is executed by one party, and a mortgage to secure the same by another, the maker of the note is not a necessary party to an action to foreclose the mortgage, or at least not so as to enable the defendant to take advantage of the failure to join the maker of the note in the action, by demurrer to the petition. De­land v. Mershon, 7 Iowa, 70. 

A mortgagee conditioned that the maker of the note therein described shall pay the same when it becomes due, “with interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum from date, payable annually, according to the term and effect of said note,” may be foreclosed for interest due before the maturity of the note. Bahr v. Arndt, 9 Id., 39. 

The mortgagee may proceed in equity against the mortgagor and other encumbrances of the mortgaged property, to determine the priority and amount of such encumbrances, and to foreclose the mortgage, after recovering a judgment in an action at law and the note secured by the mortgage. Wahl v. Phillips, 12 Id., 81. 

As between the parties to the mortgage, a judgment at law upon a note secured by mortgage is a lien from the date of the recording of the mortgage. But a judgment on a note secured by mortgage does not attach as a lien upon the mortgaged premises from the date of the mortgage, unless the property is described and it is so ordered in the decree of foreclosure. The State for use of School Fund v. Lake et al., 17 Id., 215. 

The merger of the note into a judgment at law thereon, does not extinguish the lien of the mortgage executed to secure the payment of the same. But where, at an execution sale on such judgment, the mortgagor became the purchaser for the amount of his debt, it was held, that the mortgage lien was thereby extinguished, there being no ignorance or mistake of fact that a junior mortgage existed. Id. 

A valid covenant may be inserted in a mortgage, binding the mortgagor to pay the amount secured thereby at the time specified, and this may be enforced, although there was no note or bond given for such amount. Brown v. Cos­caden, 43 Id., 103; Newbury v. Rutter et ux., 38 Id., 179. 

A mortgagee is not confined to the remedy of foreclosure, but may maintain an action at law upon the note, bond, or other obligation secured by the mortgage. If the covenant for payment is contained in the mortgage, that may be made the basis of an action at law. Id.; Danta v. Woods, 32 Id., 469.
SEC. 3321. When a mortgage or deed of trust is foreclosed by equitable proceedings, the court shall render judgment for the entire amount found to be due, and must direct the mortgaged property, or so much thereof as is necessary, to be sold to satisfy the same, with interests and costs. A special execution shall issue accordingly, and the sale thereunder shall be subject to redemption as in cases of such sale under general execution.*

A decree of foreclosure should direct a sale of so much of the mortgaged premises as may be necessary to satisfy the mortgage, and remove all costs. It is error to order a sale of the entire premises, and the payment of the balance remaining after satisfying such debt and costs into court. Malony v. Fortune et ux., 14 Id., 417.

A surety who was the owner of real estate, executed a mortgage upon the same, 'to be void upon condition that I pay or cause to be paid a certain promissory note for $1200, given by D., dated with this instrument, and payable to A. or order, one year from the date with ten per cent interest,' it was held, 1. That the mortgagee assumed only the liability of a security. 2. That an extension of the time of payment by the payee to the maker, for a consideration, and without the consent of the surety, operated to discharge him from liability. 3. That the payment of interest in advance was a sufficient consideration to sustain a contract for the extension of time. Christner v. Brown, 16 Id., 130.

Where a decree of foreclosure ordered "that special execution issue against said defendants for the satisfaction of said mortgage according to law;" it was held, that while the decree should have followed the statute and ordered the sale of so much property as was necessary to satisfy the mortgage, the defect was one of form merely, and did not vitiate the decree. Frieber v. Shafer, 18 Id., 29.

An incumbrancer not made a party to a foreclosure proceeding is not bound by the decree therein, and is not cut off from his right to redeem, by a sale thereunder. White v. Watts, 18 Id., 74. See, also, Heimstreet v. Winnie, 10 Id., 430; Street v. Beal and Hyatt, 16 Id., 68; Bleidorn v. Abel et al., 6 Id., 5; Parrott v. Hughes et al., 10 Id., 459; Donnelly v. Rush, 15 Id., 99; Johnson v. Harmon, 19 Id., 95.

In an action by a mortgagor who was not made a party to the foreclosure proceedings, to redeem from a sale made thereunder, the amount necessary to redeem should be determined with reference, both to the right to rents and the liability to pay for improvements. Barrett v. Blackmar, 47 Id., 505.

The mortgagor cannot, in a separate action, recover from the purchaser in possession for rents and profits, unless he shows that he was prevented by accident, surprise, fraud or mistake, from considering the rents and profits when he made his offer to redeem. Id.

The foreclosure of a mortgage in this state, can be effected only by a sale of the mortgaged premises, in pursuance of an order of the court. The strict foreclosure of the old chancery prac-
SEC. 3322. If the mortgaged property does not sell for sufficient to satisfy the execution, a general execution may be issued against the mortgagee, unless the parties have stipulated otherwise.\(^2\)

SEC. 3323. At any time prior to the sale, a person having a lien on the property which is junior to the mortgage, will be entitled to an assignment of all the interest of the holder of the mortgage, by paying him the amount secured, with interest and costs, together with the amount of any other liens of the same holder which are paramount to his. He may then proceed with the foreclosure or discontinue it at his option.\(^7\)

SEC. 3324. If there is an overplus remaining after satisfying the mortgage and costs, and if there is no other lien upon the property, such overplus shall be paid to the mortgagee.\(^\) 

SEC. 3325. If there are any other liens on the property sold, or other payments secured by the same mortgage, they shall be paid off in their order. And if the money secured by any such lien is not yet due, a suitable rebate of interest must be made by the holder thereof, or his lien on such property will be postponed to those of a junior date, and if there are none such, the balance will be paid to the mortgagor.\(^b\)

tice is not recognized by our statute. Cramer v. Rebman, 9 Id., 114.

A personal judgment cannot properly be rendered against a subsequent purchaser of the mortgaged property, when he is not a party to the note or mortgage. Carleton v. Byington, 24 Id., 172.

Where, however, the purchaser of mortgaged premises, has assumed the payment of the mortgage as a part of the consideration of the land, the mortgage may be foreclosed, and a personal judgment rendered against him; and parol evidence is competent to prove such agreement. Bowen v. Kurtz, 37 Id., 290.

Where mortgaged premises have subsequently been sold in parcels to different purchasers, each must bear or contribute proportionally to the discharge of the incumbrance, and not in the inverse order of alienation. Barney v. Myers, 28 Id., 472; Massie v. Wilson, 16 Id., 320; Bates v. Ruddick, 2 Id., 429; Griffith v. Lovell, 29 Id., 226.

* This section of the code does not apply to mortgages executed by others than the debtor, and a general execution cannot properly issue against the mortgagor in such case for any deficiency existing after the sale of the mortgaged property. Chittenden & Co. v. Gossage, 18 Iowa, 157.

Where the court renders a decree of foreclosure on a mortgage, and awards a special execution, it possesses no power to order a stay of the execution for a given time. Carroll v. Beddington, 7 Id., 356.

Where the debt was not evidenced by note or bond, and the mortgagors covenanted: "We are justly indebted, etc.," and that "if, from any cause, said property shall fail to satisfy said debt, interest, and charges, we covenant and agree to pay the deficiency,"\(^c\) held, that the instrument amounted to an acknowledgment of indebtedness and a promise to pay, and that the mortgagee might maintain an action upon the debt without first foreclosing the mortgage. Newsbury v. Rutte et ux., 38 Id., 179.

While junior and senior mortgagees may properly be made parties to an action for foreclosure, they are not necessary parties thereto. Heimstreet v. Winnie, 10 Iowa, 430.

A decree of foreclosure concludes the rights of those persons only who are made parties to the bill. Id.

A junior mortgagee named in a petition as a party defendant in a foreclosure case, may, on motion of the plaintiff be dismissed, unless he appears and insists upon an adjustment of his rights by the decree. A defendant cannot object to an order dismissing a co-defendant. Id.

While the surplus moneys arising from the sale of mortgaged premises in foreclosure, when remaining in the hands of the sheriff, or under the control of the court, belongs to subsequent lien-holders in the order of their priority, and should be so awarded by the court; but when the execution does not direct the disposition of such surplus, and the sheriff, acting in good faith and without knowledge of subsequent liens, applies the money upon other executions, he is not liable therefor to such lien-holders. Polk County for the use, etc., v. Sypher, 17 Iowa, 358.

Where mortgaged chattels has been seized and sold by the sheriff under the mortgage, the surplus of the proceeds, after satisfying the mortgage is the property of the mortgagee, and in an action against him may be garnished in the hands of the officer. Hoffman v. Wetherell, 42 Id., 89.

* In the foreclosure of a mortgage no personal judgment can properly be rendered against a subsequent purchaser of the mortgaged prem-
SEC. 3326. As far as practicable, the property sold must be only sufficient to satisfy the mortgage foreclosed.

SEC. 3327. Whenever the amount due on any mortgage is paid off, the mortgagee, or those legally acting for him, must acknowledge satisfaction thereof in the margin of the record of the mortgage, or by execution of an instrument in writing, referring to the mortgage, and duly acknowledged and recorded. If he fails to do so within sixty days after being requested, he shall forfeit to the mortgagee the sum of twenty-five dollars.

SEC. 3328. Whenever a judgment of foreclosure shall be entered in any court, the clerk thereof shall make upon the margin of the record of the mortgage foreclosed, in the recorder's office, a minute showing that said mortgage was foreclosed, in what court foreclosed, and giving the date of the decree; and when such decree shall be fully paid off and satisfied upon the judgment docket of such court, the clerk of said court shall enter satisfaction in full upon the margin of such mortgage, and he shall be allowed as compensation for such service the sum of twenty-five cents, to be taxed as a part of the costs in the case.

SEC. 3329. In cases where the vendor of real estate has given a bond or other writing to convey the same on payment of the purchase money, and such money or any part thereof remains unpaid after the day fixed for payment, whether time is or is not of the essence of the contract, such vendor may file his petition asking the court to require the purchaser to perform his contract, or to foreclose and sell his interest in the property.

The penalty prescribed is section 3327, for a failure to enter satisfaction on the margin of the record, when the mortgage is paid. If it is incurred, if the mortgagee shall fail to enter satisfaction within six months after being requested to do so; and an entry of satisfaction after that time, even if made before suit brought for the penalty, will not avoid a recovery therefor by the mortgagee. Deeter v. Crossley, 26 id., 180.

It was held under the code of 1851, that a vendor of real estate, when the purchase money remains unpaid, was not compelled to pursue the remedy indicated in sections 2094 and 2095 of the code, which were substantially identical with sections 3329 and 3330, of this code. These sections were held not to take away other rights. Page v. Cole, 6 Iowa, 153.

It was accordingly further held in that case that, where the vendee takes possession of the real estate purchased, with the consent of the vendor, and fails to pay the purchase money as has been paid, or tendering back the notes of the vendee given for the balance of the purchase money. Id.

This holding was based mainly upon the doctrine that an equitable title could not be set up against the legal title in an action to recover possession. Id.

Where the vendor of real property to which he retains the legal title, having executed a
The vendor shall in such cases, for the purpose of the foreclosure, be treated as a mortgagee of the property purchased, and his rights may be foreclosed in a similar manner.

CHAPTER 5.

OF ACTIONS FOR NUISANCE, WASTE, AND TRESPASS.

Section 3331. Whatever is injurious to health, or indecent or offensive to the senses, or an obstruction to the free use of property, so as essentially to interfere with the comfortable enjoyment of life or property, is a nuisance, and a civil action by ordinary proceedings may be brought thereon by any person injured thereby; in which action

bond for a deed, assigns the promissory note received for the purchase money of the land, and agrees that the assignee shall be substituted to the benefit of all the security held by him, the assignee of such note is entitled to the same rights of the vendor himself, in case of the non-payment of the note by the purchaser; and he may bring an action of foreclosure in his own name against the vendee and all persons claiming under him, with notice. Blair v. Marsh, 8 Id., 144.

An action to foreclose a title bond is local in its nature, and is properly brought in the county where the land is situated. Johns v. Orcutt, 9 Id., 350.

The vendor of real estate may treat the bond executed for a conveyance as a mortgage, and may recover a judgment against the vendee for the amount due thereon and for the foreclosure of the same in one action. Hartman v. Clarke, 11 Id., 301.

The vendor may bring his action to foreclose for an installment of the purchase money remaining unpaid. Tuttle v. Viers and Nichols, 14 Id., 575.

So also he may recover for an installment of interest due and unpaid. Hershey v. Hershey, 18 Id., 24.

The vendor of real estate who has made a bond for a deed is not confined to the remedy of foreclosure prescribed in sections 3329 and 3330. He may at his election treat the vendee as a mortgagee and foreclose as in case of an express mortgage, or he may proceed at law for the purchase money, or any unpaid and matured installment thereof. Id.

A foreclosure for an installment due, according to the terms of a title bond, before the maturity of the principal amount, and a sale of the property thereunder, exhausts the remedy of the creditor in respect to the land and passes a clear title thereto to the purchaser. Poweshiek County v. Dennison, 36 Id., 244.

This section of the code (3329) does not defeat the right to claim a forfeiture and required foreclosure when the parties have stipulated otherwise in their contract. The Iowa R. Land Co. v. Hickel, 41 Id., 492.

The rights of parties to a title bond and promissory note made for the purchase and sale of real estate are the same as those of parties to a mortgage, and persons not made parties to a foreclosure of such bond are not affected by the decree therein. Dukes v. Turner, 44 Id., 575.

If the land covered by the bond has been divided into parcels, each parcel must contribute its share to the payment of the debt, in redeeming the same from a foreclosure sale of the whole. Id.

In an action at law upon a promissory note executed for the whole or a part of the purchase price of land, which the payee covenants to convey upon its payment, the grantor cannot recover without showing performance on his part, either by tender of a deed or offer to convey. Zebly v. Sears, 38 Id., 507; School District v. Rogers, 8 Id., 316; Berryhill v. Byington, 10 Id., 223.

A vendor's lien for the purchase money of real property must be enforced by foreclosure as a mortgage. Scott v. Meachem, 49 Id., 457, 459.

The design of this section and the next preceding one (3329, 3330) was to place the vendor and vendee of real property in the same position as relates to the remedy, as the mortgagee and mortgagor of express mortgages. Pierson v. Davoll et al., 1 Iowa, 23, 34; Blair & Co. v. Marsh, 8 Id., 144; Walker v. Kynett, 32 Id., 524, 530.

In an action on a title bond for real estate to recover a balance of the purchase money remaining unpaid, it is erroneous for the court to declare the bond forfeited, and the land discharged from the same. In such case judgment should be rendered for the amount due, the bond should be foreclosed as a mortgage and the property ordered to be sold to satisfy the judgment. Gamut v. Gregg, 37 Id., 573.
the nuisance may be enjoined or abated, and damages also recovered therefor.\footnote{8}

Sec. 3332. If a guardian, tenant for life or years, joint tenant or tenant in common, of real property commit waste thereon, he is liable to pay three times the damages which have resulted from such waste, to the person who is entitled to sue therefor.

Sec. 3333. Judgment of forfeiture and eviction may be rendered against the defendant, whenever the amount of damages so recovered is more than two-thirds the value of the interest such defendant has in the property wasted, and when the action is brought by the person entitled to the reversion.

Sec. 3334. Any person whose duty it is to prevent waste, and who has not used reasonable care and diligence to prevent it, is deemed to have committed it.

Sec. 3335. For willful trespass in injuring any timber, tree, or shrub on the land of another; or in the street or highway in front of another's cultivated ground, yard, or town lot, or on the public grounds of any town, or any land held by this statute, maintain an action for the recovery of damages. Sec. 3336. For willful trespass in injuring the nuisance may be enjoined or abated, and damages also recovered therefor.

Trees growing in a street or highway do not constitute a nuisance unless they obstruct public travel. \textit{Id.}; and Bills \textit{v. Belknap}, 36 Id., 583; \textit{Patterson v. Vail}, 43 Id., 142.

Where the supervisor fails to remove trees that obstruct public travel on the highway mandamus is the appropriate remedy to compel him to perform his duty. \textit{Patterson v. Vail}, 43 Id., 142.

So also the road supervisor may be restrained by injunction at the suit of a land owner from removing trees standing in the highway adjacent to and in front of such owner's premises, where such removal is not demanded by the wants of the public travel and convenience. \textit{Bills v. Belknap}, 36 Id., 583.

A nuisance may be both public and private in its character, and in so far as it is private it gives a right of action to the party who suffers special damage therefrom. \textit{Park v. The C. & S. W. R. Co.}, 43 Id., 636.

Injuries resulting from the obstruction of highways leading to the premises of a party complaining, and interfering with access to them, are proper grounds of recovery by the party, even though many others sustain like injuries from the same cause. \textit{Id.}

A party cannot successfully urge that a structure standing on his neighbor's premises is a nuisance, and have the same abated, when he maintains a like structure, equally offensive, on his own premises. \textit{Casady v. Cavenor}, 37 Id., 300.

To abate a nuisance caused by a pond of water, one injured thereby has not the right to fill up the bed of the water, but may remove the cause rendering it impure, or restrain the one whose conduct produced the result. \textit{Finley v. Hershey}, 41 Id., 359; see, also, \textit{The State v. Kaster}, 35 Id., 221.
Sec. 3336. Nothing herein contained authorizes the recovery of more than the just value of timber taken from uncultivated woodland, for the repair of a public highway or bridge upon the land in its immediate neighborhood.

Sec. 3337. The owner of an estate in remainder or reversion, may maintain either of the aforesaid actions for injuries done to the inheritance, notwithstanding any intervening estate for life or years.

Sec. 3338. An heir, whether a minor or of full age, may maintain these actions for injuries done in the time of his ancestor as well as in his own time, unless barred by the statute of limitations.

Sec. 3339. Whenever lands or tenements are sold by virtue of an execution, the purchaser at such sale may maintain his action against any person for either of the causes above mentioned, occurring or existing after his purchase.

Sec. 3340. This provision is not intended to prevent the person who occupies the lands in the meantime, from using them in the ordinary course of husbandry, or from using timber for the purpose of making suitable repairs thereon.

Sec. 3341. But if for this purpose he employs timber vastly superior to that required for the occasion, he will be deemed to have committed waste and will be liable accordingly.

Sec. 3342. Any person settled upon and occupying any portion of the public lands held by the state, is not liable as a trespasser for improving it or cultivating it in the ordinary course of husbandry, nor for taking and using timber or other materials necessary and proper to enable him to do so, provided the timber and other materials be taken from land properly constituting a part of the "claim" or tract of land so settled upon and occupied by him.

Sec. 3343. The owner of a treasurer’s certificate of purchase of land sold for taxes, may recover treble damages of any person committing waste or trespass thereon as hereinbefore provided.

Sec. 3344. All moneys recovered in an action brought under the preceding section, shall be paid by the officer collecting the same, to the auditor of the county in which such lands are situated, and the same shall be held by such auditor, and an entry thereof made by him in a book kept for that purpose, until such lands are redeemed or a treasurer’s deed therefor shall have been executed to the holder of said certificate. If redemption be made, the money shall be paid to the owner of the land, and if not redeemed, to the person to whom such deed is executed.

CHAPTER 6.

OF ACTIONS TO TEST OFFICIAL AND CORPORATE RIGHTS.

Section 3345. A civil action by ordinary proceedings may be brought in the name of the state as plaintiff in the following cases:

1. Against any person unlawfully holding or exercising any public office or franchise within this state, or any office in any corporation created by this state;
2. Or against any public officer who has done or suffered any act which works a forfeiture of his office.

3. Or against any person acting as a corporation within this state without being authorized by law;

4. Or against any corporation doing or omitting acts, which amount to a forfeiture of their rights and privileges as a corporation, or exercising powers not conferred by law;

5. Or against any persons claiming under any letters patent, granted by the proper authorities of this state, for the purpose of annulling or vacating the same, as having been obtained by fraud, or through mistake or ignorance of a material fact, or when the defendants have done or omitted an act in violation of the terms or conditions on which the letters were granted, or have by any other means forfeited the interest acquired under the same.¹

Sec. 3346. To such action there shall be no joinder of any other cause of action, nor any counter claim.

Sec. 3347. Such action may be commenced by the district attorney at his discretion, and must be so commenced when directed by the governor, the general assembly, or a court of record.

Sec. 3348. If the district attorney, on demand, neglect or refuse to commence the same, any citizen of the state having an interest in the question, may apply to the court in which the action is to be commenced, or to the judge thereof, for leave to do so, and, upon obtaining such leave may, prosecute the action to final judgment in other respects as provided.

Sec. 3349. The petition shall contain a plain statement of the facts which constitute the grounds of the proceeding, and, with the notice, and all the subsequent pleadings and proceedings shall conform to the rule given for procedure in civil actions in title seventeen of this code, except so far as the same are modified by this chapter.

Sec. 3350. When such action is brought upon the relation of a private individual, that fact shall be stated in the petition, and the order allowing him to prosecute may require that he shall be responsible for costs in case they are not adjudged against the defendant. In other cases the payment of costs shall be regulated by the same rule as in criminal actions.

¹ Under our statute an action in the nature of a quo warranto against persons claiming to hold office must generally be brought in the name of the state; it can be prosecuted only by the public officer, although he may do so upon the relation of an individual, and even for his benefit; it seems if the proper prosecutor should refuse, he may be directed to prosecute it, by the governor, legislature, or district court. Scott v. Clark et al., 1 Iowa, 70. But, see section 3348, of the Code, as to the prosecution of the action when the district attorney refuses.

The right to a municipal or city office may be contested in an action in the nature of a quo warranto. State ex rel. v. Funck, 17 Id., 365.

Where an office or franchise is being usurped, an injunction as an independent means of relief, is not a proper remedy. An action in the nature of quo warranto is the only remedy. Cochran v. Mc Cleary, 22 Id., 75, 90; Desmond v. McCarthy, 17 Id., 923, 527.

An action under this chapter will not lie to annul a city ordinance passed in the irregular and improper exercise of a power conferred by law. The State ex rel. v. The City of Lyons 31 Id., 432.

An action to test the right of certain persons, claiming to be a corporation, to act as such, must be against the individuals themselves and not against the alleged corporation. When a corporation is brought into court by its corporate name, its existence is admitted. The State v. The Ind. Sch. Dist. of Dallas Centre, 44 Id., 227.

The right to preside over the proceedings of a city council is a "franchise" within the meaning of this chapter, the right to which may be tested by an action in the nature of quo warranto. Cochran v. Mc Cleary, 22 Id., 75.
OFFICIAL AND CORPORATE RIGHTS.

When defendant holds an office. 
R. § 3739.

Same. 
R. § 3742.

Effect of. 
R. § 3740.

Books and papers. 
R. § 3741.

Execution for damages. 
R. § 3742.

Judgment of ouster from corporation 
R. § 3744.

Same. 
R. § 3745.

Pretended corporation: costs. 
R. § 3747.

Action against officers. 
R. § 3756.

SEC. 3351. When the defendant is holding an office to which another is claiming the right, the petition shall set forth the name of such claimant, and the trial must, if practicable, determine the rights of the contesting parties.

SEC. 3352. When several persons claim to be entitled to the same office or franchise, a petition may be filed against all or any portion thereof, in order to try their respective rights thereto, in the manner provided by this chapter.

JUDGMENT.

SEC. 3353. If judgment be rendered in favor of such claimant, he shall proceed to exercise the functions of the office after he has qualified as required by law.

SEC. 3354. The court, after such judgment, shall order the defendant to deliver over all books and papers in his custody or under his control belonging to said office.

SEC. 3355. When the judgment has been rendered in favor of the claimant, he may at any time within one year thereafter, bring suit against the defendant and recover the damages he has sustained by reason of the act of the defendant.

SEC. 3356. If the defendant be found guilty of unlawfully holding or exercising any office, franchise, or privilege, or if a corporation be found to have violated the law by which it holds its existence, or in any manner to have done acts which amount to a surrender or forfeiture of its privileges, judgment shall be rendered that such defendant be ousted and altogether excluded from such office, franchise, or privilege, and also that he pay the costs of the proceeding.

SEC. 3357. If the defendant be found to have exercised merely certain individual powers and privileges to which he was not entitled, the judgment shall be the same as above directed, but only in relation to those particulars in which he is thus exceeding the lawful exercise of his rights and privileges.

SEC. 3358. In case judgment is rendered against a pretended but not real corporation, the cost may be collected from any person who has been acting as an officer or proprietor of such pretended corporation.

SEC. 3359. When judgment of ouster is rendered against a corporation on account of the misconduct of the directors or officers thereof, such officers shall be jointly and severally liable to an action by any one injured thereby.

TRUSTEES APPOINTED.

SEC. 3360. If a corporation is ousted and dissolved by the proceedings herein authorized, the court shall appoint three disinterested persons as trustees of the creditors and stockholders.

SEC. 3361. Said trustees shall enter into a bond in such a penalty and with such security as the court approves, conditioned for the faithful discharge of their trust.

SEC. 3362. Suit may be brought on such bond by any person injured by the negligence or wrongful act of the trustees in the discharge of their duties.

1 See Cochran v. McCleary, 22 Iowa, 75, cited to section 3345, ante, p. 814.
CHAPTER 7.

OF ACTIONS ON OFFICIAL SECURITIES, AND FINES AND FORFEITURES.

SECTION 3368. The official bond of a public officer is to be construed as a security to the body politic or civil corporation of which he is an officer, and also to all the members thereof, severally, who are intended to be thereby secured.

Sec. 3369. A judgment in favor of a party for one delinquency, does not preclude the same or another party from an action on the same security for another delinquency, except that sureties can be made liable in the aggregate only to the extent of their undertaking.

Sec. 3370. Fines and forfeitures not otherwise disposed of, go into the treasury of the county where the same are collected for the benefit of the school fund.

A judgment rendered against a sheriff for a breach of official duty, is not a bar to another action for the same cause against the sureties on his official bond. Charles v. Haskins, 11 Iowa, 329.

A sheriff and his sureties are liable on his official bond for trespasses committed by him in attempting to perform his official duties. Id.

A mistake as to the name of the obligee in an official bond will not operate to vitiate the instrument. Id.

Where a constable acting in his official capacity levied upon and sold property which was exempt from execution, he and his sureties were held liable on his official bond for the damages thereby sustained. Strunk v. Ocheltree, 11 Id., 158.

Where a deputy sheriff collects money on execution and fails to pay it over, the remedy is by an action against the sheriff on his official bond, and not against the deputy and his sureties. Brayton v. Town, 12 Id., 346.

Sureties on official bonds are liable only for acts done by their principal during the term for which the bond was given, even when the principal holds over after the expiration of such term. Wapello County v. Bigham, 10 Id., 39.
CHAPTER 8.

OF ACTIONS OF MANDAMUS.

SECTION 3373. The action of mandamus is one brought in a court of competent jurisdiction, to obtain an order of such court commanding an inferior tribunal, board, corporation, or person to do or not to do an act, the performance or omission of which the law enjoins as a duty resulting from an office, trust, or station. Where discretion is left to the inferior tribunal or person, the mandamus can only compel it to act, but cannot control such discretion.\(^1\)

\(^1\) Under the code of 1851 the proceeding by mandamus was a prosecution, and ran in the name of the state. It was commenced by the filing of an information under oath, and on motion presented in open court, whereupon the court granted a rule to show cause why an alternative writ should not issue, or ordered the alternative writ to issue. To this writ the defendant made return or answer upon which the issues were tried and either granted or refused the peremptory writ. Chance v. Temple, 1 Iowa, 178.

The office of a writ of mandamus is to compel the party to whom it is addressed to perform a duty which results from an office, trust or station. The State ex rel. Dox. v. The County Judge, etc., 12 Id., 237, 246; Patterson v. Vail, 43 Id., 143; Larkin v. Harris, 36 Id., 98.

The district court has the power to enforce, by mandamus, the discharge of an official duty involving no exercise of discretion, by an executive officer of the state. Bryan v. Cattell, 15 Id., 558.

The court may, by writ of mandamus compel the auditor of state to issue his warrant upon the treasurer of state for a sum due a public officer on his salary. Id.

The duty of the council of a municipal corporation to levy a tax not exceeding the maximum limit of the power of taxation, for the payment of a judgment against the corporation, upon which an execution has been issued and returned nulla bona, may be enforced by mandamus. Coy v. The City Council of Lyons, 17 Id., 1.

The proprietor of a newspaper has no such private or personal interest in the publication of the laws or the proceedings of the board of supervisors, as that he can maintain, in his own name, an action of mandamus to compel the board to order such publication in his paper. Welch v. The Board, etc., 23 Id., 199.

Where a discretion is allowed to the board or officer, such discretion cannot be controlled by mandamus, though the discretion be exercised unwisely. Clark v. The Board of Directors, etc., 24 Id., 266; Jones et al. v. Trustees, etc., 26 Id., 594.

The action of mandamus will lie to compel the county treasurer, holding money collected upon tax to pay a judgment against the county, to pay the same over to the judgment creditor on demand. Brown v. Cregy, 32 Id., 498.

The directors of a school district, on their refusal to levy a tax to pay a judgment against the district, may be compelled to do so by mandamus, the electors of the district having failed and refused to provide therefor, by voting the necessary tax. Section 3049 of the code applies as well to school districts as to other civil corporations. Boynton v. The District Tp. of Newton, etc., 34 Id., 510.

That the board of directors have issued an order on the treasurer of the district under section 79 of chapter 172 laws of 1862, for the amount of the judgment against the district, was held, not to operate as payment or satisfaction, or to change the rule above stated. Id.

Mandamus is the appropriate remedy to compel the board of supervisors, acting as canvassers of election returns, to declare elected and issue certificates to the persons receiving the highest number of votes cast at an election. Bradford v. Wart etc., 36 Id., 291; The State ex rel. Rice v. The County Judge of Marshall Co., 7 Id., 189.
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SEC. 3374. The order may be issued by the district or circuit court, to any inferior tribunal, or to any corporation, officer, or person; and by the supreme court, to any district or circuit court, if necessary, and also in any other case where it is found necessary for that court to exercise its legitimate power.¹

SEC. 3375. The plaintiff in any action, except those brought for the recovery of specific real or personal property, may also as an auxiliary relief have an order of mandamus to compel the performance of a duty established in such action. But if such duty, the performance of which is sought to be compelled, is not one resulting from an office, trust, or station, it must be one for the breach of which a legal right to damages is already complete at the commencement of the action, and must also be a duty of which a court of equity would enforce the performance.²

SEC. 3376. An order of mandamus shall not be issued in any case where there is a plain, speedy, and adequate remedy in the ordinary course of the law, except as herein provided.³

SEC. 3377. The order of mandamus is granted on the petition of any private party aggrieved, without the concurrence of the prosecutor for the state, or on the petition of the state by the district attorney, when the public interest is concerned, and is in the name of such private party or of the state, as the case may be in fact brought.⁴

SEC. 3378. The plaintiff in such action shall state his claim, and shall also state facts sufficient to constitute a cause for such claim, and shall also set forth that the plaintiff, if a private individual, is personally interested therein, and that he sustains and may sustain damage by the non-performance of such duty, and that performance thereof has been demanded by him, and refused or neglected, and shall pray an order of mandamus commanding the defendant to fulfill such duty.⁵

¹ See cases cited above to section 3373.

The writ of mandamus can issue from the supreme court only when directed to the district or circuit court, and in aid of the execution of its own powers and orders. Westbrook et al. v. Wicks, 36 Id., 382.

The action may be brought in the circuit as well as in the district court. Brown v. Crego, 29 Id., 321.

² The circuit court has jurisdiction in mandamus proceedings, a proceeding of this character being "a civil action at law" within the meaning of the statute. Brown v. Crego, 29 Iowa, 321.

An action of mandamus will lie against a road supervisor to compel him to remove a fence or other obstruction improperly placed by him upon a highway. Larkin v. Harris, 36 Id., 93.

So also mandamus will lie to compel the road supervisor to remove trees standing in and obstructing the highway, when he fails to perform his duty in this respect. Patterson v. Vail et al., 43 Id., 142.

³ A party aggrieved by the action of a board of school directors having an adequate remedy by appeal to the county superintendent, and from him to the superintendent of public instruction, is not entitled to maintain an action of mandamus. Marshall v. Sloan et al., 35 Iowa, 445.

An action of mandamus will not lie to compel the officers of a county to strike out an assessment alleged to be erroneous. The proper remedy in such case is by application to the board of equalization, from whose decision an appeal may be taken to the circuit court. Meyer v. The County of Dubuque et al., 43 Id., 692.

Where the petition, in an action of mandamus, shows that the plaintiff has a plain, speedy, and adequate remedy in the ordinary course of the law, the pleading should be assailed by demurrer and not by motion to dismiss. Id.

⁴ A debt while it remains in its original form, as a simple contract not reduced to a judgment, cannot be made the basis of an action of mandamus to compel the levy of a tax to pay the same, unless it was contracted under a law or vote authorizing such proceedings to enforce payment. Coy v. The City C. of L. C., 17 Iowa, 1.

⁵ Where the ordinary expenses of carrying on the government of a municipal corporation requiring all of the proceeds arising from a tax which is up to the full limit which the corporation is authorized by law to levy, it cannot be compelled by mandamus to apply a part of such fund to the payment of a judgment against the corporation. Coffin v. The City of Davenport, 26 Iowa, 516.

But if it appear that the valuation and assess-
Other pleadings.  
R. § 3766.

Injunction may issue: when: joinder.  
R. § 4181.

Peremptory.  
R. § 3768.

Same: no return but compliance allowed.  
R. § 3769, Acts performed by another at defendant's costs.  
R. § 3770.

Temporary orders.  
R. § 3771.

Security.  
R. § 3772.

Sec. 3379. The pleadings and other proceedings in any action in which a mandamus is claimed, shall be the same in all respects as nearly as may be, and costs shall be recoverable by either party as in an ordinary action for the recovery of damages.  

Sec. 3380. When the action is brought by a private person, it may be obtained by ordinary proceedings, or with the causes of action specified in section three thousand three hundred and seventy-five, but no other joinder, and no counter-claim shall be allowed.  

Sec. 3381. When the plaintiff recovers judgment, the court may include therein a peremptory order of mandamus, directed to the defendant, commanding him forthwith to perform the duty to be enforced, together with a money judgment for damages and costs, upon which an ordinary execution may issue.  

Sec. 3382. The order shall simply command the performance of the duty, shall be directed to the party and not the sheriff, and may be issued in term or vacation, and returnable forthwith, and no return except that of compliance shall be allowed; but time to return it may, upon sufficient grounds, be allowed by the court or judge, either with or without terms.  

Sec. 3383. The court may, upon application of the plaintiff, besides, or instead of proceeding against the defendant by attachment; direct that the act required to be done, may be done, by the plaintiff or some other person appointed by the court at the expense of the defendant, and upon the act being done, the amount of such expense may be ascertained by the court, or by a reference appointed by the court, as the court or judge may order, and the court may render judgment for the amount of such expenses and costs, and enforce payment thereof by execution.  

Sec. 3384. During the pendency of the action, the court, or judge in vacation, may make temporary orders for preventing damage or injury to the plaintiff until the case is decided.  

Sec. 3385. When the state is a party, it may appeal without security.  

At the common law, a mandamus proceeding was not an action proper, nor was it a writ of right, but a prerogative writ obtained upon an information under oath, showing good cause for its issuance.  

Chance v. Temple, 1 Iowa, 178.  

Under the code mandamus is an ordinary action at law triable as nearly as may be, like an ordinary action for the recovery of damages, and is not triable de novo in the supreme court.  

Dove v. The Ind. School Dist. of Keokuk, 41 Id., 689.  

The rule that a party cannot bring an action at law against a partnership, board of trustees, or other board of which he is a member, does not apply to the action of mandamus.  

Cooper v. Nelson, 38 Iowa, 440.
CHAPTER 9.

OF INJUNCTIONS.

SECTION 3386. An injunction may be obtained as an independent remedy in an action by equitable proceedings, in all cases where such relief would have been granted in equity previous to the adoption of this code; and in all cases of breach of contract or other injury, where the party injured is entitled to maintain, and has brought an action by ordinary proceedings, he may, in the same case, pray and have a writ of injunction against the repetition or continuance of such breach of contract or other injury, or the committal of any breach of contract or injury of a like kind, arising out of the same contract, or relating to the same property or right, and he may also, in the same action, include a claim for damages or other redress.

A creditor is not entitled to an injunction to restrain the sale of real property by his debtor before he has recovered a judgment upon his demand, which is a lien on such property. Buchanan v. Marsh, 17 Iowa, 304.

The right to a public office or franchise cannot be determined in an independent action for an injunction. Cochran v. McLeary, 22 Iowa, 75.

In an action for a breach of contract, the plaintiff may, in the same proceeding, under this section, have an injunction against the continuance of the breach which injuriously affects his property or rights. Ewell v. Greenwood, 26 Iowa, 377; Berger v. Yeiser v. Armstrong, 41 Iowa, 447.

The liberal provisions of our code in relation to the subject of amendments are, so far as reasonable and proper, to be applied to injunction suits as well as others. Des Moines Nat. & Stock Co. v. Colman, 27 Iowa, 487.

An injunction restraining a public officer from executing conveyances from the state to individuals who have purchased lands from it, but who are not made parties to the proceeding, will not be continued when it is alleged in the petition upon which the writ is issued, that the plaintiff has the full and complete title to the land, and it appears that there is no obstacle in the way of the plaintiff bringing suits against the individuals claiming adversely, and thus have the question of title settled, and the injunction has been in force for several years and no such actions have been commenced. Id.

In an action for damages for breach of a contract that the defendant would not engage, in the same town, in a certain business purchased of him by the plaintiff, in order to entitle the plaintiff to an injunction, the petition should allege a continuance and present engagement in the business by the plaintiff. Berger v. Yeiser v. Armstrong, 41 Iowa, 79; Crawford v. Paine, 19 Iowa, 172; Way v. Lamb, 15 Iowa, 80; Kriebbaun v. Bridges, 1 Iowa, 1; Butch v. Lash, 4 Iowa, 215; Schricker v. Field, 9 Iowa, 356; Haight v. The City of Keokuk, 4 Iowa, 412; Ewell v. Greenwood, 26 Iowa, 371; Berger v. Yeiser v. Armstrong, 41 Iowa, 447.

The writ may also be granted to restrain by injunction the collection of taxes for mere irregularities in the assessment. Williams v. City of Dubuque, 13 Iowa, 70; Olmstead v. Board of Supervisors of Henry County, 24 Iowa, 33; Williams v. Price, 25 Iowa, 436; Cattell v. Lowrey et al., 45 Iowa, 473.


A court of equity has jurisdiction of an ac-
SEC. 3387. In any of the cases mentioned in the preceding section, the injunction may either be a part of the judgment rendered in the action, or it may, if proper grounds therefor are shown, be granted by order at any stage of the case before judgment, and shall then be known as a temporary injunction.

SEC. 3388. Where it appears by the petition therefor, which must be supported by affidavit, that the plaintiff is entitled to the relief demanded, and such relief, or any part thereof, consists in restraining the commission or continuance of some act which would produce great or irreparable injury to the plaintiff; or where, during litigation, it appears that the defendant is doing, or threatens, or is about to do, or is procuring, or suffering to be done, some act in violation of the plaintiff's rights respecting the subject of the action, and tending to render the judgment ineffectual, a temporary injunction may be granted to restrain such act. It may also be granted in any case where it is specially authorized by statute.

SEC. 3389. A temporary injunction may be granted:
1. By the court or judge thereof in which the action is pending or is to be brought;
2. By any judge of the district or circuit court of such district;
3. By any judge of the supreme, or a judge of any other district or circuit court.

But in cases where an action is pending, and it is applied for to affect the subject matter of such action, it can only be granted by the court, or judge thereof, in which such action is pending. Nor shall it be granted by any judge mentioned in the second subdivision hereof, unless it satisfactorily appears by affidavit that the court or judge thereof in which the action is brought, cannot, for want of time, sickness, or other disability, hear the same, or that the residence of the judge is inconvenient, or that it is for some sufficient reason impracticable to make the application to him. Nor shall it be granted by any judge mentioned in the third subdivision hereof, unless it be made satisfactorily to appear to such judge, by affidavit, that the application thereof cannot, for some sufficient reason, be made to either of the

A party may have an incorporeal interest in a street such as will entitle him to an injunction to restrain a diversion of it to objects and uses inconsistent with the purposes for which it was granted to the city. Ingraham, Kennedy & Day v. The C., D. & M. R. Co., 38 Id., 569.

One who is not injured by the fencing up of a street so that it cannot be used, cannot restrain the inclosure thereof by injunction. Price v. McCoy, 40 Id., 53.

After a railroad company has effected the condemnation of land for a right of way, it will be restrained by injunction from entering upon the land condemned until payment of the damages awarded. Richards v. The D. V. R. Co. 18 Id., 260; Henry v. The D. & P. R. Co., 10 Id., 540; Hibbs v. The Chicago & N. W. R. Co., 39 Id., 340.

Where a foreign railroad corporation is using by sufferance the line of a domestic corporation, a land owner is entitled to an injunction restraining it from the use of that portion of the line running through his land until compensation shall be made for the right of way. Holbert v. The St. L. C. & N. R. Co., 45 Id., 23.

A preliminary injunction will not be dissolved upon the bare allegations of an answer, but proof must be introduced in support thereof. Mills et al. v. Hamilton, 49 Id., 165.

In an action asking damages for a trespass, the plaintiff may also pray for an injunction restraining a repetition of the trespass, and the fact that he has erroneously entitled his action an equitable one will not defeat his right to ask for the injunction, nor is it essential in such case to allege in the petition that the injury threatened will be irreparable. Id.

While courts of equity will, under certain circumstances, interfere by injunction to prevent repeated trespasses upon real property, yet in such case it must be made to appear that the injury would be irreparable, or that adequate compensation could not be obtained therefor. The City of Council Bluffs v. Stewart, 51 Iowa, 385.
INJUNCTIONS.

Sec. 3390. An injunction shall not be granted against a defendant who has answered, unless he has had notice of the application.

Sec. 3391. An injunction to stop the general and ordinary business of a corporation, or the operations of a railway, or of a municipal corporation, or the erection of any building or other work, or the board of supervisors of any county, or to restrain a nuisance, can only be granted upon reasonable notice of the time and place of the application to the party to be enjoined.

Sec. 3392. No injunction shall be granted by a judge, after the application therefor has been overruled by the court; nor by a court or judge when it has been refused by the court or judge thereof in which the action is brought. A judge refusing an injunction, shall, if requested by either party, give him a certificate thereof.

Sec. 3393. The defendant may move to dissolve the injunction, either before or after the filing of the answer.

Sec. 3394. If the order is made by the court, the clerk shall make an entry thereof in the court record, and issue the order accordingly. If made in vacation, the judge must indorse said order upon the petition.

Sec. 3395. In the cases contemplated in the preceding sections, the order of allowance must direct the injunction to issue only after the filing of a bond in the office of the clerk of the proper court, in a penalty to be therein fixed, with sureties to be approved by such clerk, and conditioned for the payment of all damages which may be adjudged against petitioner by reason of such injunction.

Sec. 3396. When proceedings in a civil action, or on a judgment or final order, are sought to be enjoined, the suit must be brought in the county and court in which such action is pending, or the judgment or order was obtained. The bond must also in that case be further conditioned to pay such judgment, or comply with such final order if the injunction is not made perpetual, or to pay any judgment that may be ultimately recovered against the party obtaining the injunction on the cause of action enjoined.

1 In an action by attachment in the circuit court upon a note not yet due, the attachment is the subject matter of the action in such a sense that an injunction will not be granted by the district court restraining the defendant from committing waste of the property attached. Cooney v. Morey, 45 Id., 292.

* An order dissolving an injunction will not operate as a dismissal of the action in which it was issued and it is error for the court to order. Massie v. Mann, 17 Iowa, 131; Watters v. Frederick, 11 Id., 181; Russell v. Wilson, 37 Id., 377; Sennett v. Moles, 38 Id., 25.

A temporary injunction granted by a judge in vacation is not dissolved at the next term of court by the mere failure to procure an order making it perpetual. Curtis et al. v. Crane et al., 38 Id., 450.

If the motion to dissolve is made after answer filed, and the answer plainly and fully, without evasion, denies in substance all the facts relied on in the petition, the injunction will be dissolved, unless there are circumstances making the case an exception, as that irreparable mischief will result from the dissolution. Taylor v. Dickinson, 15 Id., 483; Stevens v. Myers, 11 Id., 183; Anderson v. Reed, Id., 177; Shrickel v. Field, 9 Id., 366; Russell v. Wilson, 37 Id., 377.

It is the right of the defendant to file his motion to dissolve, either before or after answering, and to have the same disposed of as soon as practicable thereafter. Taylor v. Dickinson, 15 Id., 483.

Where the answer of the defendant admits the facts stated in the petition as grounds for the injunction, but seeks to avoid their force and effects by pleading affirmative matter, the injunction should not be dissolved without proof of the averments of the answer. In such case the burden rests on the defendant. Judd v. Hatch, 31 Id., 401.

The district court of a county in which an execution issued from the supreme court is levied on real property, has jurisdiction to enjoin the sale thereunder, upon a proper showing be-
Penalty.  
R. § 3779.

Defendant to show cause.  
R. § 3781.

Sec. 3397. The penalty of the bond must be fixed by the court or judge who makes the order, and must be doubly sufficient to cover any probable amount of liability to be thereby incurred.  

Sec. 3398. The court or judge before granting the writ, may, if deemed advisable, allow the defendant an opportunity to show cause why such order should not be granted.

Vacation of.  

Sec. 3399. If the order is granted without allowing the defendant to show cause, he may, at any time before the next term of the court, apply to the judge who made the order to vacate or modify the same; or the application may be made to the judge of the court in which the action is pending.  

Sec. 3400. Such application must be with notice to the plaintiff, and may rest upon the ground that the order was improperly granted, or it may be founded on the answer of defendants and affidavits. In the latter case the plaintiff may fortify his application by counter affidavits, and have reasonable time therefor.  

Sec. 3401. The judge may thereupon decide the matter at once, unless some good cause for delay is shown. But the vacation of the order shall not prevent the cause from proceeding if anything be left to proceed upon.  

Sec. 3402. Only one motion to dissolve or modify an injunction upon the whole case shall be allowed.  

Violation of.  

Sec. 3403. Any judge of the supreme, district, or circuit court, being furnished with an authenticated copy of the injunction, and also with satisfactory proof that such injunction has been violated, shall issue his precept to the sheriff of the county where the violation of the injunction occurred, or to any other sheriff, naming him, more convenient to all parties concerned, directing him to attach said defendant, and bring him forthwith before the same or some other judge, at a place to be stated in said precept.  

Sec. 3404. If, when thus produced, he files his affidavit denying or sufficiently excusing the contempt charged, he shall be released, and the affidavit shall be filed with the clerk for preservation.  

Sec. 3405. But if he fail to do so, the judge may require him to give bond, with surety, for his appearance at the next term of the court, and also for his future obedience to the injunction, which bond shall be filed with the clerk.  

The remedy is not thus limited when it is sought to restrain a sale under a general execution, of property alleged to belong, not to the judgment debtor but to a third person, who seeks the injunction.  

The fact that the judgment was rendered in a county whose court had no jurisdiction, will not vary the rule that, to restrain the enforcement of a judgment by execution, the remedy must be sought in the county and court where the judgment was rendered on which the execution issued.  

Anderson v. Hall, 48 Id., 346.

Grattan v. Matteson, 51 Id., 622.

* See Curtis v. Crane, 38 Iowa, 460.
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Sec. 3406. If he fail to give such security, he may be committed to the jail of the county where the proceedings are pending until the next term of the court.

Sec. 3407. If the security be given, the court at the next term shall act upon the case and punish the contempt in the usual mode.

CHAPTER 10.

OF SUBMITTING CONTROVERSIES WITHOUT ACTION OR IN ACTION.

Sec. 3408. Parties to a question in difference which might be the subject of a civil action, may, without action, present an agreed statement of the facts thereof to any court having jurisdiction of the subject matter.

Sec. 3409. It must be shown by affidavit that the controversy is real, and that the proceeding is in good faith to determine the rights of the parties thereto.

Sec. 3410. The court shall thereupon hear and determine the case, and render judgment thereon as if an action were pending.

Sec. 3411. The statement, the submission, and the judgment, shall constitute the record.

Sec. 3412. The judgment shall be with costs, and it may be enforced, and shall be subject to review, in the same manner as if it had been rendered in an action, unless otherwise provided for in the submission.

Sec. 3413. The same may be also done at any time before trial in any action then pending, subject to the same requirements and attended by the same results as in a case without action, and such submission of a stated case shall be an abandonment by both parties of all pleadings filed in such cause, and the cause shall stand on the agreed case alone, which must provide also for any lien had by any attachment, and for any property in the custody of the law, else such lien and such legal custody will be held waived.

Sec. 3414. The parties may, if they think fit, enter into an agreement in writing, that upon the judgment of the court being given in the affirmative or negative of the questions of law raised by such special case, particular property therein described, or a sum of money fixed by the parties, or to be ascertained by the court, or in such manner as the court may direct, shall be delivered to and vested in one of the parties by the other, or in case of money, shall be paid by one of such parties to the other of them, either with or without costs of the action, and the judgment of the court may be entered for the transfer and delivery of such property, or for such sum as shall be so agreed or ascertained, with or without costs, as the case may be.

Sec. 3415. In case no agreement shall be entered into as to the costs of such action, the same shall follow the event, and be recovered by the successful party.
CHAPTER 11.

OF ARBITRATIONS.

SECTION 3416. All controversies which might be the subject of civil action, may be submitted to the decision of one or more arbitrators, as hereafter provided.*

SEC. 3417. The parties themselves, or those persons who might lawfully have controlled a civil action in their behalf for the same subject matter, must sign and acknowledge a written agreement, specifying particularly what demands are to be submitted, the names of the arbitrators and court by which the judgment on their award is to be rendered. b

* At common law parties may by parol submit any matters in controversy between them to arbitration; and this right has not been taken away by this chapter of the code. Conger v. Dean, 3 Iowa, 463.

Where parties seek the aid of the courts for judgment upon an award of arbitrators, the submission to arbitrators must be in the manner required by the statute. Id.

But if parties do not design to ask such aid of the courts, they may, without complying with the regulations of the statute, make such a submission as will be binding upon them. Id.

The remedy upon an award of arbitrators, where the submission has not been in conformity with the statute, is by action thereon. Id.

The term "civil action," used in the statute, includes every kind of action, legal and equitable, except those which come under the criminal jurisdiction of the courts; and matters of purely equitable cognizance may be submitted to arbitration under the statute. Thomlinson v. Hammond, 8 Id., 40.

Where parties to a controversy enter into an agreement to submit a matter to arbitrators, whose award shall be filed in the office of a justice of the peace who shall render judgment thereon as upon the verdict of a jury, the parties thereby submit themselves to the jurisdiction of the justice, and a judgment on the award for an amount within the jurisdiction of the justice is valid and binding. Van Horn v. Balzar, 20 Id., 255.

A submission to arbitrators by parties residing in the county, provided that if the award did not exceed $500, judgment should be entered thereon by a justice of the peace named; that if the amount should exceed the jurisdiction of a justice, judgment shall be entered in any court having jurisdiction of the same: " Held, that it was competent for the district court of the county to render judgment on the award if it exceeded the sum of four hundred dollars. McKnight v. McCullough, 21 Id., 111.

An action may be maintained upon an award and to foreclose a mortgage, where the mortgage had been made to indemnify the grantee of certain real property for breach of warranty, and after such breach the matter had been submitted to a common law arbitration, and an award made. McKinnis v. Freeman et al., 38 Id., 364.

A submission to arbitration at common law is always construed most liberally; and where parties submit their "business pertaining to a trade in land," to which the arbitrators confined their deliberations, embracing all the points involved in the controversy, it was held sufficiently certain. Id.

In the absence of a showing of fraud or partiality, an award in a common law arbitration will be sustained, even if the relief granted lies outside of the legal rights of the parties. Id.

Where parties have submitted their controversy to arbitration, the one who seeks to set aside the award, on the ground of mistake, must not only clearly establish the mistake, and that he was prejudiced thereby, but must also show that if the mistake had not occurred the award would have been different. Gorham v. Millard et al., 50 Id., 554.

In whatever manner a controversy is to be settled, the subject matter of it must be ascertained and made definite. The only exception to this rule is, where parties submit to arbitrators all matters in controversy between them, which will embrace every particular matter. Woodard v. Atwater, 3 Iowa, 61.

Where the parties to an action pending in court, submit the matters involved therein to arbitrators, by agreement, and without any order of court, the agreement of submission must be acknowledged as required by this section. Fink v. Fink, 8 Id., 313.

If the submission is not acknowledged, the award cannot be received and adopted by the court as one made under the statute; but it may still be good at common law, and an action maintained thereon, as upon any other agreement. Id.

The same degree of particularity is not required in the acknowledgment of the execution of a submission to arbitrators as in the acknowledg-
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Sec. 3418. The submission may be of some particular matters or demands, or of all demands which the one party has against the other, or of all mutual demands on both sides.

Sec. 3419. A submission to arbitration of the subject matter of a suit, may also be made by an order of court, upon agreement of parties after suit is commenced.

Sec. 3420. All the rules prescribed by law in cases of referees, are applicable to arbitrators except as herein otherwise expressed, or except as otherwise agreed upon by the parties.

Sec. 3421. Neither party shall have the power to revoke the submission without the consent of the other.

Sec. 3422. If either party neglect to appear before the arbitrators after due notice, except in case of sickness, they may, nevertheless, proceed to hear and determine the cause upon the evidence which is produced before them.

Sec. 3423. If the time within which the award is to be made is fixed in the submission, no award made after that time shall have any legal effect, unless made upon a recommitment of the matter by the court to which it is reported.

Sec. 3424. If the time of filing the award is not fixed in the submission, it must be filed within one year from the time such submission is signed and acknowledged, unless by mutual consent the time is prolonged.

Sec. 3425. The award must be in writing, and shall be delivered by one of the arbitrators to the court designated in the agreement, or it may be enclosed and sealed by them and transmitted to the court, and not opened until the court so orders.

HEARING IN COURT.

Sec. 3426. The cause shall be entered on the docket of the court at the term to which the award is returned, and shall be called up and acted upon in its order. But the court may require actual notice to be given to either party, when it appears necessary and proper, before proceeding to act on the award.

Sec. 3427. The award may be rejected by the court for any legal and sufficient reasons, or it may be recommitted for a rehearing to the same arbitrators, or any others agreed upon by the parties.

edgment of the execution of a deed of conveyance. * McKnight v. McCullough, 21 Id., 111.

Where matters in controversy are submitted to arbitrators, all of the essential requirements of the statute must be complied with in order to authorize the court to act upon the award. Love v. Burns, 26 Id., 150.

Where the agreement of submission fails to provide for rendering judgment on the award, the court has no power to render such judgment, or to reject the award and recommit the matter to the arbitrators. * Id.

It is necessary to name the arbitrators in the agreement of submission, if the parties intend to ask judgment on the award under the statute. McKnight v. McCullough, 21 Id., 111.

* Parties to an action may, by agreement, and without any order of the court, submit to arbitration any and all matters involved in any action then pending between them. Higgins v. Kennedy, 20 Iowa, 474.

* The statute empowers the parties to agree upon the rules that shall govern an arbitration. Thompson v. Blanchard, 2 Iowa, 43, 47.

Arbitrators are not required, like referees, to return a separate finding of facts and their conclusions of law based thereon. McKnight v. McCullough, 21 Id., 111.

The award must be in writing and filed in the court named in the agreement of submission. Love v. Burns, 25 Id., 150, 153.

The arbitrators may deliver their award to the clerk personally in vacation. * Id.

* An award can be set aside for fraud, mistake, misconduct or partiality of the arbitrators. Sullivan v. Fink & Co., 3 Iowa, 66.

Where the action of the arbitrators, prejud-
SEC. 3428. When the award has been adopted, it shall be filed and entered on the records, and shall have the same force and effect as the verdict of a jury. Judgment may be entered and execution issued accordingly.

SEC. 3429. When an appeal is brought on such judgment, copies of the submission and award, together with all affidavits, shall be returned to the supreme court.

SEC. 3430. If there is no provision in the submission respecting costs, the arbitrators may award them in their discretion.

SEC. 3431. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect in any manner the control of the court over the parties, the arbitrators, or their award; nor to impair or affect any action upon an award, or upon any bond or other engagement to abide an award.

CHAPTER 12.

OF ACTIONS AGAINST BOATS OR RAFTS.

SECTION 3432. In an action brought against the owners of any boat to recover any debt contracted by such owner, or by the master, agent, clerk, or consignee thereof, for supplies furnished, or for labor done, in, about, or on such boat, or for materials furnished in building, repairing, fitting out, furnishing or equipping the same, or to recover for the non-performance of any contract relative to the transportation of persons or property thereon, made by any of the persons aforementioned, or to recover for injuries to persons or property by such boat, or the officers or the crew thereof, done in connection with the busi-
ness of such boat, a warrant may issue for the seizure of such boat, as hereinafter provided. 1

Sec. 3433. The original petition must be in writing, sworn to and filed with the clerk or justice of the peace, who shall thereupon issue a warrant to the proper officer, commanding him to seize the boat, its apparel, tackle, furniture, and appendages, and detain the same until released by due course of law.

Sec. 3434. And the warrant may be issued on Sunday, if the plaintiff, his agent or attorney, shall state in his petition and swear thereto, that it would be unsafe to delay proceedings till Monday.

Sec. 3435. It shall be sufficient service of the original notice in such an action, to serve it on the defendant, or on the master, agent, clerk, or consignee of such boat; and if none of them can be found, the notice may be served by posting up a copy thereof on some conspicuous part of the boat. The warrant shall be served according to the direction it contains.

Sec. 3436. Any constable or marshal of any corporate town may serve and execute the warrant provided for in said section, whether the same issue from the office of the clerk of the district or circuit court, or of a justice.

Sec. 3437. Any person interested in the boat may appear for the defendant by himself, his agent or attorney, and conduct the defense of the suit, and no continuance shall be granted to the plaintiff while the boat is held in custody.

Sec. 3438. The boat may be discharged at any time before final judgment, by the giving a bond with sureties, to be approved by the officer serving the warrant, or by the clerk or justice who issued it, in a penalty double the plaintiff’s demand, conditioned that the obligors

1 In an action against a steamboat for supplies, etc., under the statute which is in effect a proceeding in rem, it was held, that in order to give the court jurisdiction, it was necessary that a warrant should issue for the seizure of the boat, and that it should be seized thereunder. Hem v. Steamboat Hamburg, 2 Iowa, 460.

It was held that the seizure and sale of a steamboat under the laws of the state of Missouri, or Illinois, will not divest the lien of a citizen of Iowa, for supplies furnished the boat, while navigating the waters of Iowa. Height & Bro. v. Steamboat Henrietta, 4 Id., 472; Ogden v. Ogden, 13 Id., 176.

Where a steamboat carried freights from the terminus of a railroad and delivered them to the different consignees, and the officers of the boat under a contract with the railroad company collected from the consignees the charges on the freight for transportation over the railroad, it was held that the amount thus collected could not be recovered in an action against the boat under the statute. The C., B. & Q. R. Co. v. The Steamboat W. G. Woodsides, 10 Id., 465.

A claim against a steamboat for supplies may be assigned; and such an assignment transfers to the assignee the statutory lien upon the boat, etc. Strother v. The Steamboat Hamburg, 11 Id., 59.

The jurisdiction of the admiralty courts of the United States held not exclusive in all cases of maritime torts. Trevor v. The Steamboat Ad Hine, 17 Id., 349.

It was further held that under the act of congress of February 26, 1845, the state courts have concurrent jurisdiction with the admiralty courts of the United States of maritime torts on navigable rivers, where one of the parties is a steamer or other vessel employed in the commerce or navigation of such river. Id.

It has been subsequently held that the jurisdiction conferred upon the courts of the United States by the ninth section of the judiciary act of 1789 in civil causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, is exclusive. Walters v. The Steamboat Mollie Dozier, 21 Id., 192.

It was therefore further held, that so much of chapter 149 of the revision as provided to give a remedy in rem, against a boat or vessel for the cause of action of admiralty cognizance, was in conflict with the constitutional legislation of Congress conferring exclusive admiralty jurisdiction on the district courts of the United States. Id.

The admiralty jurisdiction, under the ninth section of the judiciary act of 1789, extends to the public navigable rivers of the United States, and to all public waters capable of being navigated by maritime or commercial vessels, propelled by wind or steam. Id.

Admiralty will take cognizance of maritime torts. Id.
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therein will pay the amount which may be found due to the plaintiff, together with the costs."

SEC. 3439. If judgment be rendered for the plaintiff before the boat is thus discharged, a special execution shall be issued against it. If it have been previously discharged, the execution shall issue against the principal and sureties in the bond without further proceedings.

SEC. 3440. The officer may sell any of the furniture or appendages of the boat, if by so doing he can satisfy the demand. If he sell the boat itself, he must sell it to the bidder who will advance the amount required to satisfy the execution, for the lowest fractional share of the boat, unless the person appearing for the boat desire a different and equally convenient mode of sale.

SEC. 3441. If a fractional share of the boat be thus sold, the purchaser shall hold such share or interest jointly with the other owners.

SEC. 3442. If an appeal be taken by the defendant before the boat is discharged as above provided, the appeal bond, if one be filed, will have the same effect in discharging the boat as the bond above contemplated, and execution shall issue against the obligors therein after judgment in the same manner.

SEC. 3443. Nothing herein contained is intended to affect the rights of a plaintiff to sue in the same manner as though the provisions of this chapter had not been enacted.

SEC. 3444. In actions commenced in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, it is sufficient to allege the contract to have been made with the boat itself.

RAFTS.

SEC. 3445. Any raft found in the waters of this state, shall be liable for all debts contracted by the owner, agent, clerk, or pilot thereof, on account of work done or services rendered for such raft.

SEC. 3446. Claims growing out of either of the above causes shall be liens upon the raft, its tackle, and appendages, for the term of twenty days from the time the right of action therefor accrued.

SEC. 3447. The action may be brought directly against the raft, and the same rules shall govern, and the same process shall be had in such action, as are in this chapter prescribed for actions against owners of boats.

SEC. 3448. The execution by or for the owner of such boat or raft, of a bond, whereby possession of the same is obtained or retained by him, shall be an appearance of such owner as a defendant to the action.

1 A bond executed under this provision of the statute, and returned by the sheriff as the bond taken by him for the release of a boat seized by him, is valid, and should be enforced though no formal entry of approval appears thereon. White v. Tisdale, 12 Iowa, 75.

k Under this section, an order for an execution against the principal and sureties on a bond executed in accordance with the provisions of section 3438, may be made, though no formal entry of the discharge of the boat has been made. White v. Tisdale, 12 Iowa, 75.

1 In an action against a barge for labor and material furnished, it is sufficient to allege in the petition that the work was done and the materials furnished at the instance and request of the barge for the repair of the same. West & Co. v. Barge Lady Franklin, 12 Iowa, 75.

The petition should aver that the vessel was navigating the waters of the state at the time of the liability incurred. Steamboat Kentucky v. Brooks et al., 1 G. Greene, 395.
CHAPTER 13.

OF HABEAS CORPUS.

SECTION 3449. The petition for the writ of habeas corpus must be sworn to, and must state:

1. That the person in whose behalf it is sought is restrained of his liberty, and the person by whom, and the place where he is so restrained, mentioning the names of the parties, if known, and if unknown, describing them with as much particularity as practicable;

2. The cause or pretense of such restraint, according to the best information of the applicant; and if it be by virtue of any legal process, a copy thereof must be annexed, or a satisfactory reason given for its absence;

3. It must state that the restraint is illegal, and wherein;

4. That the legality of the imprisonment has not already been adjudged upon a prior proceeding of the same character, to the best knowledge and belief of the applicant;

5. It must also state whether application for the writ has been made to, and refused by, any court or judge, and if such application has been made, a copy of the petition in that case, with the reasons for the refusal thereto appended, must be produced, or satisfactory reasons given for the failure to do so.

Sec. 3450. The petition must be sworn to by the person confined, or by some one in his behalf, and presented to some court or officer authorized to allow the writ.

Sec. 3451. The writ of habeas corpus may be allowed by the supreme, district, or circuit court, or by any judge of either of those courts, and may be served in any part of the state.

Sec. 3452. Application for the writ must be made to the court or judge most convenient in point of distance to the applicant, and the more remote court or judge, if applied to for the writ, may refuse the same unless a sufficient reason be stated in the petition for not making the application to the more convenient court, or a judge thereof.

* * *

The judgment and proceedings of a competent court cannot be revised in another court on habeas corpus. Platt v. Harrison, 6 Iowa, 79; Zelle v. McHenry, 2 N. W. Reporter, 322.

After a conviction of a criminal offense, by a court having jurisdiction, though the conviction be irregular or erroneous, the party convicted is not entitled to the writ of habeas corpus. Id.

A person who is held in custody under an order issued by a court of the United States, in the regular course of procedure, is not entitled to be released on habeas corpus by a state court. A state court has no right to thus interfere with the proceedings and process of the United States courts. Ex parte Holman, 25 Id., 85.

Every court is the sole judge of matters of contempt of its orders or authority; and when a court, having jurisdiction of a cause, is proceeding to arrest a party for contempt, no other court can intermeddle with, or stay the proceeding, or on habeas corpus release the party who is thus being proceeded against. Id. See also, Robbé v. McDonald, 29 Id., 330.

In the exercise of the jurisdiction confided, respectively to the state and federal courts, neither has any right to interfere with, or control the proceedings of the other. Id.

Where the incumbent of an office holds it by color of right, though he is not an officer de jure, his right cannot be inquired into on habeas corpus. It can be determined only in a direct proceeding instituted for that purpose. Ex parte Strahl, 16 Id., 369.

But if a mere usurper should, without color of right, attempt to imprison a person, the legality of the restraint might be inquired into on habeas corpus. Id.

The state courts have concurrent jurisdiction with the federal courts to inquire into the validity of an enlistment into the army of the United States, upon a writ of habeas corpus. Ex parte Anderson before Dillion, J. at Chambers, 16 Id., 595.

Prior to the code of 1873, an appeal to the supreme court did not lie from an order or decision of one of the judges of that court, in a habeas corpus proceeding. In re Curley, 34 Iowa, 154.

Petition sworn to; statements of.
R. § 3801.

Writ: by whom allowed.
R. § 3803.

Application to whom made.
R. § 3805.

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SEC. 3453. If, from the showing of the petitioner, the plaintiff would not be entitled to any relief, the court or judge may refuse to allow the writ.

SEC. 3454. If the writ is disallowed, the court or judge shall cause the reasons of said disallowance to be appended to the petition and returned to the person applying for the writ.

WRIT ALLOWED.

SEC. 3455. But if the petition show a sufficient ground for relief, and is in accordance with the foregoing requirements, the writ shall be allowed, and may be substantially as follows:

THE STATE OF IOWA,

To the sheriff of, &c., (or to A........ B........, as the case may be).

You are hereby commanded to have the body of C...... D....... by you unlawfully detained, as is alleged, before the court (or before me, or before E........ F........., judge, &c., as the case may be) at ........, on ........, or immediately after being served with this writ, to be dealt with according to law, and have you then and there this writ, with a return thereon of your doings in the premises.

SEC. 3456. When the writ is allowed by a court it is to be issued by the clerk, but when allowed by a judge he must issue the writ himself, subscribing his name thereto without any seal.

SEC. 3457. Any judge, whether acting individually or as a member of the court, who wrongfully and willfully refuses such allowance of the writ when properly applied for, shall forfeit to the party aggrieved the sum of one thousand dollars.

SEC. 3458. Whenever any court or judge authorized to grant this writ, has evidence, from a judicial proceeding before them, that any person within the jurisdiction of such court or officer is illegally imprisoned or restrained of his liberty, such court or judge shall issue or cause to be issued, the writ as aforesaid, though no application be made therefor.

SEC. 3459. The court or officer allowing the writ, must cause the district attorney of the proper county to be informed of the issuing of the writ, and of the time and place, where and when it is made returnable.

SERVICE.

3460. The writ may be served by the sheriff, or by any other person appointed for that purpose, in writing, by the court or judge by whom it is issued or allowed. If served by any other than the sheriff, he possesses the same power, and is liable to the same penalty for a non-performance of his duty, as though he were the sheriff.

SEC. 3461. The proper mode of service is by leaving the original writ with the defendant, and preserving a copy thereof on which to make the return of service.

SEC. 3462. If the defendant cannot be found, or if he have not the plaintiff in custody, the service may be made upon any person having the plaintiff in his custody, in the same manner and with the same effect as though he had been made defendant therein.
SEC. 3463. If the defendant conceal himself, or refuse admittance to the person attempting to serve the writ, or if he attempt wrongfully to carry the plaintiff out of the county or the state, after the service of the writ as aforesaid, the sheriff, or the person who is attempting to serve, or who has served the writ as above contemplated, is authorized to arrest the defendant, and bring him, together with the plaintiff, forthwith before the officer or court before whom the writ is made returnable.

SEC. 3464. In order to make such arrest, the sheriff or other person having the writ, possesses the same power as is given to a sheriff for the arrest of a person charged with a felony.

SEC. 3465. If the plaintiff can be found, and if no one appear to have the charge or custody of him, the person having the writ may take him into custody, and make return accordingly. And to get possession of the plaintiff's person in such cases, he possesses the same power as is given by the last section for the arrest of the defendant.

SEC. 3466. The writ of habeas corpus must not be disobeyed for any defects of form or misdescription of the plaintiff or defendant, provided enough is stated to show the meaning and intent of the writ.

SEC. 3467. If the defendant attempt to elude the service of the writ of habeas corpus, or to avoid the effect thereof by transferring the plaintiff to another, or by concealing him, he shall, on conviction, be imprisoned in the penitentiary or county jail not more than one year, and fined not exceeding one thousand dollars. And any person knowingly aiding or abetting in any such act, shall be subject to the like punishment.

SEC. 3468. An officer refusing to deliver a copy of any legal process by which he detains the plaintiff in custody, to any person who demands such copy, and tenders the fees therefor, shall forfeit two hundred dollars to the person so detained.

PRECEPT.

SEC. 3469. The court or judge to whom the application for the writ is made, if satisfied that the plaintiff would suffer any irreparable injury before he could be relieved by the proceedings as above authorized, may issue a precept to the sheriff, or any other person selected instead, commanding him to bring the plaintiff forthwith before such court or judge.

SEC. 3470. When the evidence aforesaid is farther sufficient to justify the arrest of the defendant for a criminal offense committed in connection with the illegal detention of the plaintiff, the precept must also contain an order for the arrest of the defendant.

SEC. 3471. The officer or person to whom the precept is directed, must execute the same by bringing the defendant, and also the plaintiff if required, before the court or judge issuing it, and thereupon the defendant must make return to the writ of habeas corpus in the same manner as if the ordinary course had been pursued.

SEC. 3472. The defendant may also be examined and committed, or bailed, or discharged, according to the nature of the case.
HABEAS CORPUS.

PLEADINGS—TRIAL—JUDGMENT.

SEC. 3473. Any person served with the writ is to be presumed to be the person to whom it is directed, although it may be directed to him by a wrong name or description or to another person.

SEC. 3474. Service being made in any of the modes hereinbefore provided, the defendant must appear at the proper time and answer the said petition, but no verification shall be required to the answer.

SEC. 3475. He must also bring up the body of the plaintiff, or show good cause for not doing so.

SEC. 3476. A willful failure to comply with the above requisitions, renders the defendant liable to be attached for contempt, and to be imprisoned till a compliance is obtained, and also subjects him to the forfeiture of one thousand dollars to the party thereby aggrieved.

SEC. 3477. Such attachment may be served by the sheriff, or any other person thereto authorized by the judge, who shall also be empowered to bring up the body of the plaintiff forthwith, and has, for this purpose, the same powers as are above conferred in similar cases.

SEC. 3478. The defendant in his answer must state plainly and unequivocally whether he then has, or at any time has had, the plaintiff under his control and restraint, and if so, the cause thereof.

SEC. 3479. If he has transferred him to another person, he must state that fact, and to whom, and the time thereof, as well as the reason or authority therefor.

SEC. 3480. If he holds him by virtue of a legal process or written authority, a copy thereof must be annexed.

SEC. 3481. The plaintiff may demur or reply to the defendant's answer, but no verification shall be required to the reply, and all issues joined therein shall be tried by the judge or court.

SEC. 3482. Such replication may deny the sufficiency of the testimony to justify the action of the committing magistrate, on the trial of which issue all written testimony before such magistrate may be given in evidence before the court or judge in connection with any other testimony which may then be produced.

SEC. 3483. But it is not permissible to question the correctness of the action of the grand jury in finding a bill of indictment, or of the trial jury in trial of a cause, nor of a court or judge when acting within their legitimate province and in a lawful manner.

SEC. 3484. If no sufficient legal cause of detention is shown the plaintiff must be discharged.

SEC. 3485. Although the commitment of the plaintiff may have been irregular, still, if the court or judge is satisfied from the evidence before them, that he ought to be held to bail, or committed, either for the offense charged, or any other, the order may be made accordingly.

SEC. 3486. The plaintiff may also, in any case, be committed, let to bail, or his bail be mitigated or increased, as justice may require.

*The waiver of a preliminary examination before a committing magistrate will not deprive the defendant of the right, in a habeas corpus proceeding, to introduce testimony for the purpose of showing that he is detained upon insufficient evidence to sustain the charge. Howell v. Patterson, 49 Iowa, 514.

The warrant of commitment issuing to the sheriff of the county in which the examination is held, will authorize his detention and custody by the sheriff.

Where the police court, having jurisdiction of the subject matter and of the person charged, erroneous rulings by such court cannot be corrected on habeas corpus. Zelle v. McHenry et al., 51 Iowa, 572.
SEC. 3487. Until the sufficiency of the cause of restraint is determined, the defendant may retain the plaintiff in his custody, and may use all necessary and proper means for that purpose.

SEC. 3488. The plaintiff, in writing, or his attorney, may waive his right to be present at the trial, in which case the proceedings may be had in his absence. The writ will in such cases be modified accordingly.

SEC. 3489. Disobedience to any order of discharge subjects the defendant to attachment for contempt, and also to the forfeiture of one thousand dollars to the party aggrieved, besides all damages sustained by him in consequence of such disobedience.

SEC. 3490. When the proceedings are before a judge, except when the writ is refused, all the papers in the case, including his final order, shall be filed with the clerk of the district court of the county wherein the final proceedings were had, and a brief memorandum thereof shall be entered by the clerk upon his judgment docket.

CHAPTER 14.

OF CONTEMPTS.

SECTION 3491. The following acts or omissions are deemed to be contempts, and are punishable as such by any of the courts of this state, or by any judicial officer acting in the discharge of an official duty, as hereinafter provided:

1. Contemptuous or insolent behavior towards such court while engaged in the discharge of a judicial duty which may tend to impair the respect due to its authority;

2. Any willful disturbance calculated to interrupt the due course of its official proceedings;

3. Illegal resistance to any order or process made or issued by it;

4. Disobedience to any subpoena issued by it and duly served, or refusing to be sworn, or to answer as a witness;

5. Unlawfully detaining a witness or party to an action or proceeding pending before such court, while going to or remaining at the place where the action or proceeding is thus pending;

6. Any other act or omission specially declared a contempt by law.

* To constitute a contempt under the first subdivision of this section, the act or conduct complained of must have taken place in the actual or constructive presence of the court; and the contemptuous or insolent behavior must be towards the court—the court must be engaged in the discharge of an official duty—and the behavior must tend to impair the respect due to its authority. Dunham v. The State, 6 Iowa, 215.

The contemptuous and insolent conduct need not be in the court room and under the very eye of the court, in order to amount to a contempt. Id.

The publication of articles in a newspaper upon the conduct of a judge, in respect to causes pending in his court, and which were disposed of before the publication, or the publication of the evidence and the arguments of counsel in a case undisposed of, in which there was no rule of court against such publication, however unjust and libelous the publication may be, do not amount to contumacious or insolent behavior towards the court under this chapter; nor are they so calculated to impede, embarrass, or obstruct the court in the administration of the law, as to justify the summary punishment of the offender under the statute. Id.; also, The State v. Anderson, 40 Id., 207.

A refusal to obey a subpoena issued in a mat-
SEC. 3492. In addition to the above, any court of record may punish the following acts or omissions as contempts:
1. Failure to testify before a grand jury, when lawfully required to do so;
2. Assuming to be an officer, attorney, or counselor of the court, and acting as such without authority;
3. Misbehavior as a juror, by improperly conversing with a party, or with any other person in relation to the merits of an action in which he is acting or is to act as a juror, or receiving a communication from any person in respect to it without immediately disclosing the same to the court;
4. Disobedience by an inferior tribunal, magistrate, or officer, to any lawful judgment, order, or process of a superior court, or proceeding in any matter contrary to law, after it has been removed from such tribunal, magistrate, or officer.

SEC. 3493. The punishment for contempts may be by fine or imprisonment, or both, but where not otherwise specially provided, courts of record are limited to a fine of fifty dollars, and an imprisonment not exceeding one day and all other courts are limited to a fine of ten dollars.

SEC. 3494. But if the contempt consists in an omission to perform an act which is yet in the power of the person to perform, he may be imprisoned until he performs it. In that case the act to be performed must be specified in the warrant of the commitment.

SEC. 3495. Unless the contempt is committed in the immediate view and presence of the court, or comes officially to its knowledge, an affidavit showing the nature of the transaction is necessary as a basis for further action in the premises.

SEC. 3496. Before punishing for contempt, unless the offender is already in the presence of the court, he must be served personally with a rule to show cause against the punishment, and a reasonable time given him therefor; or he may be brought before the court forthwith, or on a given day, by warrant, if necessary. In either case he may, at his option, make a written explanation of his conduct under oath, which must be filed and preserved.

SEC. 3497. Where the action of the court is founded upon evidence given by others, such evidence must be in writing, and be filed and preserved, and if the court act upon their own knowledge in the premises, a statement of the facts upon which the order is founded.

A witness who is in contempt may be arrested upon a warrant directing the arrest in vacation, but the court may also order his discharge by the officers interested with the writ, upon bail fixed by the court. These proceedings, however, are authorized only in cases of actual contempt, and when necessary to the proper administration of justice.

The State v. Archer, 48 Id., 310.
must be entered on the records of the court, or be filed and preserved when the court keeps no record.\(^1\)

Sec. 3408. When the offender is committed, the warrant must state the particular facts and circumstances on which the court acted, or was proved by witnesses.

Sec. 3409. No appeal lies from an order to punish for a contempt, but the proceedings may, in proper cases, be taken to a higher court for revision by certiorari.\(^1\)

\(^1\) In proceedings to punish for contempt the directions as to the evidence and judgment of facts contained in this section must be complied with. Skiff v. State, 2 Ia., 550; The State v. Utley, 13 Ia., 593.

Proceedings to punish for contempt are in their nature criminal, and are not entitled of the case wherein the contempt occurs. First Cong. Ch. v. Muscatine, Id., 69.

A party in contempt for failure to comply with a rule awarded against him, may be refused leave to plead until he has purified himself of the contempt. Saylor v. Mockbie, 9 Ia., 209.

A writ of attachment against an officer for contempt should run against him in his individual name. The State ex rel. etc. v. Smith etc., 9 Ia., 534.

To be error without prejudice to permit oral evidence to be given in a hearing for contempt, when the action of the court is sufficiently supported by affidavit. The State v. Meyers, 44 Ia., 580.

Ordinarily the presumptions are in favor of the regularity of the proceedings of courts of record, and that there was sufficient evidence to justify their judgment; but in cases of contempt the statute has provided otherwise, and the evidence or facts must be entered of record, or filed and preserved. Skiff v. The State, 2 Ia., 550.

When the court acts upon its own knowledge in the premises, a statement of the facts upon which the order punishing for contempt was based, must appear of record; and when the court acts upon evidence given by others, the record must show the evidence upon which the court acted. The State v. Utley, 13 Ia., 593; The State v. Dougherty, 22 Ia., 261; The State v. Felson, 44 Ia., 583; The State v. White, Id., 583; Skiff v. The State, 2 Ia., 550.

A record entry that "H. J. S. fined for contempt of court, fifty dollars; for a second contempt, fined one hundred dollars, and ordered to be committed to jail for three days. Mi. in mus issued to sheriff of Polk county to confine H. J. S. in the jail of said county for three days," is too barren of every legal requisite to justify either the fine or the imprisonment of a citizen in this country. Skiff v. The State, 2 Ia., 550.

A judgment that the defendant pay a fine and stand committed until it is satisfied, for a contempt of court, should specify the extent of the imprisonment, which cannot exceed one day for every three and one-third dollars. The State v. Meyers, 44 Ia., 580.

In the absence of the statute each court of record is the sole and final judge in matters of contempt. The First Cong. Ch. of B. v. The City of Muscatine, 2 Ia., 69; Ex parte Holman, 23 Ia., 88.

A contempt may be punished irrespective of the regularity of the original proceedings. Id. A proceeding against a corporation is necessarily personal, while the corporation cannot be imprisoned those acting in its aid in the violation of an injunction, may. Id.

The power to punish for contempt is a necessary one, but should be carefully exercised. Skiff v. The State, 2 Ia., 69.

The writ of habeas corpus will not lie by one court, or a judge thereof, to examine or review the proceedings of another in cases of commitment for contempt, excepting cases so grossly defective as to render them void. Rob v. McDonald, 29 Ia., 330; Ex parte Holman, 23 Ia., 88.

The district court possesses no power to order a party to deliver to a sheriff the key of a safe, which, with the contents, the party claims as his own property; and upon his refusal to obey such order, to fine him, summarily, as for a contempt. The State v. Start, 7 Ia., 501.

The publication, by an attorney of an article in a newspaper, criticising the ruling of the court in a cause pending, and determining, prior to such publication, does not constitute contemptuous or violent behavior toward the court, punishable as a contempt. The State v. Anderson, 40 Ia., 207.

The publication of an article in a newspaper by one not an attorney, reflecting on the conduct of a judge in respect to a cause pending in his court, which had been disposed of prior to the publication, however unjust and libelous the publication might be, was not punishable as a contempt. Dunham v. The State, 6 Ia., 245.

1 In the absence of a statute allowing it, no appeal lies from an order of a court punishing or refusing to punish for a contempt; each court of record is the sole and final judge in matters of contempt. The First Cong. Ch. of Bloomington v. City of Muscatine, 2 Ia., 69; Dunham v. The State, 6 Ia., 245.

The statute, while it does not allow an appeal, does provide for a review of proceedings for contempt by certiorari. Id. See, also, Henry v. Ellis, 49 Ia., 203, 205.
SEC. 3500. The punishment for a contempt constitutes no bar to an indictment; but if the offender is indicted and convicted for the same offense, the court in passing sentence must take into consideration the punishment before inflicted.

SEC. 3501. Any officer authorized to punish for contempt, is a court within the meaning of this chapter.\(^a\)

CHAPTER 15.

OF CHANGING NAMES.

SECTION 3502. The district or circuit court has power to change the names of persons in the following manner.\(^v\)

SEC. 3503. The applicant for such change must file his petition verified by his oath, stating that he is a resident of the county, and has for one year then last past, been an actual resident of the state. It must also give a description of his person, stating his age, height, the color of his hair and eyes, the place of his birth, and who were his parents.

SEC. 3504. An order of the court shall thereupon be made and entered of record, giving a description of the applicant as set forth in the petition, the new name given, the time at which the change shall take effect, which shall not be less than thirty days thereafter, and directing in what newspaper of general circulation in the county, notice of such change shall be published.

SEC. 3505. Previous to the time thus prescribed for the taking effect of such change, the applicant shall cause notice thereof to be published for four successive weeks in the newspaper directed by the court.

SEC. 3506. The ordinary proof of such publication being filed in the office of the clerk of the court, shall be by him filed for preservation, and on the day fixed by the court as aforesaid the change shall be complete.

\(^a\) The judge from whose court an order has been issued respecting the disposition or possession of property, may in vacation, punish by fine and imprisonment any one guilty of hindering or obstructing the execution of such order. The State v. Myers, 44 Id., 580.

\(^v\) A change in name of a partnership does not have the effect to revoke or annul an agency conferred upon it, when the firm under the new name is composed of the same persons as that under the old one. Billingsly v. Dawson, 27 Iowa, 210.
TITLE XXI.

OF JUSTICES OF THE PEACE AND THEIR COURTS.

CHAPTER 1.

OF JUSTICES OF THE PEACE AND THEIR COURTS.

SECTION 3507. The jurisdiction of justices of the peace, when not specially restricted, is co-extensive with their respective counties; but does not embrace suits for the recovery of money against actual residents of any other county, except as provided in section three thousand five hundred and thirteen of this chapter.¹

SEC. 3508. Within the prescribed limit, it extends to all civil cases except cases by equitable proceedings, where the amount in controversy does not exceed one hundred dollars; and, by consent of parties, it may be extended to any amount not exceeding three hundred dollars.²

WHERE SUITS MAY BE BROUGHT.

SEC. 3509. Suits may in all cases be brought in the township where the plaintiff or defendant, or one of several defendants, resides.

¹ Where in an action before a justice of the peace against a resident of another county, the defendant appeared, it was held that such appearance did not confer jurisdiction, and that even after such appearance a motion to dismiss for want of jurisdiction should be sustained. Boyer v. Moore, 43 Iowa, 544; Post v. Brownell & Co., 37 Id., 497.

² In an action before a justice of the peace, the amount claimed is the criterion of jurisdiction, and not the amount that may appear to be due on the instrument upon which the suit is based; hence a justice has jurisdiction of an action on a penal bond for three hundred dollars, when the plaintiff only claims to recover one hundred dollars. Stone v. Murphy, 2 Iowa, 35.

A justice of the peace has jurisdiction to render judgment upon an award of arbitrators returned to him for that purpose, pursuant to the agreement of submission, when the amount of the award does not exceed the justice's jurisdiction in cases of consent. Whitis v. Culver, 25 Id., 30; Van Horn v. Bellar, 20 Id., 235.

Section 2589 code, providing that if suit be brought in the wrong county the defendant may have a change of venue to the proper county is not applicable to actions before justices of the peace. Post v. Brownell & Co., 36 Id., 497.

A justice of the peace cannot acquire jurisdiction in an action for the recovery of money against a resident of another county, even though the defendant may have been served with notice in the township where the action is commenced Hamilton v. Milhouse, 46 Id., 74.

Nor can a justice acquire jurisdiction in such case, even though the action be aided by attachment. Gates v. Wagner, 46 Id., 355.

Where parties reside. R. § 3851. Ch. 149, 12 G. A.
SEC. 3510. They may also be brought in any other township of the same county, if actual service on one or more of the defendants is made in such township.

SEC. 3511. Actions to recover personal property, and suits commenced by attachment, may be commenced in any county and township wherein any portion of the property is found, and justices shall have jurisdiction therein within the county.

SEC. 3512. If none of the defendants reside in the state, suit may be commenced in any county and township wherein either of the defendants may be found.

SEC. 3513. On written contracts, stipulating for payment at a particular place, suit may be brought in the township where the payment was agreed to be made.

SEC. 3514. If there is no justice in the proper township qualified or able to try the suit, it may be commenced in any adjoining township in the same county.

JUSTICE'S DOCKET.

SEC. 3515. Every justice of the peace shall keep a docket in which shall be entered, in continuous order, with the proper date to each act done:

1. The title to each cause;
2. A brief statement of the nature and amount of the plaintiff's demand, and defendant's counter claim, if any, giving date to each where dates exist;
3. The issuing of the process, and the return thereof;
4. The appearance of the respective parties;
5. Every adjournment, stating at whose instance and for what time;
6. The trial, and whether by the justice or by a jury;
7. The verdict and judgment;
8. The execution, to whom delivered, the renewals, if any, and the amount of debt, damages, and costs indorsed thereon;
9. The taking and allowance of an appeal, if any;
10. The giving a transcript for filing in the clerk's office, or for counter claim, if one is given;
11. A note of all motions made, and whether refused or granted.

'The jurisdiction of a justice of the peace, in attachment and replevin cases, is not limited to the township in which the justice resides, or in which the property sought to be attached may be found, but is coextensive with the county. Knowles v. Pickett, 46 Iowa, 503; Leversee v. Reynolds, 15 Id., 310; Biddle v. Alexander et al., 14 Id., 410.

The statute makes no provision for a change of venue to the proper township where an action before a justice of the peace has been commenced in the wrong township, and the want of jurisdiction, in such case, may be pleaded in abatement. Munch v. Breitenbach, 41 Id., 527.

Where in an action of replevin commenced before a justice of the peace, the property is removed to another county before service of the writ, this does not take away the jurisdiction of the justice before whom the action was brought. Craft v. Franks, 34 Id., 504.

The language of section 3511 of the code is construed to relate to the location of the property at the time the action is commenced, and not to that where the property is found when seized under the writ. Id.

4 In an action upon a promissory note by its terms made payable in a particular township named therein, a justice of the peace of such township has jurisdiction of the maker who resides and is served with notice in another county. Klingel v. Palmer et al., 42 Iowa, 166.

The third subdivision of this section is directory to the justice, and if he fails to obey its directions, the proper remedy is against him by compelling him, under proper proceedings, to make the entry, but is not ground for writ of error. Houston v. Walcott & Co., 1 Iowa, 86, 90.
SUTS—HOW BROUGHT.

SEC. 3516. The parties to the action may be the same as in the circuit court, and all the proceedings prescribed for that court, so far as the same are applicable and not herein changed, shall be pursued in justices' courts. The powers of the court are only as herein enumerated. *

SEC. 3517. Actions in justices' courts are commenced by voluntary appearance or by notice.

SEC. 3518. When by notice, no petition need be filed, except where the petition must be sworn to, but the notice must state the cause of action in general terms, sufficient to apprise the defendant of the nature of the claim against him. ^

SEC. 3519. It must be addressed to the defendant by name, but if his name is unknown, a description of him will be sufficient. It must

has no jurisdiction or authority to make entries on his docket in the case appealed. Kimpson v. Hunt, 4 Id., 340.

Where a transcript of a justice of the peace, after reciting the verdict of the jury, continued: "And judgment was entered by me thereon accordingly," it was held, that this entry, though informal, was a judgment or final adjudication within the meaning of the statute. Moore v. Musser, 1 Id., 47. See also, Stewers v. Mil­edge, 1 Id., 150.

In determining a question of fact by the records of a justice of the peace, the whole record must be considered together, *Id.*

Sub-section eleven of this section does not require a justice of the peace to enter on his docket motions made to exclude or reject evidence offered on the trial. Miller v. O'Neal, 1 Id., 446.

The failure of a justice of the peace to note in his docket the return of process issued, or service of notice on the defendant, does not affect his jurisdiction or the validity of the judgment rendered by him in the case. Bridges v. Ar­nold, 37 Id., 221.

* Where a cause of action in a justice's court consists of a book account embracing several items, the defendant is entitled to a bill of particulars, or to have the several items entered upon demanding the same. McKinney et al. v. Hop­kins, 20 Iowa, 495.

An application for a change of venue from a justice of the peace, made after the commencement of the trial, was too late, and properly overruled. *Id.*

Where the original notice with the return of service thereon, is lost or destroyed, parol evidence is admissible to prove the facts of service and return thereof. Bridges v. Arnold, 37 Id., 221.

The appearance of a party by attorney or agent in the justice's court will have the same effect to waive the sufficiency of service of notice as in the circuit court. Church v. Crossman, 49 Id., 444.

^ The action in a justice's court may be commenced simply by the service of a notice upon the defendant, except where a writ of replevin or other writ is asked for, in which case a petition duly verified must be filed. In an action of detinue, the filing of a petition forms no necessary part of the commencement of the action, and need be done only upon the day of trial. Duffy v. Dale, 42 Iowa, 215.

In an action before a justice of the peace the notice need not contain a technical setting forth of the cause of action. It is sufficient if the cause of action be stated in terms sufficient to apprise the defendant of the nature of the claim against him. Fauble v. Steer, 15 Id., 379; Blake v. Graves, 15 Id., 315; Dillery v. Nusum, 17 Id., 298; Greff v. Blake, 16 Id., 291.

Where a notice issued by a justice of the peace is defective, being served it gives the justice jurisdiction to determine the sufficiency of the notice and service, and although he may decide erroneously in holding both or either to be sufficient, it does not affect his jurisdiction or the validity of the subsequent proceedings in the case. Such a case is not one of no notice; upon the sufficiency he had the power to pass. Dougherty v. McCusker, 36 Id., 657; See also, Shea v. Quinton, 90 Id., 58; Shawman v. Loffer, 24 Id., 317; Ballenger v. Torbell, 16 Id., 491.

Where in a suit before a justice of the peace the original notice stated that the plaintiff claimed of the defendant a certain sum of money, as due her for the labor of her son, A., and that the amount claimed was justly due her as the balance of accounts for said labor of her son; it was held, that the plaintiff's cause of action was sufficiently stated; and that there was no error in permitting the plaintiff, in the absence of a bill of particulars, to give evidence under it, to show an indebtedness to her for the labor of her son, A. Cain v. Devitt, 8 Id., 116.

Where in the notice in the justice's court the notice stated that the plaintiff claimed the defendant on a promissory note, although the latter was merely a guarantor of the note, it was held to be sufficient. Francis v. Bentley, 50 Id., 59.
be subscribed by the plaintiff, or the justice before whom it is returnable.

Sec. 3520. It must state the amount for which the plaintiff will take judgment, if the defendant fail to appear and answer at the time and place therein fixed. ¹

Sec. 3521. The time thus fixed in the notice must not be more than fifteen days from the date, and the notice must be served not less than five days previous to the trial.

Sec. 3522. The service and return thereto must be made in the same manner as in the circuit court, except that no service shall be made by publication other than is herein provided, nor shall any return made by another than the sheriff or a constable of the county be valid unless sworn to. ¹

Sec. 3523. The defendant may at any time pay to the officer having the process, or to the justice of the peace, the amount of the claim, together with the costs which have been accrued, and thereupon the proceedings shall cease.

APPEARANCE OF PARTIES.

Sec. 3524. An agent appearing for another may be required by the justice to show his authority, if written, or prove it by his own oath or otherwise, if verbal. ²

Sec. 3525. The parties in all cases are entitled to one hour in which to appear after the time fixed for appearance, and neither party is bound to wait longer for the other.

Sec. 3526. Upon the return day, if the justice be actually engaged in other official business, he may postpone proceedings in the case until such business is finished.

Sec. 3527. If from any cause the justice is unable to attend to the trial at the time fixed, or if a jury be demanded, he may adjourn the cause for a period not exceeding three days, nor shall he make more than two such adjournments.

Sec. 3528. In case of the absence of witnesses, either party at his own cost may obtain an adjournment, not exceeding sixty days, by filing an affidavit like that required to obtain a continuance in the circuit court for the like cause.

¹ A defect in the original notice, returned "not found," in the attachment proceeding in a justice's court, does not affect the jurisdiction of the res. Johnson v. Dodge, 19 Iowa, 106.

An omission to name the township in which the action is pending, in the notices posted by order of the court in an attachment suit before a justice, is not a fatal defect. Id.

² A defendant cannot after he has by his own act, or that of his attorney, recognized the validity of a service of notice upon his agent, object to the jurisdiction of the justice. Baker v. Kerr, 13 Iowa, 384.

Where in the original notice issued by a justice of the peace there was a material misnomer, and the service was made by leaving a copy at the usual place of residence of the defendant during her temporary sojourn at another place, and she was ignorant of the pending of the action until after judgment and the levy of execution, when she offered to pay the amount she admitted to be due the plaintiff, after which the plaintiff and the officer sold her property under the execution to satisfy the judgment, it was held: 1. That the defendant not being personally served, and having no actual notice of the pendency of the action, was not bound to take notice of the misnomer by plea in abatement. 2. That under the circumstances the plaintiff in execution and the officer who executed the writ were trespassers. Journey v. Dickerson et al., 21 Id., 308.

A defendant may appear by an agent and consent to judgment before a justice of the peace, and it is not necessary that the authority of the agent to do so should be entered of record. Brown v. Newman, 13 Iowa, 546.
Sec. 3520. Either party applying for an adjournment, must, if re-
quired by the adverse party, consent that the testimony of any witness
of the adverse party who is in attendance be then taken to be used on
the trial of the cause.

Sec. 3530. The pleadings must be substantially the same as in the
circuit court. They may be written or oral. If oral, they must in
substance be written down by the justice in his docket, and sworn to
when such verification is necessary.

Sec. 3531. A counter claim must be made, if at all, at the time the
answer is put in.  

Sec. 3532. The original, or a copy of all written instruments upon
which a cause of action or counter claim is founded, must be filed
with the claim founded thereon, or a sufficient reason given for not
doing so.

Sec. 3533. Either party, before the trial is commenced, may have
the place of trial changed, upon filing an affidavit that the justice is
prejudiced against him, or is a near relation to the other party, or is
a material witness for the affiant, or that the affiant cannot obtain jus-
tice before him; but no more than one change shall be allowed to each
party, unless the justice to whom the case shall be transmitted is re-
lated to either party by consanguinity or affinity within the fourth
degree, or is a witness, or has been an attorney employed in the action,
either of which events, a second change may be allowed to the
same party.  

1 A reply to a set-off, pleaded before a justice of the peace, based upon the account composed
of several items, which denies owing the defendant the sum claimed or other sums as alleged,
was held sufficient. Godfrey v. Cruise, 1 Iowa, 92.

The pleadings in an action before a justice of the peace may be written or oral, and when oral
they must, in substance be entered by the justice in his docket, but not with that technical
particularly required in formal pleadings, and in an action on a bond it is not necessary to
specify the breach complained of. Stone v. Murphy, 2 Id., 35; Glidden v. Higbee, 31 Id.,
379, 381; Hall v. Monahan, 1 Id., 554; West v. Moody, 33 Id., 137.

When pleadings before a justice of the peace are written, nice technically of pleading or ex-
act correspondence of proof is not required; but they are required to be substantially the same as
in the circuit court. Glidden v. Higbee, 31 Id., 379, 381. See also, Geoff v. Blake, 16 Id., 222;
Blake v. Graves, 20 Id., 312; West v. Moody, 33 Id., 137.

Where a trial of a cause has been had before
a justice of the peace, it will be presumed on
appeal, that the trial was on the merits, and that a
set-off pleaded by the defendant was orally
denied. The statute directing oral pleadings to
be entered upon the docket of the justice, is
merely directory. West v. Moody, 33 Id., 137.

In an action before a justice the defendant
may prove payment at the time he received the
goods under a general denial of indebtedness.
Id.

It is not necessary to the maintenance of an
action in a justice's court against a railroad
company for double damages for killing stock,
that a petition in writing be filed; an oral state-
ment embodying in substance the plaintiff's
claim is sufficient. Finch v. The Cent. R. Co.,
42 Id., 384.

A petition in an action before a justice of the
peace, claiming one hundred dollars, is within
the jurisdiction of the justice, notwithstanding
the notice states that if the defendant does not
appear judgment will be rendered for the whole
amount, with interest and costs. Moran v. Murphy, 49 Id., 68.

* The plaintiff in an action before a justice of the
peace may dismiss the same without the con-
sent of the defendant, at any time before a coun-
ter claim is pleaded, by filing a written answer,
or by an oral answer entered on the justice's
docket. Kuhn v. Bone, 10 Iowa, 392.

Conversations between parties or their attor-
neys, in respect to the action pending, should
not be entered on the docket of the justice. Id.

An application for a change of venue is in
time, when made after one trial in which the
jury disagreed and were discharged, and the
case continued to another day, and a second
jury was summoned, but not sworn. Marshall
& McKee v. Kinney, 1 Iowa, 580.

Where a proper affidavit is made and filed for
a change of venue, it is error to refuse it. Ber-
ner v. Fraser, 3 Id., 71.

But an affidavit for a change of venue made
after the trial has been commenced should be
overruled. McKinney et al. v. Hopkins, 20 Id.,
495.
Case sent to another justice. R. § 3876.

When title to real property is pleaded. R. §§ 3877, 3878.

Same. R. § 3879.

By justice. R. § 3880.

Dismissal of action. R. § 3881.

Not when founded on writing. R. § 3882.

Default. R. § 3883.

Same. R. § 3884.

Counter claim. R. § 3885.

Judgment set aside. R. § 3886.

SEC. 3534. When said change is allowed, said justice shall transmit all the original papers in said case, and a transcript of his proceedings to the next nearest justice in the township, if there be any, if not, to the next nearest justice in his county, and said justice shall proceed to try said case, and if he cannot try the same immediately, he shall then fix a time therefor, of which all parties shall take notice.

SEC. 3535. If the title to real property be put in issue by the pleadings, supported by affidavit, or shall manifestly appear from the proof on the trial of the issue, the justice shall, without further proceedings, certify the cause and papers, with transcript of his docket, showing the reason of such transfer to the circuit court, where the same shall be tried on the merits. No cause so transferred shall be dismissed because the justice erred in transferring the same.

SEC. 3536. But when a case is thus transferred, or dismissed on account of the title to land being involved, if there are other causes of action not necessarily connected, they may be severed and the latter tried before the justice.

THE TRIAL.

SEC. 3537. Unless one of the parties demand a trial by jury at or before the time for joining issue, the trial shall be by the justice.

SEC. 3538. If the plaintiff fails to appear by himself, his agent or attorney, on the return day, or at any other time fixed for the trial, the justice shall dismiss the case and render judgment against him for costs, except in the case provided in the next section.

SEC. 3539. When the suit is founded on an instrument of writing, purporting to have been executed by the defendant, in which the demand of the plaintiff is liquidated, if the signature of the defendant is not denied under oath, and if the instrument has been filed with the justice previous to the day for appearance, he may proceed with the cause whether the plaintiff appear or not.

SEC. 3540. In the case provided for in the last section, if the defendant does not appear, judgment shall be rendered against him for the amount of the plaintiff's claim.

SEC. 3541. But if, where the plaintiff's claim is not founded on such written instrument, the defendant does not appear, the justice shall proceed to hear the allegations and proofs of the plaintiff, and shall render judgment thereon for the amount to which he shows himself entitled, not exceeding the amount stated in the notice.

SEC. 3542. In the cases contemplated in the last two sections, if the defendant has previously filed a counter claim, founded on a written instrument purporting to have been signed by the plaintiff, calling for a certain sum, the justice shall allow such counter claim in the same manner as though the defendant had appeared, and shall render judgment accordingly.

SEC. 3543. Judgment dismissing the cause, or by default, may be set aside by the justice at any time within six days after being rendered, if the party applying therefor can show a satisfactory excuse.

* A defendant in an action before a justice of the peace cannot have the case dismissed by filing an answer which raises the question of title to real property. The answer of the defendant is not the test of jurisdiction of the justice. Cox v. Graham, 3 Iowa, 347.

When it is made to appear on the trial that the title to real estate is involved, the fact operates to transfer the cause to the circuit court, but not to dismiss it. Id.

* A defendant in an action before a justice of the peace, who has appeared and answered, but fails to make a further appearance on the day to
Sec. 3544. In such case a new day shall be fixed for trial, and notice thereof given to the other party or his agent.

Sec. 3545. Such orders shall be made in relation to the additional costs thereby created as the justice shall think equitable. 6

Sec. 3546. Any execution which may in the meantime have been issued, shall be recalled in the same manner as in cases of appeal.

Sec. 3547. If a jury trial be demanded, the justice shall issue his precept to some constable of the township, directing him to summon the requisite number of jurors possessing the same qualifications as are required in the circuit court.

Sec. 3548. The jury shall consist of six jurors, unless a smaller number be agreed upon between the parties. Each party is entitled to three peremptory challenges and no more. Any deficiency in their number, arising from any cause, may be supplied by summoning others in the manner above directed.

Sec. 3549. The justice may discharge the jury, when satisfied that they cannot agree, and shall immediately issue a new precept for summoning another, to appear at a time therein fixed, not more than three days distant, unless the parties otherwise agree.

Sec. 3550. No motion in arrest of judgment, or to set aside a verdict, can be entertained by a justice of the peace.

Sec. 3551. The verdict of the jury must be general. But where there are several plaintiffs or defendants, the verdict may be for or against one or more of them.

**JUDGMENT AND PROCEEDINGS INCIDENT THERETO.**

Sec. 3552. In cases of dismissal, confession, or on the verdict of a jury, the judgment shall be rendered and entered upon the docket

which the cause is continued, cannot be said to be in default within the meaning of this section, and the justice has no power to open the judgment rendered against him on the testimony of the plaintiff, and order a rehearing of the cause. *Douglass v. Langdon & Bro.* 29 Iowa, 245.

Plea filed when the defendant is in default, should on motion of plaintiff, be stricken from the files. *Brayton v. Delaware Co.* 16 Id., 44.

When a defendant is in default, before a justice of the peace he will not be permitted to plead until the default has been set aside by a compliance with section 2871 of the code. *Id.*

Where in an action before a justice of the peace after the trial had been commenced and testimony given to the jury, the justice rendered judgment for the amount of plaintiff's claim on motion of plaintiff for want of an answer; and where the defendant four days thereafter made oath that he had orally denied plaintiff's claim on the trial, and the justice had failed to enter the denial on his docket, on which affidavit the justice set aside the judgment rendered, and appointed another day for the trial, it was held, that the judgment rendered by the justice, was not a judgment by default, and that the justice had no power to set it aside. *Rhodes v. De Bow* 5 Id., 260.

The term "judgment by default," in this section is to be understood in its strictly technical sense, as a judgment for want of an appearance. *Id.*

The appellate court will not interfere with an order of a justice of the peace setting aside a judgment by default, if made within the time prescribed by law, unless there has been a clear abuse of discretion. *Siviers v. Thompson*, 15 Id., 1.

The law does not contemplate notice to the opposite party of an application to set aside a default before a justice of the peace. When it is set aside and a new trial ordered, notice of the time of such trial is necessary. *Id. Also Park v. Ratcliffe* 42 Id., 42.

An appeal from the judgment of a justice of the peace may be withdrawn and an application to set aside the judgment be made within the time fixed by the statute (six days) for doing so, provided the appeal has not been perfected or the transcript sent up. *Id.*

Upon setting aside a judgment by default, the justice will make such order as to the costs as shall be equitable. *Siviers v. Thompson*, 15 Iowa, 1.

In excess of jurisdiction. R. § 3896.
Same. R. § 3897.
Mutual judgments. R. § 3898.
Same. R. § 3899.
By different justices. R. § 3900.
Time. R. § 3901.
Docket entry. R. § 3902.
Execution for balance. R. § 3903.
Same. R. § 3904.
Duty of officer. R. § 3905.
Costs. R. § 3906.

forthwith. In all other cases, the same shall be done within three days after the cause is submitted to the justice for final action.*

Sec. 3553. If the sum found for either party exceed the jurisdiction of the justice, such party may remit the excess and take judgment for the residue, but he can never afterward sue for the amount so remitted.

Sec. 3554. Instead of so remitting the excess, the party obtaining such verdict may elect to have judgment dismissing the action, in which case the plaintiff shall pay the costs.

Sec. 3555. Mutual judgments between the same parties, rendered by the same or different justices, may be set off against each other.

Sec. 3556. When rendered by the same court, the same course shall be pursued as is prescribed in the circuit court.

Sec. 3557. If the judgment proposed to be set off was rendered by another justice, the party offering it must obtain a transcript thereof, with a certificate of the justice who rendered it indorsed thereon, stating that no appeal has been taken, and that the transcript was obtained for the purpose of being used as a counter claim in that case.

Sec. 3558. Such transcript shall not be given until the time for taking an appeal has elapsed.

Sec. 3559. The justice so giving a transcript shall make an entry of the fact in his docket, and all other proceedings in his court shall thenceforth be stayed.

Sec. 3560. Such transcript being presented to the justice who has rendered a judgment between the same parties as aforesaid, if execution has not been issued on the judgment rendered by him, he shall strike a balance between the judgments and issue execution for such balance.

Sec. 3561. If execution has already issued, the justice shall also issue execution on the transcript filed with him, and deliver it to the same officer who has the other execution.

Sec. 3562. Such officer shall treat the lesser execution as so much cash collected on the larger, and proceed to collect the balance accordingly.

Sec. 3563. The above rules as to counter claim are subject to the same prohibition as to setting off costs, when the effect will be to leave an insufficient amount of money actually collected to satisfy the costs of both judgments, as is contained in the rules of proceedings in the circuit court.

* Upon the rendition of the verdict of the jury, it is the duty of the justice to enter judgment thereon forthwith, and he has no power or authority to enter it at any other time. Guthrie v. Humphrey, 7 Iowa, 23.

A judgment rendered by the justice on the verdict after the time allowed by law, has no force nor effect, and an appeal therefrom cannot be sustained. Id. Also Harper v. Albee, 10 Id., 389.

Where a verdict of a jury was returned in the justice's court at half past ten o'clock at night and the judgment was entered thereon by the justice at 11 o'clock A. M. the following day, it was held, that giving the statute a liberal construction, this was in time, and valid. Davis v. Simma, 14 Id., 154.

The term "forthwith" as used in the statute means in a reasonable time. Id. Also Burchett v. Cassidy et al., 18 Id., 342, 344; Lyon v. Comstock, 9 Id., 306.

Where a garnishee appeared before a justice of the peace and answered, admitting his indebtedness to the defendant, and the docket of the justice failed to show that the cause was then finally submitted, his jurisdiction to render judgment against the garnishee was not lost by the fact that more than three days elapsed after filing the answer before the judgment was entered. Moore v. Reeves, 47 Id., 30.

The appellant in an action appealed from a justice of the peace may dismiss his own appeal in the appellate court. Harper v. Albee, 10 Id., 389; Goodenow v. Perry, 12 Id., 350.
Sec. 3564. When the judgment of another justice is thus allowed to be set off, the transcript thereof shall be filed among the papers of the case in which it is to be so used, and the proper entry made in the justice's docket.

Sec. 3565. If the justice refuses the judgment as a set off, he shall so certify on the transcript, and return it to the party who offered it. When filed in the office of the justice who gave it, proceedings may be had by him in the same manner as though no transcript had been certified by him.

Sec. 3566. A judgment by confession without action, may be entered by a justice of the peace for an amount within his jurisdiction, and the provisions of law regulating judgments by confession in courts of record, shall, as far as applicable, apply to confessions of judgment before a justice of the peace, and the justice shall enter such judgments on his docket, and may issue execution thereon as in other cases.

FILING TRANScripts IN THE CLERK'S OFFICE.

Sec. 3567. The party obtaining a judgment in a justice's court for more than ten dollars, may cause a transcript thereof to be certified to the office of the clerk of the circuit court in the county.

Sec. 3568. The clerk shall forthwith file such transcript, and enter a memorandum thereof in his judgment docket, noting the time of filing the same, and from the time of such filing it shall be treated in all respects, as to its effect and mode of enforcement, as a judgment rendered in the circuit court as of that date. And no execution can thereafter be issued by the justice on the judgment.

EXECUTIONS AND PROCEEDINGS THEREON.

Sec. 3569. Executions for the enforcement of judgments in a justice's court, may be issued as provided in this chapter, at any time within ten years from the entry of the judgment, but not afterward.

Sec. 3570. Such execution shall be against the goods and chattels of the defendant therein, and shall be directed to any constable of the county.

Sec. 3571. It must be dated on the day on which it is issued, and made returnable within thirty days thereafter.

Sec. 3572. If not satisfied when returned, it may be renewed from time to time by an indorsement thereon to that effect, signed by the justice, and dated of the date of such renewal.

1 For cases as to judgments by confession in the district and circuit courts see notes to section 2897, ante.

A transcript of a judgment of a justice of the peace filed with the clerk of the courts in another county than that in which the judgment was rendered creates no lien upon the real estate of the defendant in the county where filed. Blaney v. Hanks, 14 Iowa, 400.

The only method of making a judgment of a justice of the peace a lien upon lands in another county is by filing a transcript of the judgment in the office of the clerk of the courts in the same county where the judgment was rendered, and then by filing a transcript of the judgment and memorandum in such clerk's office, in the office of the clerk in the other county where the lands are situated. Id.

* When the transcript of a judgment rendered by a justice of the peace is filed in the office of the clerk of the circuit court of the same county, it amounts, in effect, from that time to a judgment of the circuit court, and can only be enforced by execution issued thereon by the clerk of such court. Anderson v. Hall, 48 Iowa, 346, 347.

* Under section 3911 of the revision, an execution could not be lawfully issued on a judgment of a justice by the justice after the lapse of five years from the entry of the judgment Givens v. Campbell, 20 Iowa, 79.
For thirty days.
R. § 3915.

SEC. 3573. Such indorsement must state the amount paid on such execution, and shall continue the execution in full force for thirty days from the date of renewal.

Property.
R. § 3914.

SEC. 3574. Property levied on before such renewal, may be retained by the officer and sold after renewal.

APPEALS.

SEC. 3575. Any person aggrieved by the final judgment of a justice, may appeal therefrom to the circuit court in the county. [But no appeal shall be allowed in any case where the amount in controversy does not exceed twenty-five dollars.]

SEC. 3576. The appeal must be taken and perfected within twenty days after the rendition of the judgment. * 

SEC. 3577. If within twenty days the appellant is prepared to take his appeal, and is prevented only by the absence or death of the justice, or his inability to act, he may apply to the clerk of the circuit court of the county for the allowance of his appeal.

SEC. 3578. Such application shall be founded on an affidavit, stating the amount and nature of the judgment, and the time of the rendition thereof, as nearly as practicable, and the reason why he thus applies.

SEC. 3579. The clerk has thereupon the same power to act in the premises as the justice would have had. He may require the books and papers of the justice to be delivered to him, for which purpose he may issue a precept to the sheriff to that effect, if necessary, and may make out and file the transcript. After this he shall return to the office of the justice of the peace all the papers proper to be kept by the justice.

SEC. 3580. The appeal shall in no case be allowed until a bond in the following form, or its equivalent, is taken and filed in the office of the justice or clerk as above provided, in an amount sufficient to secure the judgment and costs of appeal:

* There must be a judgment entered before an appeal can be taken. Kimble v. Riggin, 2 G. Greene, 245; Brown v. Scott, 1d., 454; Guthrie v. Humphrey, 7 Id., 23.

No appeal lies from the verdict of a jury. Id. Whenever a final judgment is rendered by a justice of the peace an appeal may be taken by the party deeming himself aggrieved. Griffin v. Moss, 3 Id., 261.

The proper mode to review a question of fact is by appeal, and not by writ of error. Taylor v. Rockwell, 10 Id., 530.


This section does not give the right of appeal to a surety in a replevin bond, from the judgment in the case. Crites v. Littleton, 23 Id., 205

A cause was tried on the 8th day of the month, and the original transcript showed that an appeal bond was filed on the 19th day of the same month, while the bond was marked filed on the 29th, and an amended transcript showed that the appeal was taken on the 29th. Held that the court did not err in holding that the appeal was not taken in time. Brown v. Beesett, 13 Id., 185.

On appeal the court may hear evidence to explain a mistake in the record of a justice of the peace. Id.

Where an entry in the transcript, sent up on appeal from a justice of the peace, showed that the appeal bond was filed and approved March 25th, two days after judgment was rendered, notice of appeal was served on the 27th of the same month, and the transcript filed on the 29th of April, but the bond was indorsed as filed and approved on the 27th day of May; it was held: 1. That the justice was not required to make the indorsement on the bond, and was required to make the entry in his docket, and that the latter must control; 2. That the record showed the appeal to have been perfected within twenty days after the rendition of the judgment. Moore v. Mauser, 9 Id., 47.

Apel1e, and not writ of error, is the proper remedy for the review of the final decision of a case before a justice of the peace. Lane et al. v. Goldsmith, 23 Id., 240.
The undersigned acknowledge ourselves indebted to........ in the sum of ......... dollars, upon the following condition: Whereas ........ has appealed from the judgment of........ a justice of the peace, in an action between ........ as plaintiff and ........ defendant.

Now, if said appellant pays whatever amount is legally adjudged against him in the further progress of this cause, then this bond to be void.

Approved.

A.... B...., principal.

B...., justice.

C.... D...., surety.

If the judgment be affirmed, or if on a new trial the appellee recovers, or if the appeal be withdrawn or dismissed, judgment shall be rendered against the principal and surety in said bond.

SEC. 3581. Upon the appeal being taken in accordance with the foregoing provisions, all farther proceedings in the cause by him shall be suspended.

SEC. 3582. If, in the meantime, an execution has been issued, the justice shall give the appellant a certificate that the appeal has been allowed. Upon that certificate being presented to the constable, he shall cease farther action, and release any property that may have been taken in execution.

SEC. 3583. Upon the taking of any appeal, the justice shall file in the office of the clerk of the circuit court, all the original papers relating to the suit, with a transcript of all the entries in his docket.

SEC. 3584. Upon the return of the justice being filed in the office of the clerk, the cause will be deemed in the circuit court.

SEC. 3585. The circuit court may, by rule, compel the justice to allow an appeal, or to make or amend his return according to law.

SEC. 3586. Where an omission or mistake has been made by the justice in his docket entries, and that fact is made unquestionable, the circuit court may correct the mistake or supply the omission, or direct the justice to do so.

* An appeal bond which is equivalent to the form given in section 3589 is sufficient. A substantial compliance with the provisions of the statute is all that is necessary in attesting and approving the bond. Moore v. Manzer, 9 Iowa, 47.

To insure a trial in the circuit court on appeal from a justice, the law requires that the justice shall file in the office of the clerk of said court, all the original papers relating to the suit, with a transcript of the entries on his docket. Cain v. Devitt, 8 Iowa, 116, 119.

* Where an appeal was taken from a judgment rendered by a justice of the peace, and allowed more than ten days before the next term of the district court, after the appeal was taken, and the justice failed to return and file the transcript and papers until after the said term of court had passed, it was held, that such failure of the justice constituted no ground for affirming the judgment of the justice, on motion of the appellee, at a subsequent term. Holloway v. Baker, 6 Iowa, 52.

The circuit court has power to make and enforce a rule to the effect, that if the appellant, in an appeal from a justice of the peace, fails to have the transcript filed and the filing fee paid or secured by the second day of the term, that then the appellee may file the transcript and appeal bond and have the judgment of the justice affirmed against the appellant and his sureties on the bond. Finders v. Yager, 29 Id., 468. See also, McManus v. Humes, 6 Id., 159; The State v. Glass, 9 Id., 325.

* When a mistake in the transcript of a justice of the peace is unquestionably established, it may be corrected so as to fully try the cause in the appellate court, upon the same issues which were tried before the justice. Cooper v. Woodrow et al., 3 Iowa, 189.

A return of the justice amending his transcript is a part of his record, and may be read to the jury to show the matters in issue. Id.

Under section 3586 the court may hear evidence to explain a mistake in the record of a justice of the peace. Brown v. Becetti, 13 Id., 185.
SEC. 3587. If an appeal is allowed ten days before the next term of the circuit court, the justice's return must be made at least five days before that term. All such cases must be tried when reached, unless continued for cause.  

SEC. 3588. If an appeal is not allowed on the day on which judgment is rendered, written notice thereof must be served on the appellee or his agent, at least ten days before the term of the court to which the cause is returnable, provided there be ten days intervening, or the suit, on motion of the appellee, shall be continued at the cost of the appellant.  

SEC. 3589. Such notice may be served like the original notice, and if the appellee or his agent have no place of residence in the county, it may be served by being left with the justice.  

SEC. 3590. An appeal brings up a cause for trial on the merits, and for no other purpose. All errors, irregularities, and illegalities are to be disregarded under such circumstances, if the cause might have been prosecuted in the circuit court.  

SEC. 3591. No new demand or counter claim can be introduced into a case after it comes into the circuit court, unless by mutual consent.  

The failure of a justice of the peace to return the transcript and papers to the clerk of the circuit court five days before the commencement of the next term, does not authorize an affirmation of the judgment on motion of the appellee. Fisher v. Harper et al., 10 Iowa, 293.  

It was therefore erroneous for the court to affirm the judgment on motion for non-payment of the docket fee, under a rule of court, when the appeal had been taken seven days before the first day of the term. Id.  

An appeal from a justice of the peace is returnable at the next regular term of the court, and the judgment cannot be affirmed on motion of the appellee at a special term. Coon v. Mathews, 10 Id., 290.  

To give the appellate court jurisdiction of an appeal from a justice of the peace of the person of the appellee, it must be shown either that the appellee had the notice required by statute, or that he made a voluntary appearance in the appellate court. Quillan v. Windsor, 6 Iowa, 395.  

Notice to the appellee is not necessary to perfect an appeal from a justice of the peace, nor does a failure to give such notice authorize the dismissal of the appeal. Bond v. Davis, 37 Id., 163.  

If the notice is not served as required by this section, the suit may, on motion of the appellee, be continued at the costs of the appellant, but it cannot be dismissed for that cause. Id.  

On appeal from a justice of the peace the cause is to be tried on its merits, and errors and irregularities before the justice, disregarded. Gilson v. Johnson, 4 Iowa, 463.  

A party appealing from a final decision of a justice of the peace is entitled to have the case tried de novo on appeal. Taylor v. Rockwell, 10 Id., 530.  

The appellate court will not review the decision of a justice of the peace on an issue of fact on a writ of error. Id.  

On an appeal from a justice of the peace, the erroneous ruling of the justice upon a demurrer may be reviewed and disregarded. Oleson v. Hendrickson, 12 Id., 222.  

An appeal from the judgment of a justice of the peace operates as a waiver of all errors, irregularities and illegalities, and brings the case up for trial on the merits. Leftwick et al v. Thornton, 18 Id., 56.  

Where is an action before a justice of the peace upon a promissory note, the original notice described the plaintiffs as heirs of the payee, it was held that the notice did not, under the circumstances, show that they sued as heirs. King v. Gottschalk et al., 21 Id., 512.  

An appeal does not lie from a judgment of a justice of the peace on an award of arbitrators. The action of the justice, in refusing to set aside the arbitrators, may be reviewed upon writ of error; but no trial of the cause upon the merits can be had after the return of the award. Whittie v. Culver, 25 Id., 30.  

By going to trial on the merits, in a case appealed from a justice, the plaintiff waives the right to object to the ruling of the court on a demurrer to the defendant's answer. Warren v. Scott et al., 32 Id., 22.  

After an appeal to the circuit court from a judgment of a justice of the peace, a party cannot, as a matter of right, file additional or new pleadings. He may, however, be allowed to do so under equitable circumstances and upon proper terms, after satisfactorily excusing his failure to plead before the justice. Warren v. Scott, 32 Iowa, 22.
Sec. 3592. The appellant must pay the costs of the appeal, unless he obtains a more favorable judgment than that from which he appealed.

Sec. 3593. If the judgment below is against the appellant, he may proffer to pay a certain amount, with costs, and if the final amount recovered be less favorable to the appellee than such proffer, he shall pay costs of appeal.

Sec. 3594. Any judgment in the circuit court against the appellant shall be entered up against him and his sureties jointly.

Sec. 3595. If an appeal is taken for delay, the circuit court shall award such damages, not exceeding ten per cent on the amount of the judgment below, as may seem right.

Sec. 3596. If the appeal is taken from a judgment by default, the defendant may file in the circuit court, and the plaintiff reply thereto, any pleadings necessary to properly set forth any defense he may have to the action. In such case, the costs of the trial before the justice shall be taxed to the defendant.

WRITs OF ERROR.

Sec. 3597. Any person aggrieved by an erroneous decision in a matter of law, or other illegality in the proceedings of a justice of the peace, may remove the same, or so much thereof as is necessary, into the circuit court for correction.

1 Where a defendant appeals from a judgment rendered against him by a justice of the peace, and the plaintiff on appeal recovers a less judgment than was rendered by the justice, he (the plaintiff) is entitled to recover the costs made subsequent to the appeal. Best v. Dean, 8 Iowa, 519.

2 Under this section, where a defendant appeals from a judgment of a justice of the peace against him, in order to avoid the liability for the costs on the appeal, although the amount of the judgment is reduced, on appeal, to the sum he proffered to pay, he must have offered to pay such sum with costs. Powell v. The Western Stage Co., 2 Iowa, 50.

3 A party appealing from a judgment of a justice, and a less judgment is rendered against him, he is liable for the costs on appeal, unless he has tendered an amount equal to or greater than that recovered with costs. Best v. Dean, 8 Id., 519. See also, Howder v. Oerholser, 48 Id., 365, 367.

4 A party appealing from a judgment of a justice of the peace may dismiss his appeal, but it must be at his own costs. Harper v. Albee, 10 Id., 359; Goodenou v. Perry, 12 Id., 350.

5 On appeal from a judgment of a justice, rendered by default for want of an appearance, it is not irregular for the appellate court to affirm the judgment, on motion of the plaintiff, where the appellant does not appear. Atkins v. McCreary, 8 Id., 214.

6 A judgment by default may be entered against a party who appears before a justice of the peace, but fails or refuses to plead. McFarland v. Lowry, 40 Id., 467.

7 Upon appeal to the circuit court from a judgment by default in the justice's court the appellant is, under section 3596 of the code, entitled to plead in the appellate court. Id.

8 Prior to the code of 1873, where a defendant in an action before a justice, after being duly served, made default, and judgment was rendered against him, he could not, on appeal, file an answer or demurrer as a matter of right. Badrick v. Pool, 7 Id., 44; Leftwich et al. v. Thornton, 18 Id., 56.

9 If by reason of a mistake of the justice in rendering a judgment by default, the defendant is deprived of the opportunity to put in his defense, he can do so on appeal in the circuit court, and if he is deprived of setting up a counterclaim he can bring his action thereon. Cory v. King & Co., 49 Iowa, 365.

1 A writ of error does not lie to a justice of the peace because of an error that can be corrected by the justice on motion, unless a motion for that purpose has been made and overruled by
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Sec. 3598. The basis of the proceedings is an affidavit filed in the office of the clerk, setting forth the errors complained of, and must be filed in the same time, and the notice must be the same as in case of appeal.

Sec. 3599. The clerk shall thereupon issue an order commanding the justice to certify the record and proceedings, so far as they relate to the facts stated in the affidavit.

Sec. 3600. A copy of the affidavit shall accompany the order, and be served upon the justice, who shall, with the least practicable delay, make the return required.

Sec. 3601. All proceedings in the justice's court subsequent to judgment, may be stayed by a bond, entered into like that required in cases of appeals, and on which judgment shall be entered against the principal and surety in like manner and under like circumstances.

Sec. 3602. The circuit court may compel an amended return when the first is not full and complete.

Sec. 3603. The circuit court may render final judgment, or it may remand the cause to the justice for a new trial, or such further proceedings as shall be deemed proper, and may prescribe the notice necessary to bring the parties again before the justice.\(^1\)

Sec. 3604. If the circuit court render a final judgment, reversing the judgment of the peace after such judgment has been collected in whole or in part, it may award restitution with interest and issue execution accordingly, or it may remand the cause to the justice for this purpose.\(^2\)

RECOVERY OF PERSONAL PROPERTY—ATTACHMENT.

Sec. 3605. The proceedings to gain possession of personal property wrongfully withheld, will be the same as are prescribed in such cases in the circuit court, except as modified in this chapter.

Sec. 3606. Attachments are not allowable in justice's courts, if the sum claimed is less than five dollars. And if more is claimed and less recovered, the plaintiff shall pay all the costs of the proceedings so far as they relate to the attachment.

Sec. 3607. The constable has the same power to administer an oath to the garnishee and to take his answer, as is given to the sheriff in cases of attachment in the circuit court.

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1 Where the ruling of a justice of the peace, in dissolving an attachment, is reversed upon writ of error, the court reversing such ruling should not render final judgment against the defendant, but remand that branch of the cause to which the writ of error reached, with directions to the justice to enforce the judgment rendered by him against the defendants in the main proceeding, with the lien of the attachment retained. Cournley v. Carmody, 23 Iowa, 212.

2 The circuit court may in its discretion render final judgment on writ of error to a justice of the peace in certain cases. Broadwell v. Wilcox, 22 Iowa, 568, 569.

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This rule applies where the error complained of was the rendering of judgment upon insufficient service of notice. Id.

An error committed by a justice of the peace in ruling on a demurrer, should be corrected on writ of error, and not on appeal. Loftweick et al. v. Thornton, 18 Id., 56.

A writ of error will not lie to the final decision of a justice of the peace upon the evidence, though erroneous. Appeal is the proper remedy. Lane & Wilson v. Goldsmith, 23 Id., 240.

The proper remedy of a party aggrieved by the dismissal of an action by a justice of the peace, for want of jurisdiction is by writ of error. An appeal lies only from a final judgment. Belding v. Torrence, 39 Id., 516.

A writ of error does not lie from the district court to an inferior court in criminal cases.
SEC. 3608. Garnishees may be required to appear and answer at the time fixed for the appearance of the parties to the action.

SEC. 3609. When an attachment or order for the delivery of property has been issued by any justice of the peace in any action, and it shall be found that the defendant is absent so that personal service cannot be had, the justice, upon the return day, unless the defendant appear, shall make an order fixing the day for the trial, not less than sixty days thereafter, and requiring notice to be given by any constable as provided in the next section.

SEC. 3610. Upon such order being made, at least sixty days notice of the pendency of such action shall be given by posting up written or printed notices in three public places in the township where the action was commenced, and such notices shall have the effect of a service by publication in the circuit court, and the justice shall proceed to hear the cause upon the day specified for that purpose; but no bond shall be required of the plaintiff after judgment as may be in the circuit court.

FORCIBLE ENTRY OR DETENTION OF REAL PROPERTY.

SEC. 3611. A summary remedy for forcible entry or detention of real property is allowable:
1. Where the defendant has by force or intimidation, or fraud, or stealth, entered upon the prior actual possession of another in real property, and detains the same;
2. Where a lessee holds over after the termination, or contrary to the terms of his lease;
3. Where the defendant continues in possession after a sale by foreclosure of a mortgage, or on execution, unless he claims by a title paramount to the lien by virtue of which the sale was made, or by title derived from the purchaser at the sale; in either of which cases, such title shall be clearly and concisely set forth in the defendant's pleading.

1 In an action before a justice of the peace in which property of the defendant has been attached, but no personal service of notice has been made on the defendant, it is error to render a personal judgment. Johnson v. Dodge, 19 Iowa, 106.

2 An omission to name the township in which the action is pending in the notices posted by order of a justice of the peace in an attachment suit before him, is not a fatal defect. Johnson v. Dodge, 19 Iowa, 106.

3 A person who enters on land, intending to take possession of the entire tract, no part of which is held adversely at the time of the entry, is in actual possession to the extent of his entry. Langworthy v. Myers, 4 Iowa, 18, 39.

If the plaintiff or owner of land, by force of intimidation, fraud, or stealth, has entered upon the prior actual possession of the defendant, and detains the same, such prior occupant is entitled to his summary remedy for such entry and detention; and in that action the title cannot be investigated. Webster v. Stewart, 6 Id., 301. 494.

In an action of forcible entry and detainer the plaintiff alleged that the defendant had obtained possession of the premises in controversy, by fraud and stealth, and the answer denied the allegations of the petition, are set up as a defense in a special contract; it was held, that the demurrer to that portion of the answer setting up the special contract was improperly sustained; that it was competent for the defendant to show by evidence that he entered into possession with plaintiff's consent, under a contract of purchase. Oleson v. Hendrickson, 12 Id., 222.

Where a tenant takes possession of real property under an agreement that he is to occupy only so long as he shall continue in the employment of the landlord, he will not be regarded as a tenant at will, but as one holding under a definite lease, and if after quitting the service of his landlord, he refuses to yield up the possession of the premises, he will be regarded as one holding over after the termination of his lease, and liable to an action of forcible entry and detainer by the landlord, after three days notice to quit. Grosevernor v. Henry, 27 Id., 299.
Rent in arrear.  
R. § 3953.

Who may bring.  
R. § 3954.

Notice to quit.  
R. § 3955.

Petition.  
R. § 3956.

Before what justice brought.  
R. § 3957.

Time for appearance.  
R. § 3958.

Adjournment.  
R. § 3959.

Judgment.  
R. § 3960.

Title not investigated.  
R. § 3961.

Bar.  
R. § 3962.

No joinder.  
R. § 3963.

Order for removal.  
R. § 3964.

§ 3612. The mere non-payment of rent by the time stipulated in the lease, does not enable a plaintiff to resort to this action unless expressly so stipulated in the lease.

§ 3613. The legal representative of a person who might have been plaintiff if alive, may bring this suit after his death.

§ 3614. Before suit can be brought in any except the first of the above classes, three days notice to quit must be given to the defendant in writing.

§ 3615. The petition must be in writing and sworn to.

§ 3616. The proceedings may be had before a justice of the peace of the township where the premises are situated, or if there is no justice therein able or qualified to act, they may be brought before some justice in any adjoining township. They shall be governed by the same rules as other cases before justices of the peace except as herein modified.

§ 3617. The time for appearance and pleading must not be less than two, nor more than six days from the time the notice is served on the defendant.

§ 3618. No adjournment shall be made for more than ten days, nor to any other place except by consent of parties.

§ 3619. If the defendant is found guilty, judgment shall be entered that he be removed from the premises, and that the plaintiff be put in possession thereof, and an order of removal shall issue accordingly, to which shall be added a clause commanding the officer to levy the costs as in ordinary cases.

§ 3620. The question of title cannot be investigated in this action. And nothing herein contained prevents a party from suing for a trespass, or from testing the right of property in any other manner.

§ 3621. Thirty days peaceable and uninterrupted possession with the knowledge of the plaintiff after the cause of action accrued, is a bar to this proceeding.

§ 3622. An action of this kind cannot be brought in connection with any other, nor can it be made the subject of counter claim.

§ 3623. The order for removal can be executed only in the day time.

* At common law an executor or administrator could not maintain an action of forcible entry and detainer for the lands of the decedent; but this section of the statute now permits such action to be brought by the personal representative. But it does not deprive the heir of his common law right to bring the action. Beezley v. Burgett, 15 Iowa, 192.

A saw mill built in a permanent manner and attached to the soil, will, as between the heir and the administrator, be regarded as part of the realty; and it is, therefore, held, that an action will not lie by the administrator against a third person for its conversion. Kinsell v. Billing, 39 Id., 154.

* Where the action is brought under the first clause of section 3611, no notice to quit is required. Dicks v. Hatch, 10 Iowa, 380, 383.

* Want of jurisdiction of the justice can be taken advantage of by demurrer, only when it appears on the face of the petition. A demurrer cannot be aided by extrinsic proof. Childs v. Limback, 30 Iowa, 398.

An appearance by the defendant waives all defects in the original notice. Id.

* The question of title cannot be investigated in an action for forcible entry and detainer. It is simply a question as to possession. Beezley v. Burgett, 15 Iowa, 192, 194.

The question of title being in no way involved in an action for forcible entry and detainer, evidence thereof is inadmissible. Stevens et al. v. McCoy, 36 Id., 659; Settle v. Henson, Mor., 111.
Tubular Steel Railroad Journals, and Axles.

For Street Railways.

Cedar Rapids & Marion Railway.

Wm. J. Greene, president; A. J. McKean, vice president; G. G. Greene, secretary; George Greene, treasurer; Wm. Elsom, superintendent.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa, June 14, 1889.

To whom it may concern:

We are using Mr. May's Patent Tubular Steel Axles on a branch of the Cedar Rapids Street Railway System, having five curves on right angle street and avenue crossings, giving satisfaction, especially in saving a larger percentage of power on curves. In four weeks' use, no repairs are needed—no more than ordinary wear is observable, and the device for oiling seems to be all that can be desired.

The advantages claimed by the inventor, Col. J. M. May, of this city, appear to be well founded.

W. Elsom, Superintendent.

Advantages

The frequent loss of life and property resulting from broken rails, hot journal boxes, broken axles, and bumping the track, are chiefly obviated. The unpleasant noise and jar of the moving train is greatly reduced, and a slipping of wheels on the rails on curves, often with disastrous results, is reduced to a minimum.

No change of trucks required. The rigid axle and wheels are removed from the present track frame, and the tubular journals and axles, with their automatic oil reservoir, substituted, and is, comparatively, inexorable. Even the present wheels may be transferred to the new axles.

Ten to forty per cent of power saved, and the difficulties and dangers on sharp curves in the alignment, particularly in hilly and mountainous countries are largely, if not wholly overcome. The durability of wheels and rails on curves doubled.

It is adapted to animal, cable, steam and electric power, especially for street and elevated railroads.

Much time for fifteen years, with careful study and experiments has culminated in these results, perfecting, approximately, the ideal railroad of the early and lamented president of the C. M. & St. Paul Railway company, viz:

First—in reducing the terribly severe impingement and concussion of wheels against rails on curves; and second, in requiring less power to move trains.

The second patent issued in January, 1890. Correspondence invited. Address J. M. May, May Island, Cedar Rapids, Linn County, Iowa.

Valuable Invention.

It sometimes occurs that a community may have in its midst leading minds on some specialty that proves of great value to the world. Just now when railroad accidents are so frequent and fatal to life and property, that any invention and advancement in railroad appliances that will have a counter-vailing influence in saving human life and augmenting real and substantial prosperity, should be carefully considered and thoroughly tried. Such an one may perhaps be found in our unassuming fellow citizen of May Island in his "Tubular Steel Railroad Journal and Axle," described in our columns to-day, which he deems the most valuable of his twenty-patented inventions during the last thirty years, unless he excepts his patented improvements in quartz rock crusher and steel plows.—Daily Republican, March 9, 1890.

The Street Railroad Business.

The horse cars of the city of New York carry 100,491,735 passengers, almost half as many as are carried by all the steam roads in the United States. If to this number are added those carried by the elevated road, we have a total of 371,021,524, or almost as many passengers in New York City alone as are annually carried by all the steam railroads of the whole of the United States. The street railroads of the State of Massachusetts carry over 4,600,000 more people than all the steam roads in that State. One road alone, the electric line of the West End Company of Boston, carries nearly 10,000,000 more passengers than all the steam roads combined.—Railway Age, Oct. 24, 1889.

Correspondence solicited. Address

STREET RAILWAY TUBULAR JOURNAL AND AXLE CO.,

Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
[Sec. 3623.] An appeal or writ of error, taken in the usual way, if the proper security is given, suspends the execution for costs, and may, with the consent of the plaintiff, prevent the warrant of removal from being executed, but not otherwise.

Sec. 3624. The circuit court, on the trial of the appeal, may issue an order of removal or restitution as the case may require.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Sec. 3625. Every justice of the peace, upon the expiration of his term of office, must deposit with his successor his official dockets, as well as those of his predecessors which may be in his custody, there to be kept as public records. All his official papers shall also be turned over to his successor.

Sec. 3626. If his office becomes vacant by death, removal from the township, or otherwise, before his successor is elected, the said docket and papers shall be placed in the hands of the county auditor, to be by him turned over to the successor of the justice when elected and qualified.

Sec. 3627. The justice with whom the docket of his predecessor is thus deposited, may issue execution on or give a transcript of any judgment there entered, in the same manner and with like effect as the justice who rendered the judgment might have done; and in case of the death, absence or inability to act of any justice, or in case of the vacation of the office of any justice from any cause, then in such case execution may be issued from the docket of said justice or transcript given therefrom, by any other justice in said township with like effect as might have been done by the justice who rendered the judgment.

Sec. 3628. When two or more justices are equally entitled to be deemed the successor in office of any justice as aforesaid, the county auditor shall determine by lot which is the successor, and certify accordingly; such certificate shall be in duplicate, one copy of which shall be filed in the office of such auditor, and the other given to such successor.

Sec. 3629. In case of sickness or other disability, or necessary absence of a justice at the time fixed for a trial of a cause or other proceeding, any other justice of the township may, at his request, attend and transact the business for him without any transfer to another office. The entries shall be made in the docket of the justice at whose office the business is transacted, and the same effect shall be given to the proceedings as though no such interchanging of official service had taken place.

Sec. 3630. Any justice of the peace may, in writing, specially depute any person of suitable age to perform any particular duty properly devolving upon a constable, and for that particular purpose he shall be subject to the same obligations and receive the same fees. If such person be appointed to serve an attachment, execution or order, for the delivery of property, he shall, before levying upon such property, execute a bond to the state of Iowa in a penal sum of not less than

* Whether a justice of the peace of one town-ship may hold a court in another township at the request of the resident justice. 

v. Dillon, 21 Iowa, 47.

That the justice who tried the cause had no jurisdiction is not sufficient ground for dismissing the action, when the justice before whom the case was commenced did have jurisdiction. Only those acts are void which were done by the justice who had no jurisdiction. Id.
than two hundred dollars, to be fixed by the justice, with one or more
freeholders as sureties, to be approved by and filed with the justice
making the appointment, and the usual official oath shall be indorsed
thereon and signed. For any breach of such bond, any person injured
thereby may bring suit thereon in his own name, and recover the
same damages as upon a constable’s bond in like cases.

Sec. 3631. No process can issue from a justice’s court into another
county, except when specially authorized.

Sec. 3632. The constable is the proper executive officer in a jus­
tice’s court, but the sheriff may perform any of the duties required of
him. The powers and duties of the sheriff in relation to the business
of the circuit court, so far as the same are applicable and not modified
by statute, devolve upon the constable in relation to the justice’s court.

Sec. 3633. The justice may be regarded as his own clerk and per­
form the duty of both judge and clerk.

Sec. 3634. When the term of office of a justice of the peace for
any cause expires, his successor may issue execution, or renew execu­
tion in the same manner and under the same circumstances as the
former justice might have done if his term of office had not expired.1

Sec. 3635. The board of supervisors of each county shall furnish
to each justice of the peace of such county, a well bound blank record
book of not less than four quires, with index suitable for a docket,
upon the certificate of such justice that the same is necessary for the
business of the office.

1 An execution which showed that the judg­
ment upon which it was issued was “recovered
before G. S. M.,” without stating that he was
a justice of the peace, was not absolutely void
in the hands of the constable, so as to enable
him to protect himself from liability on his bond
for improper or negligent treatment of property
levied upon by virtue thereof. Dean v. God­
dard et al., 18 Iowa, 292.
TITLE XXII.

OF EVIDENCE.

CHAPTER 1.

OF GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF EVIDENCE.

SEC. 3636. Every human being of sufficient capacity to understand the obligation of an oath, is a competent witness in all cases, both civil and criminal, except as herein otherwise declared. [Defendants in all criminal proceedings shall be competent witnesses in their own behalf, but cannot be called as witnesses by the state, and should a defendant not elect to become a witness, that fact shall not have any weight against him on the trial, nor shall the attorney or attorneys for the state during the trial, refer to the fact that the defendant did not testify in his own behalf; and should he do so, such attorney or attorneys will be guilty of a misdemeanor, and defendant shall for that cause alone be entitled to a new trial.]

SEC. 3637. Facts which have heretofore caused the exclusion of testimony, may still be shown for the purpose of lessening its credibility.

*Where two or more defendants are jointly indicted and tried, each may call upon and use his co-defendant as a witness, the same as though separate trials had been granted. The State v. Gigher, 23 Iowa, 318.

The plaintiff in an action of slander is a competent witness and the jury may, if they believe her testimony, and it proves the words charged, find a verdict upon her testimony alone. Hess et al. v. Fockler et al., 25 Id., 9, 11.

In a criminal prosecution the wife of an accomplice may testify and the weight of her testimony is for the jury. The State v. Moore, 25 Id., 128.

The feeling or interest manifested by a witness should be considered by the jury as affecting his credibility, and for no other purpose. Holloway v. Griffith, 32 Id., 409.

The general rule of the statute which makes parties of record competent and compellable to testify, will not compel a party, who is a witness for himself, to disclose on cross-examination, communications made by him to his attorney in regard to the case. Barker v. Kuhn, 38 Id., 892.

A person indicted for a criminal offense was held, not a competent witness in his own behalf prior to the taking effect of chapter 168, laws of 1878, amending section 3636 of the code. The State v. Laffer, 38 Id., 422.

When one of two defendants testifies on behalf of the other, he is liable to impeachment as a witness, under the same conditions as he would be if he were not himself on trial. The State v. Hardin et al., 46 Id., 623.

*The common rule that one defendant in an indictment cannot be called as a witness for his co-defendant on a separate trial, unless acquitted, or convicted and not rendered infamous, was held to be abrogated by this section as it stood in the code of 1851, in connection with section 4 of article 1 of the new constitution. The State v. Nash, 10 Iowa, 81.

A surety in a replevin bond is a competent witness for the plaintiff in the action. Cook v. Lyon et al., Id., 433.

Under the common law, persons insensible to the obligation of an oath from defect of religious sentiment and belief were incompetent to testify as witnesses. This fact under this section of the statute no longer excludes such person as a witness, but may still be shown to affect his credibility. The State v. Elliott, 45 Id., 486.

The fact that a person, whose dying declarations offered in evidence, was a materialist is admissible in evidence for the purpose of affecting the credibility and weight of such dying declarations. Id.
Sec. 3638. No person offered as a witness in any action or proceeding in any court, or before any officer acting judicially, shall be excluded by reason of his interest in the event of the action or proceeding, or because he is a party thereto, except as provided in this chapter.

Sec. 3639. No party to any action or proceeding, nor any person interested in the event thereof, nor any person from, through, or under whom any such party or interested person derives any interest or title by assignment or otherwise, and no husband or wife of any said party or person, shall be examined as a witness in regard to any personal transaction or communication between such witness and a person at the commencement of such examination, deceased, insane, or lunatic; against the executor, administrator, heir-at-law, next of kin, assignee, legatee, devisee, or survivor of such deceased person, or the assignee or guardian of such insane person or lunatic. But this prohibition shall not extend to any transaction or communication as to which any such executor, administrator, heir-at-law, next of kin, assignee, legatee, devisee, or guardian, shall be examined on his own behalf, or as to which the testimony of such deceased or insane person or lunatic shall be given in evidence.

"It was held under the revision of 1860, that a party to an action was incompetent to testify as a witness where the adverse party was an administrator, but that the administrator was competent in such cases. Romens v. Hays, Admin'r, 12 Iowa, 570; Bradley v. Karonagh, Id., 273; Terhune v. Henry et al., 13 Id., 99; Hosmer v. Burk, 26 Id., 333; Quick v. Brooks, 29 Id., 494; Schmidt v. Kriesmer, 31 Id., 479; Wendeling v. Besser, Id., 248.

The administrator of a deceased person was not, by section 3982 of the revision, rendered incompetent as a witness in an action to recover from another the possession of the property of the intestate. Bradley v. Karonagh, 12 Iowa, 273.

The plaintiff in an action of replevin against a sheriff to recover the possession of property taken under attachment, was not, under section 3982 of the revision, rendered incompetent as a witness, by the death of the plaintiff in the attachment suit in which the sheriff seized the property replevied. Beran v. Hayden, 13 Id., 122.

It was also held, under the same section, the plaintiff in an action against an administrator, was not excluded from proving, by his own oath, the loss of a writing, which was the basis of the action, when the facts transpired before the death of the intestate. The prohibition was held to apply only when the party offered himself as a witness to prove facts, the knowledge of which is not, from their nature, confined to himself. Nash v. Gibson, 16 Id., 365; Keech v. Coules, 34 Id., 239.

It was held under the same action that in an action by the administrator of a trustee against another concerning the matter of the trust, when the real party was living, the defendant was a competent witness to prove facts transpiring before the death of the trustee. This section was held, applicable only to cases in which the real party in interest is dead. Watson v. Russell, 18 Id., 75.

A person summoned and examined under sections 2366 and 2367 of the revision (code, sections 2379 and 2380), as one suspected of having taken wrongful possession of property of a deceased person, was held not a witness within the meaning of section 3982 of the revision. Smyth v. Smyth, 24 Id., 491.

In a proceeding to enforce a claim against an estate the administrator is a competent witness on behalf of the estate to prove that a settlement of the claim was made between the claimant and the decedent prior to his death. Stiles et al. v. Estate of Botkin, 30 Id., 60.

It was further held under section 3982 that in an action against an administrator, the wife of the plaintiff was not disqualified from being a witness for her husband, and that she was competent to give evidence against the estate. Wendeling v. Besser, 31 Id., 248.

So in an action by a surviving partner for an injury to property of the firm, the opposite party was held not rendered incompetent under that section. Brown v. Allen, 35 Id., 306.

The husband and wife, in civil actions, are not competent witnesses against each other, but objections to their competency should be made when they are sworn, or when it is proposed to examine them, and, if not then made, will be deemed to have been waived. Watson v. Riskamire, 45 Id., 231.

In a contest between creditors as to priority respecting the funds in the hands of the administrator of one of the debtors, who was made a party defendant to the proceeding, such administrator was held not "the adverse party," within the meaning of section 3982 of the revision; and one of such contesting creditors who intervened in such contest was held a compe-
Sec. 3640. Any person may have his own deposition, or that of any other person, read and used as evidence in all cases where his evidence would be incompetent by the provisions of the preceding section, by causing such deposition to be taken either before or after suit brought during the lifetime or sanity of the person against whom his executor, heir, or other representative, the same is to be used; provided, such deposition shall have been taken and filed ten days prior to the death or insanity of such person. If after suit brought, such deposition may be taken in the usual manner; if before, then the same may be taken de bene esse, as provided by law.

Sec. 3641. [Neither the husband nor wife shall in any case be a witness against the other, except in a criminal prosecution for a crime committed one against the other, or in a civil action or proceeding one against the other; but they may in all civil and criminal cases be witnesses for each other.]
Sec. 3642. Neither husband nor wife can be examined in any case as to any communication made by the one to the other while married, nor shall they, after the marriage relation ceases, be permitted to reveal in testimony any such communication made while the marriage subsisted.

Sec. 3643. No practicing attorney, counselor, physician, surgeon minister of the gospel, or priest of any denomination, shall be allowed in giving testimony to disclose any confidential communication properly entrusted to him in his professional capacity, and necessary and proper to enable him to discharge the functions of his office according to the usual course of practice or discipline. Such prohibition shall not apply to cases, where the party in whose favor the same are made waives the rights conferred.

Sec. 3644. A public officer cannot be examined as to communications made to him in official confidence, when the public interests would suffer by the disclosure.

Sec. 3645. The judge of the court is a competent witness for either party, and may be sworn upon the trial. But in such case it is in his discretion to order the trial to be postponed or suspended and to take place before another judge.

Sec. 3646. No witness is excused from answering a question upon the mere ground that he would be thereby subjected to a civil liability.

Rules which apply to all other witnesses. The State v. Guyer, 6 Iowa, 293. It was held under section 3983 of the revision that the wife was not a competent witness in a civil action for the husband. Karney v. Paisley, 13 Id., 89.

But in Rues v. The Steamboat War Eagle, 14 Id., 363, it was held that the wife might, under section 3936, be made competent to testify for her husband when he waived the prohibition contained in the statute. To the same effect is Blake v. Graves, 18 Id., 312.

It was also held under sections 3983 and 3984 of the revision, that in an action by a vendor of real estate against the heirs of the vendor to enforce a vendor's lien, the widow of the deceased vendor was a competent witness to show a conversation between the plaintiff and her husband, in relation to the subject matter of the action. Pratt v. Delavan et al., 17 Id., 397.

A party could not, under the revision, call as a witness the husband or wife (as the case might be) of the adverse party against the objection of such party. Stanley v. Morse, 26 Id., 454.

In a prosecution against the wife and her paramour for adultery, the husband is a competent witness for the state and is not disqualified from testifying against her. The State v. Bennett, 31 Id., 24.

Where the husband and wives were indicted for keeping a house where intoxicating liquors were unlawfully sold, and were tried together, it was held, that the wife was a competent witness for her husband, with the restriction that her testimony should not be considered in her own behalf. The State v. Donovan, 41 Id., 587.

Under section 3641 of the code, as amended by chapter 33 of the acts of the fifteenth general assembly, husband and wife are not competent witnesses against each other in a civil action, but objections to their competency should be made when they are sworn, or when it is proposed to examine them, and, if not then made, will be deemed to have been waived. Watson v. Riskamire et ux., 45 Id., 231.

This section is identical with section 3984 of the revision, and section 2392 of the code of 1851.—En. This section relates only to the communications made by the husband and wife to each other during the marriage. It does not render the wife incompetent after the death of her husband to testify as to matters which she knew of her own knowledge. Romans v. Hay's Adm'r, 12 Iowa, 270.

Communications relating to the subject matter of an action, made by one of the parties thereto, to a person whom he supposed to be an attorney at law, and with a view to engage him as such in said suit, when such person was not an attorney of any court, but was receiving business as one, and was expecting to be, and was admitted to practice at the next term of the district court, were held not privileges under section 2393 of the code of 1851. Sample v. Frost, 19 Iowa, 266.

Communications made to an attorney in the course of a professional consultation, which do not relate to the subject matter of the consultation, are not privileged. The State v. Mechem- ter, 49 Id., 83. See also, Person v. Steutz, Morris, 190.
Sec. 3647. But when the matter sought to be elicited would tend to render him criminally liable, or to expose him to public ignominy, he is not compelled to answer except as provided in the next section.

Sec. 3648. A witness may be interrogated as to his previous conviction for a felony. But no other proof of such conviction is competent except the record thereof.

Sec. 3649. The general moral character of a witness may be proved for the purpose of testing his credibility.\(^1\)

Sec. 3650. When part of an act, declaration, conversation, or writing, is given in evidence by one party, the whole on the same subject may be inquired into by the other; thus when a letter is read, all other letters on the same subject between the same parties may be given. And when a detached act, declaration, conversation, or writing is given in evidence, any other act, declaration, or writing which is necessary to make it fully understood or to explain the same, may also be given in evidence.\(^2\)

Sec. 3651. When an instrument consists partly of written and printed form, the former controls the latter when the two are inconsistent.\(^3\)

Sec. 3652. When the terms of an agreement have been intended in a different sense by the parties to it, that sense is to prevail against either party in which he had reason to suppose the other understood it.

Sec. 3653. Historical works, books of science or art, and published maps or charts, when made by persons indifferent between the parties, are presumptive evidence of facts of general notoriety or interest.\(^4\)

\(^1\) When one of two defendants testifies in a criminal prosecution in behalf of the other, he is liable to impeachment as a witness under the same conditions as he would be if he were not himself on trial. The State v. Hardin et al., 46 Iowa, 623.

\(^2\) The other act or declaration of a party, contemplated in this section, to be admissible in evidence, must be something which is necessary to make the previous or subsequent detached act or declaration fully understood, or to explain it. Dougherty v. Posegate, 3 Iowa, 83.

\(^3\) It is not all that a party may have said at other times, with regard to the subject of the suit, or matter in controversy, that is admissible in evidence under this section of the code. Id.

\(^4\) Where in an action on a promissory note, given in part payment for a reaper, in which the defendant claimed damages on the ground of a breach of warranty under which the reaper was sold, a witness for the defendant on cross-examination testified that after the reaper was delivered, defendant told him he was going across the river to Rock Island, to get some castings for the reaper, and thereupon the defendant offered to prove by the witness, what he told him afterwards in another conversation, about the working of the reaper, with the castings thus obtained, which was admitted. Held, that the evidence was not admissible under this provision of the statute. Williams v. Donaldson, 8 Id., 108.

If a part of a conversation is given in evidence by one party, the opposite party may enquire into all of it which relates to the same subject, on the cross-examination of the witness by whom the conversation is proved. Gaddes v. Lord et al., 10 Id., 141; McComber v. Leonard, 13 Id., 330; Jones v. Hopkins, 32 Id., 503; Courtright v. Deeds, 37 Id., 503, 514; Baker v. Mygatt, 14 Id., 131.

The rule that when part of a conversation has been introduced, the other party may insist upon the whole of it relating to the same subject, does not apply where a party seeks to introduce his own statements in evidence for himself; because a portion of a conversation in which they were made, has been stated by his own witness, at his instance, without objection from the opposite party. The State v. Elliott, 15 Id., 72.

It is not a sufficient objection to the introduction of a letter in evidence, that the letter to which it was a reply, and which was in the possession of the opposite party, was not called for and put in evidence, when the introduction of such letter is not necessary to an understanding of the contents of the one offered. Brayley v. Ross, 33 Id., 505.

\(^5\) When the granting clause in a deed is in writing, and the general covenants are printed, the former will govern when the two are inconsistent. McNear v. McComber, 18 Iowa, 12, 17.

\(^6\) A map of a city purporting to be a correct plat thereof, made by United States Commissioners, who, under an act of congress, laid off and platted the city, is not admissible in evidence in an action of right; when it appears that the map offered is but a copy, and it is not...
Sec. 3654. When a subscribing witness does not recollect the execution of the instrument to which his name is subscribed as such witness, its execution may be proved by other evidence.

Sec. 3655. Evidence respecting handwriting may be given by comparison made by experts, or by the jury, with writings of the same person which are proved to be genuine.

Sec. 3656. Every private writing, except a last will and testament, after being acknowledged or proved and certified in the manner prescribed for the proof or acknowledgment of conveyances of real property, may be read in evidence without farther proof.

Sec. 3657. The entries and other writings of a person deceased, made at or near the time of the transaction and in a position to know the facts therein stated, are presumptive evidence of such facts when the entry was made against the interest of the person so making it, or when made in a professional capacity or in the ordinary course of professional conduct, or when made in the performance of a duty specially enjoined by law.

Books of Account.

Sec. 3658. Books of account containing charges by one party against the other, made in the ordinary course of business, are receivable in evidence only under the following circumstances, subject to all just exceptions as to their credibility:

When and how admitted in evidence. Sec. 3659.

shown that it is a true copy. Pfozter v. Mullone, 36 Iowa, 197.

This section of the statute making books of science and art admissible as evidence, does not render inadmissible any other respecting matters to which they relate, which was before admissible. Hence, medical or surgical authorities are not the best or only evidence as to whether there is any difference among them as to the mode of treatment or proper course to be pursued, but the same may be shown by the testimony of physicians or surgeons. Brodhead v. Willoe, 36 Id., 429.

Such witnesses are also competent to testify who are standard authors, and the treatment they prescribe. Id.

Hand writing may be proved by comparison made by experts, or by the jury, with the writing of the same person which is proved to be genuine. Baker v. Mygatt, 14 Iowa, 131; Hyde v. Woolfolk et al., 1 Id., 159; Lay v. Wissman, 36 Id., 305.

Where it is sought to prove hand writing by comparison, the standard writing must be proved to be genuine by the testimony of a witness who saw the party write it, or by the party's admission or the like, and the certificate of an acknowledgement of a deed is not competent to establish the genuineness of the signature of the grantor thereto as a standard. Hyde v. Woolfolk et al., 1 Id., 159.

On the trial of an equitable action on appeal in the supreme court, the court may compare the signature to a writing in controversy with writing of the same person which is proved to be genuine, as evidence of hand-writing. Morris v. Sargent et al., 18 Id., 90.

The determination by the court below of the question of the genuineness of a signature upon the evidence of experts, by comparison of handwriting, is entitled on appeal, to the same consideration as the verdict of a jury. Lay v. Wissman, 36 Id., 305.

While the evidence of experts to establish the genuineness of hand writing is competent under the statute, it is evidence of the lowest order and most unsatisfactory character. Whitaker v. Parker, 42 Id., 555.

In order to render a witness competent as an expert to testify of handwriting by comparison, it is not necessary that he should possess the highest skill or information on the subject, or that he should testify that he is an expert, for the inquiry does not require a witness of a particular calling as an expert, but his admissibility depends on his means of knowledge as a businessman and his intelligence. Hyde v. Woolfolk, et al., 1 Id., 150.

Entries made by a party who is dead, in respect to his own business transactions, in a book kept for that purpose, are admissible in evidence as to such transactions, when clearly against the interest of the party making such entries. The State v. Woodard, 20 Iowa, 541.

The jury, however, should be told that while this evidence is competent, the right of cross-examination does not exist, that it is not highly favored by the law, and that they should give it such weight, as, under all the circumstances, they deem it entitled to. Id.
1. The books must show a continuous dealing with persons generally, or several items of charge at different times against the other party in the same book or set of books;
2. It must be shown by the party's oath or otherwise that they are his books of original entries;
3. It must be shown in like manner that the charges were made at or near the time of the transactions therein entered, unless satisfactory reasons appear for not making such proof;
4. The charges must also be verified by the party or clerk who made the entries, to the effect that they believe them just and true, or a sufficient season must be given why such verification is not made.\(^1\)

\(^{1}\) Where on the trial, the plaintiff produced a small book, containing the account on which the suit was brought, in which were charges against the defendants and other persons, which among other things charged the defendants with a certain quantity of stone; and the plaintiff testified that the charges against the defendant, were not made at or near the time of the transaction, for the reason that he was not present when the defendants were getting the stone, that the defendants told him, after they had finished getting the stone, the amount, which he then entered as appear'd in said book, that this was his book of original entries, and that the charges therein made were true; it was held: 1. That the book, so far as it related to the stone, was properly admitted in evidence; 2. That as to the other items of the account, the book should have been rejected; 3. That the showing of the plaintiff brought the book within the reason and spirit of the statute. Anderson v. Ames & Co., 6 Iowa, 486.

Prior to the statute making parties competent witnesses in their own behalf, the plaintiff, in an action on an account was competent to show the preliminary matters required by law in order to introduce his books of account in evidence. Hastings & Co. v. Devoran, 7 Id., 319.

Whenever the law provides for the admission of books of account in evidence, it is based upon the idea of the presence themselves on the trial, and in their absence evidence of their contents cannot be substituted. Churchill et al. v. Fuliam, 8 Id., 45.

The book itself, when admitted, becomes the witness, and is still subject to any objections which may be made by the opposite party respecting its credibility, arising from the manner in which it has been kept—its appearance, erasures, alterations, confusion and irregularity, and whatever may tend to diminish its credibility in the minds of the jury. Id.

To render books of account admissible in evidence, the necessary preliminary facts must be shown by the oath of the person who made the entries, unless his absence, or the absence of his testimony is satisfactorily accounted for. Karr v. Stivers, 34 Id., 123.

It must appear that the charges sought to be proved were made in the ordinary course of the party's business. Id. See, also, Veiths v. Hogge, 8 Id., 163; Young v. Jones, Id., 219; Lord v. Ellis, 9 Id., 301; Nell et al. v. Eckerson, 8 Id., 224; Sloan v. Ault, Id., 229; Cummins v. Hull's Adm'r's, 35 Id., 253.

It must be shown that the entries in the book were made at or about the time when the transactions therein entered occurred, or a satisfactory reason must be shown why they were not so entered. Anderson v. Ames & Co., 6 Id., 487.

An item of charge in a book of account "for four months work," cannot be established.
INSURUMENTS AFFECTING REAL PROPERTY.

SEC. 3659. Every instrument in writing affecting real estate, which is acknowledged or proved, and certified as hereinbefore directed, may be read in evidence without farther proof.1

SEC. 3660. The record of such instrument, or a duly authenticated copy thereof, is competent evidence whenever by the party’s own oath or otherwise the original is shown to be lost, or not belonging to the party wishing to use the same, nor within his control. And in such case no objection to the record that no official seal is appended to the recorded acknowledgment thereof, if, when the acknowledgment purports to have been taken by an officer having an official seal, there be a statement in the certificate of acknowledgment that the same is made under his hand and seal of office, and the records show by a scroll or otherwise that there was such a seal, which will be presumptive evidence that the official seal was attached to the original certificate.1

by the book specifying dates between which the work was performed. Karr v. Stiters, 34 Id., 123.

Books of account are not admissible for the purpose of proving cash items, as “for money loaned” or “money paid,” unless it be shown that the person offering the books is engaged in a business to justify such charges, as that of banking or receiving money on deposit and paying it out. Cummins v. Hull’s Admr’s, 35 Id., 293; Veits v. Haage, 8 Id., 183; Young v. Jones, 1 Id., 220; Sloan v. Ault, 1 Id., 229.

Whether a book of account is admissible in evidence or not, is a question for the court upon the preliminary proof offered under this section of the code; the degree of credit to be given to evidence or not, is a question for the court upon the preliminary proof offered under this section of the code. Eyre v. Cook, 9 Id., 153.

Where a party against whom entries are made in books of accounts, or against whom an account is rendered, relies upon or seeks to avail himself of credits entered in his favor, he will not be allowed to do so without at the same time making the whole account evidence against him. Veits v. Hagge, 8 Id., 163.

Books of account cannot be proved by depositions, by proving their character and contents, with copies of the accounts annexed to the depositions, unless the books themselves are produced in court. Churchill v. Fulliam et al., 8 Id., 45.

A book which was called a book of original entries, but which was taken up with memoranda of purchases of hogs, with the computation of their weights, prices, and amounts paid thereon, was held inadmissible as a book of original entries. Whisler v. Drake, 35 Id., 103; Hart v. Livingston, 29 Id., 217.

Entries in the books of a trustee of subscribers to a loan of money received by him from subscribers and paid over by him to the borrower, are inadmissible as evidence in an action by a subscriber to the loan against such borrower. Sypher v. Savery, 39 Id., 253.

1 Where a sworn answer does not deny the execution of a deed, but avers that it was not executed for a valuable consideration, if it is properly acknowledged, proof of its genuineness and validity, it not, under the statute, necessary to its admission in evidence. Savery v. Brown- ing, 18 Iowa, 246.

As between the grantee and a creditor of the grantor, the date which a deed bears is prima facie evidence of the time of its execution, especially when it does not appear that the party was a creditor at the date of the deed. Id.

Secondary evidence of the contents of a deed cannot be given to prove title in an action of right, unless the deed be shown to be lost, or not belonging to, nor within the control of, the party wishing to use the same. Williams v. Heath, 22 Id., 519.

In the absence of evidence to the contrary, it will be presumed that a deed in the custody of the grantee was delivered by the grantor and accepted by the grantee at the date of its execution. Wolverton v. Collins, 34 Id., 238.

1 The recording laws of this state have no application to patents issued for lands sold by the United States; and a copy of such a patent contained in the record books of a county, is not admissible in evidence under this section of the statute. Curtis v. Hunting, 6 Iowa, 536.

The single fact that a mortgage of lands is found upon the records of a county, raises no presumption of its delivery to, and acceptance by, the mortgagee, against the positive and unqualified denial of the mortgagee and those claiming under him, that he ever received the mortgage, or had any knowledge thereof. Fo ley v. Howard, 8 Id., 56.

An agent of a party to an action who had held possession of title deeds which are lost, is competent to make the necessary preliminary proof to admit secondary evidence of their contents. Corbin v. Bebee, 36 Id., 336.

The possession of a written instrument furnishes presumptive evidence of ownership in the person having such possession. Courtright v. Deeds, 37 Id., 593.

Where the original deed is not in the possession, or under the control of the party wishing
SEC. 3661. The provisions of the preceding section are intended to apply to all instruments heretofore recorded, as well as those hereafter to be recorded.

SEC. 3662. Neither the certificate, nor the record, nor the transcript thereof, is conclusive evidence of the facts therein stated.

STATUTE OF FRAUDS.

SEC. 3663. Except when otherwise specially provided, no evidence of the contracts enumerated in the next succeeding section is competent, unless it be in writing and signed by the party charged or by his lawfully authorized agent.

SEC. 3664. Such contracts embrace:
1. Those in relation to the sale of personal property, when no part of the property is delivered, and no part of the price is paid;
2. Those made in consideration of marriage;
3. Those wherein one person promises to answer for the debt, default, or miscarriage of another, including promises by executors to pay the debt of their principal from their own estate;
4. Those for the creation or transfer of any interest in lands, except leases for a term not exceeding one year;
5. Those that are not to be performed within one year from the making thereof.*

* Although the language of our statute of frauds (section 3663) is different from the fourth section of 29 Charles II, which provides "that no action shall be brought," while ours provides that "no evidence of the contracts enumerated is competent," yet the meaning is the same; no action can be maintained under either, unless the contract be in writing, with the exceptions stated in the statute. Westheimer v. Peacock, 2 Iowa, 527.

A defendant cannot be held liable upon a parol promise to pay the debt of another, made subsequent to the creation of the debt, and while the original debtor continues liable the consideration of the original debt will not attach to the subsequent promise; but if the subsequent promise is distinct in its nature and arises out of some new and original consideration of benefit or harm, moving between the newly contracting parties, the promise is not within the statute of frauds, and may be enforced. Westheimer v. Peacock, 2 Iowa, 527. See also, Chadwick v. Brown, Mor., 452; Bumford v. Purcell, 4 G. Greene, 488; Morgan v. McLaren, 1d., 536.

In the sale of personal property delivery is essential to vest the title in the vendee. Courtright v. Leonard, 11 Id., 32.

No evidence is competent to establish a parol contract for the purchase of personal property, where no part of the same has been delivered, nor any portion of the price paid, except that of the party against whom the contract is sought to be enforced. Burnside & Co. v. Rawson & Co., 37 Id., 639.

The statute of frauds will not exempt from liability one who has received part of the consideration of a note, notwithstanding he was not a maker thereof. Dee v. Downs et al., 50 Iowa, 310.

An agreement to foreclose a mortgage and convey the land acquired thereunder is not within the statute of frauds and may be proved by parol. Cooley v. Osborne et al., 536.

The provisions of our statute of frauds, unlike the English statute of 29 Charles II, relate merely to the evidence or proof of contracts, and not to their validity. Accordingly, where A. agreed to sell B. an interest in lands, and to receive in consideration thereof B’s note, to be endorsed by E., the indorsement by E. related back to the date of the note and as between him and B., E. was not present, but D., though without authority, agreed for him that he would indorse the note, which E. subsequently did, with full knowledge of all the facts; held: 1 That D’s agreement that E. would indorse the note was not void by reason of the statute of frauds; 2 That E’s subsequent indorsement operated as a ratification of said agreement by D.; 3 That the indorsement by E. related back to the date of the note and as between him and A. was not open to the plea of want of consideration. Berryhill v. Jones, 35 Id., 355.

Where the promise to pay the debt or discharge the obligation of another arises out of a new and original consideration between the payee and the debtor, the case is not within the statute of frauds, and the contract is not required to be evidenced in writing and signed by the
Exceptions.  

Sec. 3665. The provision of the first sub-division of the preceding section, does not apply when the article of personal property sold is not at the time of the contract owned by the vendor and ready for delivery; but labor, skill, or money, are necessarily to be expended in producing or procuring the same; nor do those of the fourth sub-division of said section apply where the purchase money, or any portion thereof, has been received by the vendor, or when the vendee, with the actual or implied consent of the vendor, has taken and held possession thereof under and by virtue of the contract, or when there is any other circumstance, which, by the law heretofore in force, would have taken a case out of the statute of frauds.

The plaintiff in his petition alleged that the defendant, being engaged in procuring subscriptions to aid in the construction of a certain railroad, verbally promised the defendant sold his farm before the payment of all said subscription, assume plaintiff’s obligation, refund to him the amount paid, and pay the balance himself. Held, that parol evidence was not admissible to prove the agreement alleged, in an action against the defendant thereon. Kauffman v. Hartsock, 31 Id., 472.

Where a parol contract for the sale of real property, is followed by the taking possession by the purchaser, and the payment of a small part of the purchase money, such facts will take it out of the statute of frauds; the doctrine of part performance assumes the admissibility of parol evidence to explain it. Collins v. Vande­ver, 1 Iowa, 573.

A parol contract for the sale of improvements on the public lands is not within the statute. Zickafoose v. Hurlecl, Mor., 175.

The fact which removes a parol contract from the operation of the statute of frauds may be shown by parol. Bennett v. Nye, 4 G. Greene, 410.

In order that possession shall have the effect to take a parol contract out of the statute of frauds, the possession must have been taken under the contract, and with the consent of the vendor; and when so taken the contract is good. Carrolls v. Cook & Shelley, 15 Id., 455; Baldwin v. Thompson, 1 Id., 504.

The fourth sub-division of section 3664 of the Code, as respects leases, has reference to the duration of the term of the lease, and not to the time of the performance of the contract, with reference to the date of making in to the same. Sub-division five does not apply to contracts for the creation or transfer of an interest in lands, Sobey v. Brisbee, 20 Id., 105.

A parol license to mine should be accompanied by possession under the license to exempt it from the operation of the statute of frauds. Anderson v. Simons et al., 21 Id., 399.

A resolution of the board of supervisors of a county proposing to convey a portion of its swamp lands in compromise of an action pending against the county, to recover for services rendered in securing to it the title to swamp lands from the United States, and the written acceptance of such proposition by the person to whom it was made, constitutes a contract in writing and will be specifically enforced against the county. A formal written contract signed by the parties is not required. Grimes v. Hamilton County, 37 Id., 290.

In order to exclude evidence of an oral contract, on the ground that it is not to be performed within a year from the making thereof, the contract must show, either by express terms or necessary implication, that its performance within the year is prohibited or impossible. The Blair T. L. & L. Co. v. Walker, 39 Id., 408.

Where a party residing in one place, purchases goods of another, residing at a different place, through an agent where the contract was made, which goods belonged to the vendor and ready for delivery, to be forwarded by express, and paid for with a secured note, payable in six months, it was held that the contract did not come within the exception of this section, and to be valid should have been in writing. Partridge v. Wilsey, 8 Id., 453.

Where land is purchased by one party from another by a parol contract, the consideration or part thereof paid, or possession taken, in pursuance of, and under the contract of purchase, the purchaser will be entitled to, and may enforce, specific performance of such contract. Humphrey v. Moore, 17 Id., 193, 194; Collins v. Vandever, 1 Id., 573; Fairbrother v. Shaw, 4 Id., 570; Moore v. Pearson, 6 Id., 279. Devlin v. Himan, 29 Id., 297; White v. Butt, 32 Id., 335.

In order to enforce a parol contract for the sale and conveyance of real property, the existence of the contract and its terms must be shown, and that the vendee, either paid a part of the purchase money, or took possession in pursuance of the contract. Fairbrother v. Shaw, 4 Id., 570.

Parol evidence is admissible to establish a contract for the sale of real property when it has been proven that the party to be charged has received rent for the same under claim of ownership in violation of the sale. Stweeney v. O'Hara, 43 Id., 34.

A parol gift of an ancestor to a son and heir
followed by possession thereunder, the payment of taxes, and the making of permanent improvements thereon is not within the statute of frauds, and the title of the donee will be quieted as against the other heirs. *Hughes v. Lindsey, 31 Id., 329.*

Where a parol promise of a parent to convey real property to his child, is clearly, definitely and conclusively established, and the child, on the faith of such promise, has entered into possession and made permanent improvements upon the land, the parent will be deemed to specifically perform his promise. *Moore v. Pearson, 6 Id., 279.*

The term "pur chase money" as used in this section of the statute, means the consideration received, in whatever form it may be. It was accordingly *held,* where the plaintiff agreed to convey to the defendant a certain parcel of land for a certain parcel to be conveyed by the defendant to the plaintiff, that a conveyance by the plaintiff in accordance with the contract, was a possession of the purchase money within the meaning of the statute. *Devil v. Hamer, 29 Id., 237.*

A parol license to mine should be accompanied with possession to take it out of the statute of frauds. *Anderson v. Simpson, 21 Id., 399.*

The first subdivision of section 3664 does not, under the provisions of section 3665 apply where the article sold is not at the time owned by the vendor and ready for delivery, and labor, skill or money are necessarily to be expended in producing the same. The same applies to an agreement for a lien upon, and respecting the possession of property in this condition. *Brown v. Allen, 35 Id., 306.*

Under this section, when the plaintiff is otherwise entitled to specific performance, and the defendant either admits, or does not deny in his answer an unwritten contract for the purchase of land, it may be enforced, notwithstanding the benefit of the statute is insisted upon in the answer. *Anter v. Miller, 18 Iowa, 405.*

The petition alleged that on a certain day named, the plaintiff entered into a verbal contract with the defendant for the purchase of certain lands; the answer denied that on the day named the defendant entered into such contract; denied that at the time stated, the defendant, by any valid contract, agreed to sell and convey the real estate described; and denied that the defendant made any lawful contract with the plaintiff for the sale of the real estate upon the terms alleged; *held,* that the allegations of the petition were sufficiently denied to put the plaintiff upon proof of the contract by competent evidence. *Mahana v. Blunt, 29 Id., 142.*

A parol contract, which is within the statute of frauds, may be established if not denied in the pleadings or if admitted by the party against whom it is sought to be enforced, but in such case the petition should state the manner in which it is expected that the contract will be proved, otherwise it will be subject to demurrer. *Bobcock v. Meek, 45 Id., 137.*

The party against whom a parol contract, which is within the statute of frauds, is sought to be enforced, is the only competent witness to prove such contract. An agent of the party does not come up to the letter or spirit of the statute. *Burnside & Co. v. Rawson & Co., 37 Iowa, 639.*

When the plaintiff calls the defendant as a witness under this section to establish a parol agreement within the statute of frauds, he will not be permitted to introduce evidence to contradict or impeach that of the defendant. *Hunt v. Coo et al., 15 Id., 197.*

Where a parol contract within the statute of frauds is proved by the testimony of the party against whom such contract is sought to be enforced, it is thereby taken out of the statute and the contract will be enforced. *Hobbs v. Brayton, 24 Id., 596, 598; Smith v. Phelps, 32 Id., 531; Lyon v. Thompson, 16 Id., 62; Anter v. Miller, 18 Id., 405; Mahana v. Blunt, 29 Id., 62; Anderson v. Simpson, 21 Id., 399.*

A certificate of protest by a notary, in the "usual form," is evidence only of the facts recited therein; and where it states that the notice of protest was sent by mail to the address of
Sec. 3669. The future proceedings of all officers, and of all courts of limited and inferior jurisdiction within this state, shall, like those of a general and superior jurisdiction, be presumed regular, except in regard to matters required to be entered of record, and except when otherwise expressly declared.\footnote{Sec. 3669.}

Sec. 3670. The records and papers properly filed in a cause in either the district or circuit court of a county, are equally evidence in the other court. Depositions taken for either court may be used in the other with the same effect, subject to like objection, as if taken in such court.

How testimony is to be procured.

Sec. 3671. The clerks of the several courts shall, on application of any person having a cause or any matter pending in court, issue a subpoena for witnesses under the seal of the court, inserting all the

which must have been involved and determined in the original action. Haggerty v. Burr, 22 Id., 219.

In an action upon a recognizance, taken by a magistrate upon an adjournment of a preliminary examination before him of one charged with a felony, for the appearance of the party charged on the day to which the case is adjourned, the petition need not state the particular facts which show that the magistrate had authority to take bail. The existence of such facts will be presumed. The want of such facts may be set up or shown on the trial. The State v. Huford, 23 Id., 579.

That a petition for a road is not offered in evidence in a prosecution for obstructing a highway, constitutes no valid objection to the admission of the road record when it appears therefrom that the petition was presented, filed and acted upon. The State v. Lane, 26 Id., 223.

Where the jurisdiction of a justice of the peace is by consent extended to a sum greater than one hundred dollars, it will, in the absence of a showing to the contrary, be presumed that such consent was given before the commencement of the suit and the issuing of an attachment therein. The rule that courts and officers are presumed to act rightly, is extended by the statute to inferior courts. Hodge v. Ruggles et al., 36 Id., 42.

Under chapter 240, acts of the sixth general assembly, it was held, that an affidavit that the person to be served with notice could not be found within the state must have appeared of record to confer jurisdiction upon the county to make an order for publication. It will not be presumed under section 3669 of the code. Bradley v. Jamison, 46 Id., 68.

The proceedings of all courts of record, and including those of limited and inferior jurisdiction, are presumed to be regular in respect to all matters not required to be entered of record, and where in an action before a justice of the peace, the justice decided that he had jurisdiction, such adjudication will be presumed correct until the contrary is shown by evidence. Church v. Crossman, 49 Id., 444, 449.
names required by the applicant in one subpœna, which may be served by the sheriff, coroner, or any constable of the county, or by the party or any other person. When a subpœna is not served by the sheriff, coroner, or constable, proof of service shall be shown by affidavit; but no costs of serving the same shall be allowed.

Sec. 3672. The subpœna shall be directed to the person therein named, requiring him to attend at a particular time or place to testify as a witness, and it may contain a clause directing the witness to bring with him any book, writing, or other thing under his control, which he is bound by law to produce as evidence.

Sec. 3673. Witnesses in civil cases cannot be compelled to attend the district or circuit court out of the state where they are served, nor at a distance of more than seventy miles from the place of their residence, or from that where they are served with a subpœna, unless within the same county. No other subpœna but that from the district or circuit court can compel his attendance at a greater distance than thirty miles from his place of residence, or of service, if not in the same county.

Sec. 3674. Witnesses are entitled to receive in advance, if demanded, their traveling fees to and from the court, together with their fees for one day's attendance. At the commencement of each day after the first, they are further entitled, on demand, to receive the legal fees for that day in advance. If not thus paid they are not compelled to attend or remain as witnesses. 3

Sec. 3675. For a failure to obey a valid subpœna, without a sufficient cause or excuse, or for a refusal to testify after appearance, the delinquent is guilty of contempt of court. He is also liable to the party by whom he was subpœnaed for all consequences of such delinquency, together with fifty dollars additional damages.

Sec. 3676. Before a witness is thus liable for a contempt for not appearing, he must be served personally with the process, by reading it to him, and by leaving a copy thereof with him, if demanded, and it must be shown that the fees and traveling expenses allowed by law were tendered to him, if required; or it must appear that a copy of the subpœna, if left at his usual place of residence, came into his hands, together with the said fees and traveling expenses above mentioned.

Sec. 3677. If a witness conceal himself, or in any other manner attempt to avoid being personally served with a subpœna, any sheriff or constable having the subpœna may use all necessary and proper means to serve the same, and for that purpose may break into any building or other place where the witness is to be found, having first made known his business and demanded admission.

Sec. 3678. A person confined in any prison in this state, may by order of any court of record, be required to be produced for oral examination in the county where he is imprisoned, and in a criminal case in any county in the state; but in all other cases his examination must be by a deposition. 4

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3 It is competent for the district court to adopt and enforce a rule limiting the right of witnesses, subpœnaed and attending court in several cases at the same time, to fees for mileage and attendance in one case only. Such a rule is "consistent with law," within the meaning of section 186 of the code. Meffert v. D. B. M. R. Co., 34 Iowa, 490.

4 A defendant in a criminal case possesses no absolute right under the constitution and this section of the code, to demand the personal attendance of a convict, under an order of court to testify as a witness on the trial. The exercise of the power to make such order is discretionary, and will not be reviewed on appeal except in a
Sec. 3679. While a prisoner's deposition is being taken, he shall remain in the custody of the officer having him in charge, who shall afford reasonable facilities for the taking of the depositions.

Sec. 3680. When by the laws of any other state or country, testimony may be taken in this state to be used in the courts of such state or country, and also in all cases herein provided for taking depositions, the persons authorized to take such depositions have power to issue subpoenas and compel obedience thereto, to administer oaths, and to do any other act of a court which is necessary for the accomplishment of the purpose for which they are acting.

Sec. 3681. Subpoenas issued by them are valid to the same extent as those emanating from a justice's court, and may be served and returned in the same manner.

Sec. 3682. Any sheriff or constable, when called upon for that purpose, shall serve such subpoenas and make return thereof.

Sec. 3683. In addition to the above remedies, if a party to a suit in his own right, on being duly subpoenaed, fail to appear and give testimony, the other party may, at his option, have a continuance of the cause as in cases of other witnesses, and at the cost of the delinquent.

Sec. 3684. Or if he shows by his own testimony or otherwise, that he could not have a full personal knowledge of the transaction, the court may order his pleading to be taken as true; such order, however, is subject to be reconsidered during the term of the court upon satisfactory reasons being shown for such delinquency.

Production of Books and Papers.

Sec. 3685. The district or circuit court may, by rule, require the production of any papers or books which are material to the just determination of any cause pending before it, for the purpose of being inspected and copied by or for the party thus calling for them.

Sec. 3686. The petition for that purpose must state the facts expected to be proved by such books or papers, and that, as the petitioner believes, such books and papers are under the control of the party against whom the rule is sought, and must show wherein they are material. The rule shall thereupon be granted to produce the books and papers, or show cause to the contrary, if the court deem such rule expedient and proper.

Sec. 3687. On failure to obey the rule, or show sufficient cause for such failure, the same consequences shall ensue as if the party had failed to appear and testify when subpoenaed by the party now calling for the books and papers.

Case of manifest abuse. The State v. Kennedy, 20 Iowa, 372.

Where a sheriff is directed by order of court to produce as a witness a prisoner in the penitentiary, he is entitled to his mileage and to all expenses incurred in the transportation of the prisoner. Bringholz v. Polk County, 41 Id., 554.

* Where the district or circuit court deems it material to the just determination of a cause pending before it, it may, in its discretion, upon a proper application, direct the production of the tax list in the hands of the collector. Games v. Robb, 8 Iowa, 193, 197.

Under this section as well as under section 2730, a defendant in an action on a promissory note alleged to have been made by him, may obtain possession thereof before trial for the purpose of inspecting it. Lay v. Wissman, 36 Id., 305, 307.

The granting of an order for the production of books and papers under this section is a matter resting in the discretion of the court. Allison et al. v. Vaughn, 40 Id., 421; Sheldon v. Michel & Head, Id., 19.
SEC. 3688. Though a writing called for by one party is by the other produced; the party thus calling for it is not obliged to use it as evidence in the case.

DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE.

SEC. 3689. An affidavit is a written declaration under oath, made without notice to the adverse party.

SEC. 3690. An affidavit may be made within or without this state before any person authorized to administer oaths.

SEC. 3691. Affidavits taken out of the state before any judge or clerk of a court of record, or before a notary public, or a commissioner appointed by the governor of this state to take acknowledgment of deeds in the state where such affidavit is taken, are of the same credibility as if taken within the state.

SEC. 3692. When a person is desirous of obtaining the affidavit of another who is unwilling to make the same fully, he may apply to any officer competent to take depositions as herein declared, by petition, stating the object for which he desires the affidavit.

SEC. 3693. If such officer is satisfied that the object is legal and proper, he shall issue his subpoena to bring the witness before him, and if he fails then to make a full affidavit of the facts within his knowledge to the extent required of him by the officer, the latter may proceed to take his disposition by question and answer in writing in the usual way, which deposition may afterwards be used instead of an ordinary affidavit.

SEC. 3694. The officer thus applied to may, in his discretion, require notice of the taking of such affidavit or deposition to be given to any other person interested in the subject matter, and allow him to be present and cross-examine such witness.

SEC. 3695. The court or officer to whom any affidavit is presented as a basis for some action, in relation to which any discretion is lodged with such court or officer, may, if deemed proper, require the witness to be brought before some proper officer and subjected to cross-interrogatories by the opposite party.

SEC. 3696. The signature and seal of such of the officers herein authorized to take depositions or affidavits as have a seal, and the simple signature of such as have no seal, are presumptive evidence of the genuineness of such signature as well as of the official capacity of the officer, except as herein otherwise declared.

1 An affidavit annexed to a petition and referring to “the foregoing petition” is sufficient although it does not set out the names of the parties to the action. Levy & Co. v. Wilson, 43 Iowa, 605.

Where the affidavit is made in another state before a clerk of a court, an omission to state in the certificate that the court is a court of record does not render the affidavit invalid. Evidence aliunde may be given to show the character of the court. Id.

Under this section a justice of the peace has power to require the appearance before him by subpoena, issued for that purpose, of a person whose affidavit is desired, and a refusal to obey such subpoena thus issued, or to answer when brought before the justice, is a contempt, for which the justice may commit the witness. Robb v. McDonald, 29 Iowa, 330.

The official acts of a notary public should be authenticated by his official seal and signature. Tunis v. Withrow, 10 Iowa, 395; Chase v. Street, Id., 593.

The jurat or certificate to an affidavit, offered in evidence, may be amended by adding thereto a reference to the notarial seal of the notary before whom the affidavit was made, when such reference was omitted in the original jurat. Hallett v. The C. & N. W. R'y Co., 22 Id., 259.
Sec. 3697. Publications required by law to be made in a newspaper, may be proved by the affidavit of any person having knowledge of the fact, specifying the times when, and the paper in which the publication was made. But such affidavit must, for the purposes now contemplated, be made within six months after the last day of publication.

Sec. 3698. The posting up or service of any notice or other paper required by law, may be proved by the affidavit of any competent witness attached to a copy of said notice or paper, and made within six months of the time of such posting up. *

Sec. 3699. Any other fact which is required to be shown by affidavit, and which may be required for future use in any action or other proceeding, may be proved by pursuing the course above indicated, as nearly as the circumstances of the case will admit. x

Sec. 3700. Such proof so made may be perpetuated and preserved for future use, by filing the papers above mentioned in the office of the clerk of the circuit court. And the original affidavit appended to the notice or paper, if there be one, and if not, the affidavit by itself, is presumptive evidence of the facts stated therein, but does not preclude other modes of proof now held sufficient.

Maps, plats, records, entries.

Sec. 3701. A copy of the field-notes of any surveyor, or a plat made by him and certified under oath as correct, may be received as evidence to show the shape or dimensions of a tract of land, or any other fact whose ascertainment requires only the exercise of scientific skill or calculation.

Sec. 3702. Duly certified copies of all records and entries, or papers belonging to any public office, or by authority of law filed to be kept therein, shall be evidence in all cases of equal credibility with the original record or papers so filed. *

* A notice of appeal to the supreme court cannot be served and the proof of service be made by the party appealing. Marion County v. Stanford, 8 Iowa, 406.

It was not the intention that the mode of service provided by this section should be exclusive of any other, but simply to provide that such proof should be sufficient. The service may be proved by the oath of any person cognizant of the fact, or in any other way recognized by the rules of evidence. Shawhan v. Laffer, 24 Id., 217, 228.

Proof of service of the notice and affidavit under section 1289 of the code, in an action against a railroad company for stock killed may be established by a return of the sheriff through his deputy, indorsed on the notice as well as by a sworn return by such deputy. Brandt v. The C., R. I. & P. R. Co., 26 Id., 114, 116.

*See Brandt v. The C., R. I. & P. R. Co., 26 Iowa, 114, cited in notes to section 3698, ante.

*Copies of letters belonging to and on file in the office of the registrar of the state land office duly certified under the hand and seal of the registrar, are under this section, admissible in evidence, and entitled to the same credibility as the original letters of which they are copies. Bellows v. Todd, 34 Iowa, 18.

A certified copy of a private contract, filed in the office of the county auditor; but not authorized by law to be kept therein, is not competent evidence of the contract. Such a paper is not a record belonging to the auditor's office. Morrison v. Coad, 49 Id., 571.
AN ACT relating to the recording of the United States and state patents for lands.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That United States and State patents for lands in this state, that have been or hereafter may be recorded in the recorder's office of the county in which the lands are situated, shall be deemed matters of record, and certified copies thereof, under the hand of the recorder, may be received and read in evidence in all the courts in this state, with like effect as other certified copies of original papers recorded in his office.

In order to entitle said patents to be recorded, no acknowledgment, as required by chapter six of the code shall be necessary.

SEC. 3703. The recorder in each of the several counties in this state, shall cause to be procured a book, entitled "copies of original entries" to be kept as a record in his office, in which shall be copied a list of the original entries of land within his county, with name of the person or persons entering the same and the date of such entry, for which he shall receive a reasonable compensation, to be audited and allowed by the board of supervisors of his county.

SEC. 3704. Said book, containing a copy of such entries when compared with the originals, and certified as true copies by the register of the land office at which such original entries were made, shall be deemed a matter of record, and certified copies thereof under the hand of said recorder may be received and read in evidence in all the courts in this state, with like effect as other certified copies of original papers recorded in his office.

SEC. 3705. Said recorder shall from time to time, as he may deem it necessary, procure in the same manner copies of any additional entries, under the same restrictions and with like effect until all the lands in his county shall have been entered and certified copies of the entries thereof procured.

SEC. 3706. Every officer having the custody of a public record or writing is bound to give any person, on demand, a certified copy thereof on payment of the legal fees therefor.

SEC. 3707. Copies of all maps, official letters and other documents in the office of the surveyor-general of the United States, when certified to by that officer according to law, shall be received by the courts of this state as presumptive evidence of the existence of the originals and that said copies are copies of the original, notwithstanding such maps, official letters, or other papers, may themselves be copied.

SEC. 3708. The certificate of a public officer that he has made diligent and ineffectual search for a paper in his office, is of the same efficacy in all cases as if such officer had personally appeared and sworn to such facts.

* Under the statute (sections 3703 and 3704), the certificate of the county recorder is competent evidence to show who entered a particular tract of land in his county. York v. Sheldon, 18 Iowa, 569, 570.
SECTION 3709. The usual duplicate receipt of the receiver of any land office, or if that be lost or destroyed, or beyond the reach of the party, the certificate of such receiver that the books of his office show the sale of a tract of land to a certain individual, is proof of title equivalent to a patent against all but the holder of an actual patent.

SECTION 3710. The certificate of the register or receiver of any land office of the United States as to the entry of land within his district, shall be presumptive evidence of title in the person entering to the real estate therein named.

SECTION 3711. In the cases contemplated in the last seven sections, the signature of the officer shall be presumed to be genuine, until the contrary is shown.

JUDICIAL RECORDS.

SECTION 3712. A judicial record of this state, or of any of the federal courts of the United States, may be proved by the production of the original, or by a copy thereof certified by the clerk or the person having the legal custody thereof, authenticated by his seal of office, if he have one.

SECTION 3713. That of another state may be proved by the attestation of the clerk and the seal of the court annexed, if there be a seal, together with a certificate of a judge, chief justice or presiding magistrate that the attestation is in due form of law.

SECTION 3714. The official certificate of a justice of the peace of any of the United States to any judgment and the preliminary proceedings before him, supported by the official certificate of the clerk of any court of record within the county in which such justice resides, stating that he is an acting justice of the peace of that county, and that the signature to his certificate is genuine, is sufficient evidence of such proceedings and judgment.

- The original certificate of a register of a land office of the United States, of the location of agricultural college scrip upon land within his district, is prima facie evidence of title in the person locating it, under this section of the statute. A showing that scrip of the same number was located upon another tract is not sufficient to overcome such title. Pierson v. Reed, 36 Iowa, 257.

This section of the statute relates to the remedy and applies to all actions in the courts of this state, whether the land in controversy is situated in this state or not. Id.

- In an action against a justice of the peace for wrongfully issuing an execution, a copy of the execution issued by him, with a copy of the constable's return indorsed thereon, certified by the justice to be a true copy, may be offered in evidence by the plaintiff, without producing the original, or accounting for its absence. Dupont v. Downing, 6 Iowa, 172, 176.

- A certificate by a presiding judge or one of the judges to the attestation of the clerk with the seal annexed, that the attestation is in due form of law, is a sufficient authentication of a record under this section of our statute, although it may not comply with the act of Congress of
SEC. 3715. Copies of records and proceedings in the courts of a foreign country may be admitted in evidence, upon being authenticated as follows:

1. By the official attestation of the clerk or officer in whose custody such records are legally kept; and,

2. By the certificate of one of the judges or magistrates of such court, that the person so attesting is the clerk or officer legally entrusted with the custody of such records, and that the signature to his attestation is genuine; and,

3. By the official certificate of the officer who has the custody of the principal seal of the government under whose authority the court is held, attested by said seal, stating that such court is duly constituted, specifying the general nature of its jurisdiction, and verifying the seal of the court.

EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE RECORDS.

SEC. 3716. Acts of the executive of the United States, or of this or any other state of the union, or of a foreign government, are proved by the records of the state department of the respective governments, or by public documents purporting to have been printed by order of the legislatures of those governments respectively, or by either branch thereof.

SEC. 3717. The proceedings of the legislature of this or any other state of the union, or the United States, or of any foreign government, are proved by the journals of those bodies respectively, or of either branch thereof, and either by copies officially certified by the clerk of the house in which proceeding was had, or by a copy purporting to have been printed by their order.

SEC. 3718. Printed copies of the statute laws of this or any other of the United States, or of congress, or of any foreign government, purporting or proved to have been published under the authority thereof, or proved to be commonly admitted as evidence of the existing laws in the courts of such state or government, shall be admitted in the courts of this state as presumptive evidence of such laws.

[SEC. 3718.] Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That the “revised and annotated code of Iowa,” prepared by William E. Miller, and to be published by Mills & Co., of Des Moines, Iowa, when so published, and certified by the secretary of state to embrace the code of Iowa of 1873, as amended by subsequent statutes, and the general and permanent statutes of the fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth general assemblies, shall be receivable in evidence in all the courts of this state, with like effect as if published by the state.

SEC. 3719. Copies of the records and proceedings of the courts of record of the county in which the certifying justice resides, stating that he is an acting justice of the peace and that his signature to his certificate is genuine, such transcript is admissible in evidence in a suit thereon in this state, without the certificate of the justice who rendered the judgment. Railroad Bank v. Evans, 32 Iowa, 202.

Two transcripts of the character above shown, may both be properly authenticated by one certificate of the clerk, when they are against the same person and from the same docket of the same justice. A certificate of authentication to each is not necessary in such case. Id.

* Under this section, printed copies of the statute laws of a state, purporting to be published under the authority thereof, are admissible as presumptive evidence of such laws. Webster et al. v. Rees, 23 Iowa, 269.

When a party introduces what purports to be a volume of the statutes of a state, and it is sufficiently proved to be commonly admitted in evidence in the courts of said state, the court below may properly allow it to be given in evidence. Davis v. Harper, 48 Id., 513, 515.

* For certificate see page 3, ante.
SEC. 3719. The public seal of the state or county affixed to a copy of the written law or other public writing, is also admissible as evidence of such law or writing respectively. The unwritten laws of any other state or government may be proved as facts by parol evidence, and also by the books of reports of cases adjudged in their courts.

SEC. 3720. The printed copies of the ordinances of any municipal corporation published by its authority, and transcripts of any ordinances or of any act or proceeding of a municipal corporation recorded in any book, or entries on any minutes or journals kept under the direction of such municipal corporation, and certified by its clerk, shall be received in evidence for any purpose for which the original ordinances, books, minutes or journals would be received and with as much effect. The clerk shall furnish such transcripts, and he shall be entitled to charge therefor at the rate that the clerk of the district court is entitled to charge for transcripts of records from that court.

DEPOSITIONS.

SEC. 3721. After the commencement of a civil action or other civil proceeding, if a witness resides within this state but in a different county from the place of trial, or is about to go beyond the reach of a subpoena, or is for any other cause expected to be unable to attend court at the time of trial, the party wishing his testimony, may whenever he deems it expedient, take his deposition in writing before any person having authority to administer oaths; and if the action is by equitable proceedings and to be tried on written evidence, then without any other reason therefor, either party may so take the deposition of any witness.\(^1\)

SEC. 3722. Reasonable notice of the name of a witness and the time and place when and where the same will be taken, must be given to the opposite party; but if notices are given in the same case by the same party, and of the taking of depositions at different places upon the same day, they shall be invalid; and no party shall be required to take depositions on the day of the general election, or on the fourth day of July.\(^2\)

\(^1\) Where a witness resides within the state but in a county different from that of the place of trial, his deposition may be taken either upon notice, or on written interrogatories. Fabian v. Davis, 5 Iowa, 456.

If the witness resides out of the state, a commission must issue to the officer or commissioner taking the same. Id.; Anderson v. Easton et Son, 16 Id., 56.

If the deposition of a witness can be taken in the county where the action is pending, no commission is necessary whether the witness resides in the county or not. Id.

Where it appears from a deposition that the witness is a non-resident of the state, it shows sufficient grounds for taking his deposition, although the witness answers that he intended to be personally present at the term of court at which the cause is to be tried, unless it be shown that the witness is present in court at the time of the trial when his deposition is to be used. Nevin v. Roup, 8 Id., 207.

\(^2\) It is not necessary, in a notice to take depositions to give the names of all the witnesses whose depositions will be taken. Mumma v. McKee, 10 Iowa, 107.

Defects in the notice of the taking of depositions is cured by the appearance of the party notified. Id.

A notice to take depositions having been served upon the attorneys of record of two of the defendants, they cannot object to the depositions on the ground that other co-defendants were not served. Glenn v. Glenn et al., 17 Id., 498.

Where a notice was given of the taking of a deposition at the office of 'Squire Moore in Ashland, Wapello county, Iowa, on the 10th day of April, 1857, and it appeared from the caption and certificate to the deposition, that it was taken on the same day named in the notice, at the office of Enos Moore a justice of the peace, of Wapello county; held, that the deposition
SEC. 3723. The deposition of a witness residing out of the county, may be taken before one or more commissioners on written interrogatories.

SEC. 3724. The officer wishing to take such deposition, may select any of the officers mentioned in the next section as such commissioners, or the parties may agree upon, or the court appoint in the commission, any other individual for that purpose. ¹

SEC. 3725. The clerk, or any judge of any court of record, or any commissioners appointed by the governor of this state to take acknowledgment of deeds in another state, or any notary public, or any consul or consular agent of the United States, may be selected and appointed by the party such commissioner, either by the name of office of such officer, or by his individual name and official style and the name of the court of which such constituted commissioner is clerk or judge, and the name of the state and county; or, if without the United States and Canada, the name of the state and town, or city in which such commissioner of deeds, notary, or consul or consular agent resides, must be stated in the notice and in the commission issued. ²

SEC. 3726. None of the above named officers are permitted to take the depositions aforesaid, by virtue of a commission directed to him merely as such officer, unless within the limits to which his official jurisdiction extends.

SEC. 3727. Reasonable notice must be given the adverse party of a time when a commission will be sued out of the office of the clerk of the court in which the action is pending; if such action is in an inferior court, then from the office of the clerk of the circuit court was properly suppressed. McClinckock v. Crick, 4 Id., 453.

Where depositions are to be taken under a commission, the requirement of the statute is express that the names of the witnesses shall be given. Pitmer v. The Br. of the St. Bk. &c., 16 Id., 391.

Where the notice of suing out the commission and the commission described the witnesses whose depositions were to be taken, as one V. " and such other person or persons as were acting as tellers or cashiers of the Marine Bank of Chicago, on a day named, under which the deposition of one D. was taken, in which he stated that he was the cashier of said bank. It was held that the witness was not sufficiently identified. Id.

A defective notice of the taking of a deposition is obviated by the appearance and cross-examination of the witness. Nevin v. Roup, 8 Id., 207.

¹ Where a commission to take deposition, is issued by the clerk, under the seal of the court, it will be presumed to have been issued by the authority of the court. Plummer v. Roads, 4 Iowa, 557.

² Where a commission to take depositions, was directed to the "clerk of the district court of Morgan county, Indiana," and the deposition was taken and certified by the "clerk of the court of common pleas of Morgan county, Indiana," it was held that the deposition should have been suppressed. Plummer v. Roads, 4 Iowa, 587.

So where the commission was directed to the "clerk of the district court of G. county, Minnesota," and the officer who took the deposition styled himself as the "clerk of the first judicial circuit of Minnesota territory" it was held that the variance was important and that the deposition should have been excluded. Jones v. Smith, 6 Id., 299.

Under this section, it is sufficient in a commission to take a deposition in the United States or Canada, to name the county and state in which the commissioner resides. When the deposition is to be taken in a foreign country, the commission should state the name of the city or town in which the officer resides. Lyon v. Barrows, 13 Id., 428.

The statute contemplates the issuing of a commission, to take a deposition, to some officer, either by his name of office, or his individual name and official style, together with the name of the county and state where he resides. It is not regular to direct a commission to several officers in the alternative. Levally v. Harmon's, Adam's, 20 Id., 538.

But where a commission was directed "to any notary public in and for Davidson county in the state of Tennessee" it, was held, not sufficient ground for suppressing the deposition. Such direction is sufficiently specific under this section of the statute. Sheriff v. Hull, 37 Id., 174.
for taking the deposition of the witness, naming him, which notice must be accompanied with a copy of the interrogatories to be asked such witness.

SEC. 3728. At or before the time thus fixed, the opposite party may file cross-interrogatories. If cross-interrogatories are not filed, the clerk shall file the following:

1. Are you directly or indirectly interested in this action? and if interested, explain the interest you have;

2. Are all your statements in the foregoing answers made from your personal knowledge? and if not, do your answers show what are made from your personal knowledge, and what are from information, and the source of that information? if not, now show what is from information, and give its source;

3. State everything you know concerning the subject of this action, favorable to either party.

SEC. 3729. Subject to the regulations herein contained, the court may establish further rules for taking depositions and all other acts connected therewith.

NOTICE—SERVICE OF.

SEC. 3730. The notice hereinbefore mentioned, is at least, when served on the attorney, ten days, and when served on the party within the county, five days; if served on the party anywhere else, the notice shall be that required under other similar circumstances in the service of an original notice; and when depositions are to be taken in pursuance of the first of the above methods, one day in addition must be allowed for every thirty miles travel from the place where the notice is served, to that where the depositions are to be taken. No party shall be required to take depositions when the court is in actual session.

SEC. 3731. The notice, or notice and copy of interrogatories, may be served by the same persons on the same persons in the same manner, and may be returned, and the return shall be authenticated in the same way, as should be an original notice in the same cause when served other than by publication.

SEC. 3732. It may also be served personally on any attorney of the adverse party of record in the cause.

SEC. 3733. Whenever the adverse party has been notified by publication only, and has not appeared, he shall be deemed served with the notice, or the notice and interrogatories, by the filing of the same with the clerk in the cause.1

MANNER OF TAKING DEPOSITIONS.

SEC. 3734. The commission issues in the name of the court and under its seal. It must be signed by the clerk, and need contain nothing but the authority conferred upon the commissioner, instructions to guide him, and a statement of the cause and court in which

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1 Where the plaintiff obtained service of the original notice by publication, and took depositions after depositing notice thereof in the clerk's office, in the manner prescribed by section 3733, and after judgment, on motion of the defendant the same was set aside and a retrial ordered, it was held erroneous to suppress the deposition taken ex parte by the plaintiff, upon the motion of the defendant made after the cause had been depending for trial for a considerable time, and after some of the witnesses had died. *Watson v. Russell et al.*, 18 Iowa., 79.
the testimony is to be used, and a copy of the interrogatories on each side appended.

Sec. 3735. The person before whom any of the depositions above contemplated are taken, must cause the interrogatories propounded, whether written or oral, to be written out, and the answers thereto to be inserted immediately underneath the respective questions. The answers must be in the language, as nearly as practicable, of the witness, if either party requires it. The whole being read over by or to the witness, must be by him subscribed and sworn to in the usual manner.

Sec. 3736. All exhibits produced before the person taking the deposition or proved or referred to by any witness, or correct copies thereof, must be appended to the depositions and returned with them, unless sufficient reasons be shown for not so doing.

Sec. 3737. The person taking the deposition shall attach his certificate thereto, stating that it was subscribed and sworn to by the deponent at the time and place therein mentioned. The whole, including the commission and interrogatories, when any such were issued, must then be sealed up and returned to the clerk of the proper county by mail, unless some other mode be agreed upon between the parties.

Sec. 3738. Where a deposition is taken upon interrogatories, neither party, nor his agent or attorney, shall be present at the examination of a witness, unless both parties are present or represented by an agent or attorney, and the certificate shall state such fact if party or agent is present.\(^a\)

Sec. 3739. The depositions when thus returned, must be opened by the clerk and placed on file in his office, after which he shall at any time furnish any person with an attested copy of the same upon payment of the customary fees, but must not allow them to be taken from his office previous to the next term of the court, unless by the mutual written consent of the parties.\(^a\)

Sec. 3740. The depositions when thus returned by mail, must be directed to the clerk of the court. They shall state on the outside of the envelope the title of the cause in which they are to be used.

Sec. 3741. Unimportant deviations from any of the above directions, shall not cause the depositions to be excluded where no substantial prejudice could be wrought to the opposite party by such deviation.\(^a\)

Sec. 3742. Where depositions are directed to be taken before a judge or justice of the peace, merely by his name of office, the return must contain an authentication by the clerk of the proper court, under his seal of office, verifying the fact that the person who took the deposition is really such officer.

\(^a\) If it be shown that one of the parties to the action was present in the absence of the other, at the time the deposition was taken upon interrogatories under a commission, the deposition will, on motion, be suppressed. *Sheriff v. Hull*, 37 Iowa, 174.

\(^a\) Where a deposition is taken upon interrogatories propounded by both parties, and is returned and filed in the office of the clerk of the court, neither party has a right to withdraw it, and either may use it in evidence. *Pelamourges v. Clark*, 9 Iowa, 1.

* The court has no power to change the form of an interrogatory in a deposition after it has been answered by the witness. *Id.*

* Evidence contained in depositions will not be excluded on the trial on the ground that it was elicited in response to leading questions, when no objections have been taken to the form of the questions when the depositions were taken. *Wolverton v. Ellis*, 18 Iowa, 419.
SEC. 3743. The deposition in each of the above cases must show that the witness is a non-resident of the county, or such other fact as renders the taking of the deposition legal, and no such deposition shall be read on the trial, if, at the time, the witness himself is produced in court.  

SEC. 3744. Depositions taken to be used in a justice's court, shall be transferred to the court to which the cause is appealed, and used on the trial of such appeal in the same manner as if regularly taken therein.

PERPETUATING TESTIMONY.

SEC. 3745. The testimony of a witness may be perpetuated in the following manner.

SEC. 3746. The applicant shall file in the office of the clerk of the district or circuit court, a petition, to be verified, in which shall be set forth specially, the subject matter relative to which testimony is to be taken, and the names of the persons interested, if known to the applicant; and if not known, such general description as he can give of such persons, as heirs, devisees, alienees, or otherwise. The petition shall also state the names of the witnesses to be examined, and the interrogatories to be propounded to each; that the applicant expects to be a party to an action in a court of this state, in which such testimony will, as he believes, be material, and the obstacles preventing the immediate commencement of the action, where the applicant expects to be the plaintiff.

SEC. 3747. The court, or the judge thereof, may forthwith make an order allowing the examination of such witnesses. The order shall prescribe the time and place of the examination; how long the parties interested shall be notified thereof, and the manner in which they shall be notified.

SEC. 3748. When it appears satisfactorily to the court or judge that the parties interested cannot be personally notified, such court or judge shall appoint a competent attorney to examine the petition and prepare and file cross interrogatories to those contained therein. The witnesses shall be examined upon the interrogatories of the applicant, and upon cross interrogatories where they are required to be prepared, and no others shall be propounded to them; nor shall any statement be received which is not responsive to some of them. The attorney filing the cross interrogatories shall be allowed a reasonable fee therefor, to be taxed in the bill of costs.

SEC. 3749. Such depositions shall be taken before some one authorized by law to take depositions, or before some one specially authorized by the court or judge, and shall be returned to the clerk's office of the court in which the petition is filed.

SEC. 3750. The court or judge, if satisfied that the depositions have been properly taken and as herein required, shall approve the same and order them to be filed; and if a trial be had between the parties named in the petition, or their privies or successors in interest, such depositions, or certified copies thereof, may be given in evidence by

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\[p\] Where a deposition has been taken it may be read on the trial if the witness is not in court, notwithstanding the reason given in the deposition for taking it be an invalid one. *Cook v. Blair*, 50 Iowa, 128.

\[q\] An objection to a deposition, taken and used before a justice of the peace, other than for incompetence or irrelevancy will not be considered on appeal, when it was taken before the deposition was read in evidence before the justice. *Alverson v. Bell*, 13 Iowa, 308.
either party where the witnesses are dead or insane, or where their attendance for oral examination cannot be obtained as required; but such depositions shall be subjected to the same objections for irrelevancy and incompetency as may be made to depositions therein pending an action."

Sec. 3751. [That the clerk shall, forthwith, after filing depositions in his office issue a notice of the filing of such depositions, reciting therein the title of the cause, names of witnesses, and the date of filing such depositions, and serve the same upon the attorneys of the parties in the action therein recited.]

Said notice shall be deemed duly served, when the clerk shall have deposited copies of the same in the post-office at the place where such cause is pending for trial, duly directed to the post-office address of the respective attorneys, for the parties in such action, which notice shall be so mailed by the clerk on the day he files such depositions; and if the post-office address of any of the attorneys of the parties is unknown to the clerk, he shall then deposit said notice, addressed to such attorney or attorneys, at the post-office where such cause is then pending for trial. No exceptions to depositions other than for incompetency or irrelevancy shall be regarded, unless made by motion filed by the morning of the second day of the first term held after the

Exceptions to depositions, on the ground of insufficiency of the notice under which they were taken, held, to be waived if not filed before the commencement of the trial. Pilmer v. Branch of State Bank, et al., 16 Iowa, 321.

When, in the taking of a deposition, the witness is asked as to the contents of a statement in writing, it should be exhibited to the witness; if not, the objection must be made at the time the deposition is taken. Nelson v. The C., R. I. & P. R. Co., 38 Id., 564.

It is error to exclude the answers to cross-examination in a deposition, on the ground of incompetency and irrelevancy, when they relate to what the witness had stated to a particular person at a certain time and place specified, and to the subject matter of his testimony in chief. Id.

Where written objections to the taking of depositions were filed with the officer taking the same, but the attention of the court was never called thereto, and they were never passed upon by the court, no question arises thereon, for determination by the supreme court, on appeal. Neimeyer v. The Cass County Bank, 42 Id., 124.

It is not sufficient objection to a deposition, that while the pleadings, notice and commission give the entire christian names of the witness, they only set it out by the initial. Grimes v. Martin, 10 Id., 347.

Depositions taken before a notary public whose commission is unrecorded, but who is acting de facto as a notary, will not be suppressed for that reason. Keene v. Leas & Lyon, 14 Id., 494.

An objection to parol proof of the contents of a writing need not be made at the time of taking the deposition, or at any time before the trial, for it cannot be known whether it is competent or not until the time it is offered in evidence. Its admissibility will depend upon whether the proper basis has been laid by other proof, and the objection may be made when the deposition is offered to be read to the jury, or after it is received, or even after the testimony is closed. Horseman v. Todhunter, 12 Id., 230.

A motion to suppress depositions, made after the jury is sworn, and the plaintiff has stated his case, comes too late to be regarded by the court. Frazier v. Smith, 10 Id., 591.

A deposition should not be suppressed on the ground that the witness has referred to certain deeds which are not set out or annexed to the deposition as exhibits, when it appears that the deeds were not under the control of the witness, and are not the basis of the plaintiff's action. Lyon v. Barrows, 13 Id., 428.

Where the defendants were notified that on a certain day named, between the hours of nine o'clock A. M. and six o'clock P. M. the plaintiff would take the deposition of a person named, the deposition was taken between nine and eleven o'clock in the forenoon. At about the latter hour, and after the notary and witness had left the place where the deposition was taken, the attorney for the defendant appeared and desired to cross-examine the witness. Efforts were made by the plaintiff's attorney and the notary to procure the return of the witness, but without success. Held, in the absence of any showing of fraud, that the deposition should not be suppressed. Scharfenbury v. Bishop, 35 Id., 60.

Exceptions to the cross-examination in a deposition, on the ground that it is not proper cross-examination, must be in the form of a motion, filed by the morning of the second day of the first term after the deposition has been filed. Johnson v. The C. R. I. & P. R. Co., 51 Id., 25.
depositions have been filed by the clerk: *Provided*, such depositions have been filed three days prior thereto.

If the depositions are afterwards received during such term, such motion shall be filed by the morning of the third day after such depositions are filed.

All motions to suppress depositions must be filed before the cause is reached for trial.

SEC. 3752. The court shall, on motion of either party, hear and decide the questions arising on exceptions to depositions before the commencement of the trial.

SEC. 3753. Errors of the court in its decision upon exception to depositions are waived, unless excepted to.

SEC. 3754. In all cases of taking depositions as hereinbefore provided, the costs thereof must be paid in the first place by the party at whose instance they are taken, subject like other costs to be taxed against the failing party in the suit.
TITLE XXIII.

OF COMPENSATION OF OFFICERS.

CHAPTER 1.

OF STATE AND DISTRICT OFFICERS.

SECTION 3755: The salary of the governor shall be three thousand dollars per annum; and the salary of the private secretary of the governor twelve hundred dollars per annum.

SEC. 3756. The salary of the secretary of state shall be twenty-two hundred dollars per annum; and the salary of the deputy secretary of state shall be twelve hundred dollars per annum.

The secretary of state shall collect the following fees:

For each commission to commissioners in other states, three dollars.

For each commission to notaries public, one dollar and twenty-five cents.

For certificate, with seal attached, one dollar.

For a copy of any law or record, upon the request of any private person or corporation, for every hundred words ten cents.

For recording articles of incorporation other than those of a public character, for every hundred words, ten cents.

SEC. 3757. The salary of the auditor of state shall be twenty-two hundred dollars per annum; and the salary of the deputy auditor of state shall be twelve hundred dollars per annum; and the auditor shall collect fees as provided in chapters on insurance.

SEC. 3758. The salary of the treasurer of state shall be twenty-two hundred dollars per annum; and the salary of the deputy treasurer of state twelve hundred dollars per annum.

SEC. 3759. The salary of the register of the state land office shall be two thousand dollars per annum; and the salary of the deputy register of the state land office one thousand dollars per annum. Such register shall also collect such fees as is provided in chapter five, title two of part one of this code.

(Chapter 73, Laws of 1878.)

REGISTER OF THE STATE LAND OFFICE.

An Act to fix the salaries of the register of the state land office and his deputy.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That the salary of the register of the state land office shall be two thousand dollars per annum, and the salary of his deputy shall be
No clerk hire, one thousand dollars per annum and said salaries shall be compensation in full for all services required by law, of said register and his deputy; and no additional allowance for clerk hire, contingencies, or for any other purpose connected with the business of said office, except the necessary stationery, shall be made.

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Approved, March 21, 1878.

SEC. 3760. The salary of the superintendent of public instruction shall be twenty-two hundred dollars per annum; and the salary of the deputy superintendent of public instruction, twelve hundred dollars per annum.

SEC. 3761. The salary of the adjutant-general shall be fifteen hundred dollars per annum.

SEC. 3762. The salary of the state librarian shall be one thousand dollars per annum, nor shall any extra amount be paid for any assistant librarian.

SEC. 3763. The salary of the state superintendent of weights and measures shall be fifty dollars per annum.

STATE PRINTER.

SEC. 3764. [The state printer shall be paid ninety per cent of the following prices for all work done for the state, and no more.]

For composition on the laws, journals, reports, circulars, and all other printed matter, except blanks, sixty cents per thousand ems, and ninety cents per thousand ems for figure work, where the figures are arranged in columns, and one dollar and twenty cents per thousand ems for rule and figure work.

For press work, the compensation shall be fifty cents per token for each eight page form, octavo size, or for each four page form, quarto size; provided that two hundred and forty impressions shall constitute a token, except when the work ordered shall not amount to that many impressions, when any less quantity shall be counted as a token; for pressing books and pamphlets in the sheet, said printer shall receive eight cents per hundred sheets.

For printing blanks, where the blanks require one side of a sheet of folio post or any larger sized paper, there shall be allowed for the first quire one dollar and seventy-five cents; for the balance of the first ream sixty cents per quire, and twenty-five cents per quire for any number exceeding one ream.

For printing blanks on letter, cap, or any larger paper less than folio post, there shall be allowed for the first quire, one dollar and twenty cents; if the blank occupy one side of a sheet, for the balance of the first ream, thirty cents per quire, and for any number exceeding one ream, twenty cents per quire; provided that twenty-four blanks shall constitute a quire, except when two blanks are printed on one side of a sheet, when twenty-four sheets of paper shall constitute a quire.

For printing blanks upon any paper mentioned in the preceding section, or any smaller paper, and when two or more blanks are printed upon a half sheet, seventy-five cents shall be allowed for the first quire, and fifteen cents per quire for any number exceeding one ream; provided that for this kind of blanks twelve sheets of paper shall constitute a quire.
For printing heading to assessments or census blanks, one dollar and thirty cents shall be allowed for the first quire, and forty cents per quire for the balance of the first ream, and twenty-five cents per quire for any number exceeding one ream; provided that when a sheet is printed on both sides, twelve sheets shall constitute a quire, and when on one side, twenty-four sheets shall constitute a quire.

Sec. 3765. No constructive charges of any kind shall be allowed to the state printer, and he shall be allowed only for composition, press work, and type actually set up and imposed, or for paper actually printed, and he shall file with the secretary of state a copy of each job of work on which each item of charge is made at the time of rendering his account before the secretary can issue him the receipt contemplated by law. The actual number of ems and tokens of press work in each job shall be specified, with a statement that the law has been strictly complied with and that no constructive charges are embraced in his account as rendered, which statement shall be verified by the affidavit of the state printer.

Sec. 3766. At any time during the progress of printing the laws or journals of either house of the general assembly, the secretary of state may issue his certificate for one-half of the value of the work done, such value to be determined by the secretary, upon the production of which, the auditor of state shall audit the same and draw a warrant therefor on the state treasury.

STATE BINDER.

Sec. 3767. The state binder shall be paid [eighty-five per cent of] the following prices for all work for the state:

For folding and trimming all documents not stitched, fifteen cents per hundred copies;

For folding, stitching, and binding in paper covers, all messages, reports, and documents not exceeding one sheet, allowing eight pages for a sheet, one dollar and twenty-five cents per hundred copies, and for each additional sheet of eight pages, twenty-five cents per hundred copies, the cover of each copy to be counted as four pages;

For folding, sewing, and binding the journals of the two houses of the general assembly in paper covers, twenty-five cents per copy;

For folding, sewing, and binding in muslin or cases, with gilt letters for title, same style as agricultural reports for eighteen hundred and sixty-six, thirty-five cents per copy for a volume of four hundred pages or less, and for each additional hundred pages, or fraction thereof over fifty pages, five cents;

For folding, sewing, and binding in "half sheep," with gilt letters for title, same style as the legislative documents of eighteen hundred and sixty-six, sixty cents per copy for each volume of four hundred pages or less, and five cents for each additional hundred pages, or fraction thereof over fifty pages;

For folding, stitching, and binding the laws of each general assembly in boards, with muslin backs and paper sides, same as the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-six, eighteen cents per copy; and for all styles of work not named in this chapter, he shall be paid as nearly as possible in accordance with the rates above specified;

For folding, sewing and binding in "law sheep," same style as Iowa reports, eighty cents per copy for each volume of four hundred pages.
or less, and five cents for each additional hundred pages, or fraction thereof over fifty.

Sec. 3768. At any time during the progress of the binding of the laws or journals of the general assembly, the secretary of state may issue his certificate for one half of the value of the work done and performed, to be ascertained by said secretary, and the amount so certified shall be audited by the auditor of state, and a warrant drawn therefor by him on the state treasury.

SUPREME JUDGES—ATTORNEY GENERAL—CLERK.

Sec. 3769. [The salary of each judge of the supreme court shall be four thousand dollars per annum.]

Sec. 3770. The salary of the attorney general shall be fifteen hundred dollars per annum, and whenever he is required by the duties of his office, or by direction of the governor or general assembly to attend any of the courts of this state, or any of the federal courts of this or any other state, other than the supreme court when held at the capital, he shall receive five dollars for each day he actually attends the sessions of such courts in addition to his salary, and shall also in addition to his salary be entitled to charge and receive such fees as are allowed him by the chapters on insurance.

Sec. 3771. [The salary of the clerk of the supreme court shall be twenty-two hundred dollars per annum; and there is allowed him the sum of twelve hundred dollars per annum, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for clerk hire, to be paid upon affidavit of the clerk that the services for which such clerk hire is allowed are necessary to the proper discharge of the duties of his office.

The clerk shall collect the following fees, and account for them as provided in section 3778 of the code, and shall also keep account of and report in like manner all uncollected fees:
- Upon filing each appeal, three dollars;
- Upon entering judgment when the cause has been tried on its merits, two dollars;
- Upon each continuance, one dollar;
- Upon issuing each execution, one dollar and twenty-five cents;
- Upon entering satisfaction of each judgment, fifty cents;
- Upon each writ, rule or order to be served upon any person not in court, twenty-five cents;
- For copying an opinion to be transmitted to an inferior court upon reversal of a judgment or an order, to be paid by the party against whom the costs are adjudged, or for a copy of such opinion, or any record made at the request of any person, for each one hundred words, ten cents.]

(Section 3772, repealed by section 2, chapter 74, laws of 1878.)

Sec. 3773. If any of the foregoing fees of the clerk are not paid in advance, execution may issue therefor except where the fees are payable by a county or the state.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Sec. 3774. The salary of each judge of the district and of the circuit court shall be twenty-two hundred dollars per annum.
Sec. 3775. The salary of each district attorney shall be six hundred dollars per annum, and they shall receive in addition thereto the following fees, to be audited and paid like other claims against the counties:

For each conviction on a plea of guilty, five dollars;
For each jury trial in cases of misdemeanor, ten dollars;
For each jury trial in cases of felony, twenty dollars;
For each judgment for costs only, five dollars;
For prosecuting an information before a justice of the peace for a violation of the laws in relation to the sale of intoxicating liquors, five dollars;
For all fines and forfeitures actually collected by him, ten per cent upon all sums less than two hundred dollars, and upon all sums exceeding that amount, one per cent.*

Sec. 3776. In cases of conviction, the fees contemplated in the preceding section shall be taxed against the defendant, and when collected paid into the county treasury.

Sec. 3777. [Short-hand reporters shall receive compensation as follows: For each day actually in attendance in court under the order of the judge, such sum as may be fixed by the judge, not exceeding six dollars per day, to be audited and paid by the county upon the certificate of the judge of the court; but the judge shall not order the attendance of said reporter except during that part of the term when, in his judgment, the reporting of testimony will be required, and he shall discharge said reporter from further attendance at each term as soon as, in his judgment, the reporting of testimony will not be further required for such term; and for making transcripts of his original notes, for each one hundred words, six cents; but where such transcripts are desired in any civil case, the fees therefor shall be paid by the party desiring the same, and the amount allowed such reporter for reporting testimony in any case shall, in all instances, except where the defendant in a criminal case is acquitted, be taxed as a part of the costs in the case; provided, that when the defendant in any criminal cause, who shall have perfected an appeal from a judgment against him, presents to the judge satisfactory proof, by affidavit or otherwise, that he is unable to pay for such transcript, the court, if in the opinion of the judge justice will be thereby promoted, may order said transcript to be made at the expense of the county and the original notes of any testimony taken in any case shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the court and become a part of the record in said case; and said notes or any transcript thereof duly certified by the reporter of said court shall be admissible in any case in which the same are material and competent to the issue therein, with same force and effect as depositions and subject to the same objections so far as applicable; and said original notes, or the transcript thereof, or any part thereof, may be referred to in any bill of exceptions, and when duly transcribed and certified, shall be inserted therein on appeal; and upon demand of any person for a duly certified transcript of any designated portion of the original notes of testimony in any case, it shall be the duty of said reporter to transcribe the portion so designated and duly certify the same, upon payment of fees therefor;

*The district attorney is not entitled to charge a fee for a conviction in addition to the fee allowed him for a jury trial. Ellis v. Jackson, 38 Iowa, 175; Bradley v. Marshall County, Id., 178.
provided, that when the reporter taking the notes in any case in court has ceased to be the official short-hand reporter of that court, any transcript by him made therefrom and duly certified by him under oath as a full, true, and complete transcript of said notes, shall have the same force and effect as though certified in the same manner by the official short-hand reporter of said court.]

Sec. 3778. The secretary of state, auditor of state, and register of the state land office, shall keep an accurate and particular account of all fees received by them, which shall be verified by affidavit, and rendered monthly to the treasurer of state, and they shall pay the amounts thus received to such treasurer at the end of each month.

Sec. 3779. During the term for which any judge may have been elected or appointed, his salary shall not be increased by this chapter, except that any judge elected to fill a vacancy shall receive the salary herein provided.

Sec. 3780. The salaries of all officers mentioned in this chapter shall be paid in monthly installments at the end of each month, and shall be in full compensation for all services, except as otherwise expressly provided in this chapter.

(Chapter 92, Laws of 1878.)

Compensation of Certain Officers of State Institutions.

An Act to regulate the per diem and mileage of trustees of state institutions, members of visiting committees to hospitals for insane, and regents of the state university.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, that the trustees of state institutions, members of visiting committee to hospitals for insane, and regents of the state university shall receive, as their compensation, four dollars per day for each and every day actually employed in the discharge of their duties, and five cents per mile for each mile necessarily traveled in such business, and no more.

Sec. 2. This act shall not be construed to allow trustees to receive compensation for a longer time than is now permitted by law.

Sec. 3. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Approved, March 23, 1880.

(Took effect by publication in newspapers, March 30, 1878.)

Chapter 2.

Of County and Township Officers.

Section 3781. The clerk of the district or circuit court shall be entitled to charge and receive the following fees:

For filing any petition, appeal or writ of error, and docketing the same, one dollar and fifty cents; For every attachment, fifty cents;
For every cause tried by jury, one dollar and fifty cents;
For every cause tried by the court, seventy-five cents;
For every equity cause, one dollar and fifty cents;
For each injunction, or other extraordinary process or order, one dollar;
For all causes continued on application of a party by affidavit, fifty cents;
For all other continuances, fifteen cents;
For entering any final judgment or decree, seventy-five cents;
For taxing costs, fifty cents;
For issuing execution or other process after judgment or decree, fifty cents;
For filing and properly entering and indorsing each mechanic's lien, the same to be taxed as other costs in case a suit is brought thereon, one dollar;
For certificate and seal, fifty cents;
For filing and docketing transcript of judgment from another county or a justice of the peace, fifty cents;
For entering any rule or order, twenty-five cents;
For issuing writ or order, not including subpœnas, fifty cents;
For issuing commission to take depositions, fifty cents;
For entering judgment by confession, one dollar;
For entering satisfaction of any judgment, twenty-five cents;
For all copies of records or papers filed in his office, transcripts, and making complete record, ten cents for each hundred words;
For declaration of intentions by an alien to become a citizen, twenty-five cents;
For all services on naturalization of aliens, including oaths and certificate, fifty cents;
In criminal cases, and in all cases in which the state or county is a party plaintiff, the same fees for same services as in suits between private parties. When judgment is rendered against the defendant, the fees shall be collected from such defendant. Where the state fails, the clerk's fees shall be paid by the county;
For making out transcripts in criminal cases appealed to the supreme court, when the defendant is unable to pay, for each one hundred words, ten cents, to be paid by the county.

SEC. 3782. The clerks of the district court shall certify under the seal of such court, to all applications and other papers requiring the certificate and seal of a court of record to procure pensions, bounties and back pay for soldiers or other persons entitled thereto, whenever requested by the applicant, his agent or attorney, and such clerk shall be entitled to the sum of ten cents only for such service.

SEC. 3783. There shall be such compensation paid such clerk for his services in probate matters out of the fees collected by him for probate business, as the board of supervisors may allow.

1The allowance to be made to the clerk His entire compensation under the code for all under this section of the code, is not to be in addition to his other legal fees, when they annu, Washington County v. Jones, 45 Iowa, amount in the aggregate to $2,000 per annum. 260.
SEC. 3784. [The total amount or compensation of such clerk for all official services shall not exceed the sum of eleven hundred dollars per annum in counties having a population not exceeding ten thousand; the sum of thirteen hundred dollars per annum in counties having a population in excess of ten thousand but not exceeding twenty thousand; nor the sum of fifteen hundred dollars per annum in counties having a population in excess of twenty thousand but not exceeding thirty thousand. If the fees collected by the clerk in any county in any one year shall exceed the sums aforesaid, the excess shall be paid into the county treasury for the use of the county fund. In case the aggregate amount of fees so received by the clerk in any one year is less than the limit of his compensation as herein fixed, and such amount is deemed inadequate compensation by the board of supervisors, they may allow such additional amount as they may deem just and proper within the limits herein prescribed. When in the judgment of the board of supervisors it is necessary to the proper discharge of the duties of the office, said board may, upon application of the clerk, authorize said clerk to employ a deputy or clerk, at a salary not exceeding the rate of six hundred dollars per annum for the time actually employed. Provided, that in counties having a population in excess of thirty thousand, but not to exceed forty thousand, the board of supervisors may allow such compensation to the clerk, deputy and clerks as they may deem just and proper, but that the sum total of such compensation allowed shall not exceed twenty-five hundred dollars, and, provided further, that in counties having a population in excess of forty thousand, the board of supervisors may allow such compensation to the said clerk, deputy and clerks as they may deem just and proper, but that the total compensation shall not exceed thirty-five hundred dollars. Provided further, that in any county having a population of over thirty thousand and under forty thousand, and which is within a judicial district in which the circuit has been divided, the board of supervisors, if they find it necessary, may employ an additional deputy or clerk, for duties in connection with the probate records, at a compensation not exceeding six hundred dollars per annum. Provided further, that in each county having two county seats, the compensation of clerk of courts, including the amount paid his deputies and clerks, shall not exceed three thousand dollars in any one year. Any excess of fees collected to be paid into the county treasury as above provided.]

SEC. 3785. The clerk of the district court as such, and as clerk of the circuit court, shall report to the board of supervisors of his county at each regular session, a full and complete statement of the amount of fees received by him, which shall be verified by the affidavit of such clerk.

SEC. 3786. The clerk of the district and circuit courts shall pay into the county treasury all money received for witness fees remaining unclaimed in his hands for six months after the receipt of the same, and at the time of so doing shall deliver to the treasurer a written statement, giving the title of the cause and style of the court.

* Under the revision of 1860, the total compensation of the clerk of the district and circuit courts, exclusive of the amount allowed by the board of supervisors for probate business, was limited to two thousand dollars per annum. The clerk is entitled under the code in addition to his salary, to such an allowance for the hire of his deputy as may be reasonable, in view of the amount of labor demanded by the duties of his office. Washington County v. Jones, supra.
in which the same was pending, with the name of the witnesses and the amount each one is entitled to receive and the treasurer shall keep an account of the money thus received separate from other funds, and shall pay the same to the persons entitled thereto as shown by such statement, taking proper receipts therefor.

Sec. 3787. There shall be paid the clerk of the circuit court the following fees:

For issuing marriage licenses, one dollar;

For all services performed in the settlement of the estate of any decedent, except where actions are brought by the administrator or against him, or as may be otherwise provided herein, where the value of the estate does not exceed three thousand dollars, three dollars;

Where such value is between three and five thousand dollars, five dollars;

Where such value is between five and seven thousand dollars, eight dollars;

Where the value exceeds eight thousand dollars, ten dollars;

And in addition to the foregoing, for making a complete record in cases where the same is required by law or directed by an order of the court, for every one hundred words, ten cents;

All of which fees shall be paid into the county treasury.

(CHAPTER 115, LAWS OF 1880.)

COMPENSATION OF SHERIFFS.

AN ACT to repeal sections 3788 and 3789 of chapter two (2), title twenty-three (23) of the code, and to enact a substitute therefor in relation to the compensation of sheriff.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That sections 3788 and 3789 of chapter two (2), title twenty-three (23) of the code, are hereby repealed, and the following enacted in lieu thereof:

Sec. 2. The sheriff is entitled to charge and receive the following fees: For attending the supreme court, to be paid out of the amount appropriated for contingent expenses of such court, two dollars per day.

Sec. 3. For serving an order or notice and making return thereof, for the first person served, fifty cents; for each additional person, twenty-five cents; for each warrant served, two dollars and mileage, and repayment of any amounts actually paid by him as necessary expenses for assistance and conveyance in executing such warrant, as sworn to by the sheriff. In case service of the warrant cannot be made such reasonable compensation may be allowed as the board of supervisors may deem just and equitable.

Sec. 4. For each copy of such order or notice, when required, for each hundred words, ten cents.

Sec. 5. Each commitment to jail, twenty-five cents; discharge from same, twenty-five cents.

Sec. 6. Copy of a paper required by law, when made by him, for each hundred words, ten cents.

Sec. 7. For serving and returning a subpoena, for each person, twenty cents. For calling a jury, each case, ten cents.

Sec. 8. Summoning a grand or trial jury, for each panel, including mileage, to be paid out of the county treasury, six dollars.
### COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

#### [TITLE XXIII.]

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<td>Sec. 23</td>
<td>The sheriff, for conveying one or more convicts to either of the penitentiaries of this state, or any prisoner to any county jail outside the county in which said sheriff resides, or any insane person or persons to any insane asylum in the state, or persons to the reform school in the state, shall be allowed as full compensation therefor his necessary traveling expenses actually paid by him, including board and railroad fare for himself and such convicts, insane or other prisoners, or any other necessary expenses; and in addition thereto, thirty cents per hour for the time necessarily employed in going to and returning from said prisons, asylums, or reform schools, to be certified by the oath or affidavit of such sheriff, accompanied by the proper vouchers, to the board of supervisors of the county where the convictions took place. Should the sheriff need any assistance in taking prisoners to the penitentiary, or insane persons to the asylum, the same shall be furnished at the expense of the county, the compensation to be fixed by the board of supervisors.</td>
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* A sheriff is not entitled to additional compensation for personal attention to a prisoner, beyond the payment for his board. The fees and salary of the officer include payment for such services. Grubb v. Louisa County, 40 Iowa, 314.
SEC. 3789. [The sheriff is also entitled, for attending district and circuit courts, and for other services for which no compensation is allowed by law, such annual salary as may be fixed by the board of supervisors, but in no case to exceed two hundred dollars.]

SEC. [24]. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Approved, March 24, 1880.

SEC. 3790. In all criminal cases where the prosecution fails, or where the money cannot be made from the person liable to pay the same, the facts being certified by the clerk or justice as far as their knowledge extends, and verified by the affidavit of the sheriff, the fees allowed by law in such cases shall be audited by the county auditor, and paid out of the county treasury.

COUNTY SUPERVISORS.

SEC. 3791. The members of the board of supervisors shall each receive four dollars for each day actually in session, and two dollars and fifty cents per day, exclusive of mileage, when not in session but employed on committee service, and six cents per mile for every mile traveled in going to and from said session of the board; provided, that in counties having a population as shown by the last preceding census of less than ten thousand, they shall not receive compensation for more than twenty days in one year; and in counties having a popula-

*For conveying a convict to the penitentiary the sheriff is entitled to sixteen cents per mile as his full compensation. Bringolf v. Polk County, 41 Iowa, 554.

The compensation of the sheriff for conveying a prisoner to the penitentiary for safe keeping is five cents a mile. He can demand in addition thereto his railway fare and the amount paid for necessary guards. Id.

Where a Sheriff is directed by the court to produce as a witness a prisoner from the penitentiary, he is entitled to his mileage and all his expenses incurred in the transportation of the prisoner. Id.

Where under the same order he thus produces the prisoners, he is entitled to single mileage and expenses for all. Id.

When the sheriff produces a prisoner in court from the county jail located in the basement of the court house he is not entitled to charge mileage. Id.

For serving a subpoena and delivering a copy of the same, the sheriff is entitled to compensation for the latter at the rate of ten cents for every hundred words. Id.

The sheriff is not entitled to ten cents for each jury called by a bailiff, in addition to the per diem paid by the county for the bailiff. Id.

The county should reimburse the sheriff for the amount expended by him for the services of bailiffs to the number designated by the court. Id.

Where a decree of foreclosure of a mortgage upon a railroad had been rendered at the suit of the mortgage-bond holders, and a sale of the road had taken place thereunder, at which a corporation not a party to the foreclosure was the bidder, and the transfer if such bid being subsequently made to the trustees of the bond holders and approved by the court rendering the decree, it was held, that the sheriff’s fees for making the sale should be the same as if the execution plaintiffs had been the immediate purchasers. Gilman v. The D. V. R. Co., 42 Id., 493.

Where a sheriff summoned a jury to assess the damages sustained by the owner of land taken for the right of way of a railroad, and on the same day assessments were made by the same jury of several tracts belonging to different owners, it was held, that directing the jury to proceed from one tract to another did not constitute a distinct summons, and that the sheriff was only entitled to compensation for summoning the jury to assess the damages on a single tract. Robb v. The A., K. & D. M. R. Co., 44 Id., 440.

Section 3788 of the code providing that the mileage of an officer for conveying a convict to the penitentiary shall be computed by the "most direct route of travel," is to be construed as intending the route by which the journey can be most speedily performed. Maynard v. Cedar County, 51 Iowa, 490.

The salary provided by this section to be paid to the sheriff is intended as a full compensation for all services for which payment is not otherwise provided, and he cannot recover for services he may render as jailor. McDonald v. Woodbury & Co., 48 Iowa, 404; Grubb v. Louisa Co., 40 Id., 314.
tion of more than ten thousand, but less than thirty thousand, for
more than thirty days in the year; and in counties having a population
of thirty thousand or over, not more than forty days in one year.

**Recorder—Treasurer.**

Sec. 3792. The recorder shall be entitled to charge and receive the
following fees:

For recording each instrument containing four hundred words,
fifty cents;

For every additional hundred words, or fraction thereof, ten cents.

Sec. 3793. Each county treasurer shall receive for his services the
following compensation:

1. Three-fourths of one per cent of all money collected by him as
taxes due any incorporated city or town, to be paid out of the same.

2. Three per cent of all taxes collected by him for all other tax
funds, to be paid out of the county treasury.

3. For each certificate of purchase issued for land sold for non-
payment of taxes, twenty cents.

4. For paying money into the state treasury when required by law,
or the auditor of state, such compensation as the board of supervisors
shall allow not exceeding one-fourth of one per cent on the amount
so paid, which allowance shall be paid by the county.

5. When the aggregate amount of compensation allowed by this
and the next section exceeds twelve hundred dollars in any one year
in counties where taxes are collected by township collectors, or fifteen
hundred dollars in counties having no township collectors, the excess
shall be paid into the county treasury; but when in the judgment
of the board of supervisors it is necessary for the proper discharge of the
duties of the office, said board may, upon application of the treasurer,
authorize said treasurer to employ a deputy, or clerk, at a salary not
exceeding the rate of six hundred dollars per annum for the time actu-
ally employed; provided, that in counties where population does not
exceed ten thousand, the salary shall not exceed thirteen hundred
dollars in any case, and the board shall not allow it to exceed three
hundred dollars clerk hire in such counties; and, provided, That in
counties having more than thirty thousand population, the board of
supervisors may grant such additional compensation for treasurer,
deputy, or clerk hire, as they may deem just and proper.

Sec. 3794. The county treasurer shall, if applied to by letter enclos-
ing thirty cents' value in postage stamps, asking for information
of amount of taxes due from any person,
Ch. 184, § 1, 7
G. A.

To give inform-
ation of
taxes due from
any person.
Ch. 184, § 1, 7
G. A.
Sec. 3795. Any treasurer who shall neglect for twenty days after the receipt of any such letter, with money inclosed as aforesaid, to answer the same fully as required in the preceding section, or who shall directly or indirectly receive or be concerned in receiving any greater compensation for the service mentioned in the preceding section than is therein provided, shall forfeit to the person aggrieved, for each offense the sum of fifty dollars, which may be recovered in a civil action in any court having jurisdiction.

Sec. 3796. The county treasurer shall enter in a book kept for that purpose, all moneys received by him for services rendered, designating for what the same was received, and shall render an account verified by affidavit to the board of supervisors at each session thereof, stating fully all money so received and from what source derived, and any excess to which he would be entitled under the preceding section over and above the sum therein limited, shall be paid into the county treasury.

Auditor.

Sec. 3797. The county auditor shall be entitled to charge and receive the following fees:
- For recording each bond required to be by him recorded, fifty cents;
- For transfers made in the transfer books, for each deed, twenty-five cents;
- For issuing certificate of redemption of land sold for taxes, twenty-five cents;
- For each certificate issued by the treasurer for lands sold for non-payment of taxes, fifteen cents.

Sec. 3798. [The total compensation of the auditor in any one year shall not exceed the sum of twelve hundred dollars, inclusive of fees; but when, in the judgment of the board of supervisors, it is necessary for the proper discharge of the duties of the office, said board may, upon application of the auditor, authorize said auditor to employ a deputy or clerk at a salary not exceeding the rate of six hundred dollars per annum; provided, That in counties of more than twenty-five thousand population, the board of supervisors may grant such additional compensation to the auditor, deputy, or clerks as they deem it just and proper.

It shall be the duty of the board of supervisors, in fixing the compensation of the officers as provided in this act to take the latest state or national official census, as their guide in so doing. It is hereby made the duty of the county auditor, the county treasurer and the clerk of the district and circuit courts, in each county of the state to keep a complete and accurate account of all the fees charged and collected by them as now provided by law; which account shall be made and kept as a permanent record of the office; and it is hereby made the further duty of each of the officers therein specified, to make a report of such fees to the board of supervisors, at each regular session of said board, verified by oath or affirmation, a summary of which shall be spread upon the minutes of said board and made a part of the record. If any officers shall neglect or refuse to make such report, as required by this section, it shall be the duty of the board to employ an expert to examine the books, papers, and accounts of such officer, and to make such report, the expense therefore being charged to the delinquent officer, and collectable upon his official bond.]
Coroner.
R. § 4115.

Sec. 3799. The coroner is entitled to charge and receive the following fees:
For a view of each body and taking and returning an inquest on same, five dollars;
For a view of each body and examination without inquest, three dollars;
For issuing subpoena, warrant, or order for a jury, twenty-five cents;
For each mile traveled to and returning from an examination or inquest, ten cents;
Which fees shall be paid out of the county treasury when they cannot be obtained from the estate of the deceased;
For all other services, the same fees as are allowed sheriffs in similar cases, to be paid in like manner.

Surveyor.
R. § 4115.
Ch. 109, 11 G. A.
Amended by ch. 25, 16 G. A.

Sec. 3800. The county surveyor is entitled to charge and receive the following fees:
For each day's service actually performed in traveling to and from the place where any survey is to be made, and for making the same and return thereof, [four] dollars;
For certified copy of the plat or field-notes, fifty cents.

Notaries Public.

Sec. 3801. Notaries public shall be entitled to charge and receive the following fees:
For every protest of a bill or note, seventy-five cents;
For registering any protest, fifty cents;
For being present at a demand, tender, or deposit, and noting the same, fifty cents;
For administering an oath, five cents;
For certifying to the same under his official seal, twenty-five cents;
For certificate under seal, twenty-five cents;
For other services, the same fees as are allowed justices of the peace for similar services.

Sealer.

Sec. 3802. Each sealer of weights and measures shall receive the following fees:
For sealing and marking every beam, ten cents;
For sealing and marking measures of extension at the rate of ten cents per yard, not to exceed fifty cents for any one measure;
For sealing and marking every weight, five cents;
For sealing and marking liquid and dry measures, five cents for each measure;
He shall also be entitled to a reasonable compensation for making weights and measures conform to the standards in his possession.

Sec. 3803. The inspector of lumber and shingles shall receive:
For inspecting and measuring lumber, for each thousand feet, board measure, fifteen cents;
For inspecting shingles, for each thousand, fifteen cents.

Justices of the Peace.

Sec. 3804. Justices of the peace shall be entitled to charge and receive the following fees:
For docketing each case in any action, except in garnishment proce-
dings, fifty cents;
For issuing each original notice, fifty cents;
For issuing attachment or order for the delivery of property, twenty-five cents;
For drawing and approving bond when required in any case, fifty cents;
For entering judgment by confession after the suit brought, fifty cents;
For entering judgment by confession not on suit brought, one dollar;
For entering judgment by default, or on a plea of guilty, fifty cents;
For entering judgment when contested, fifty cents;
For additional when a jury is called, one dollar;
For issuing venire for jury, twenty-five cents;
For each subpoena in civil case, when demanded, twenty-five cents;
For each oath or affirmation, except in proceedings connected with
suits before him, five cents;
For each continuance at the request of either party, fifty cents;
For setting aside each judgment by default, fifty cents;
For each information and affidavit, fifty cents;
For each execution, renewal of execution, and warrant of any kind,
fifty cents;
For each bond or recognition, fifty cents;
For each mittimus or order of discharge, fifty cents;
For each official certificate or acknowledgment, twenty-five cents;
For making and certifying transcript, fifty cents;
For trial of all causes, civil or criminal, for each six hours or fraction
thereof, one dollar;
For all money collected and paid over without suit, five per cent;
and for all money collected and paid over after suit brought without
judgment, two per cent, which shall be added to the costs.

Constables.

Sec. 3805: Constables shall be entitled to charge and receive the
following fees:
For serving any notice or civil process on each person named therein,
fifty cents;
For copy thereof when required, ten cents;
For serving attachment or order for the delivery of property, fifty
cents;
For traveling fees, going and returning, per mile, five cents;
For summoning a jury, including mileage, one dollar;
For attending the same on trial, for each calendar day, one dollar;
For serving execution, besides mileage fifty cents;
For advertising and selling property, seventy-five cents;
For advertising without selling, twenty-five cents;
For return of execution when no levy is made, ten cents;
For serving each subpoena, besides mileage, fifteen cents;
For posting up each notice required by law, fifteen cents;
For serving each warrant of any kind, seventy-five cents;
For attending each trial in a criminal case, for each calendar day,
one dollar;
For serving each mittimus or order of release, besides mileage thirty
cents;
For all money collected on execution and paid over except costs, five per cent, which shall constitute part of the costs.*

Sec. 3806. The fees contemplated in the two preceding sections, in criminal cases shall be audited and paid out of the county treasury in any case where the prosecution fails, or where such fees cannot be made from the person liable to pay the same, the facts being certified by the justice and verified by affidavit.

Sec. 3807. A constable or other officer who serves any warrant for the seizure of intoxicating liquors shall be allowed:
For such service, one dollar;
For the removal and custody of such liquor, his reasonable expenses;
For the destruction of such liquor under the order of the court, his reasonable expenses and one dollar;
For posting and leaving notices in such cases, one dollar.

TOWNSHIP TRUSTEES.

Sec. 3808. The township trustees shall receive:
For each day's service of eight hours necessarily engaged in official business, to be paid out of the county treasury, to each trustee, two dollars;
For each day engaged in assessing damages done by trespassing animals, 'one dollar per day each, to be paid as are other costs in such cases;
But when acting as fence viewers, or viewing or locating any ditch or drain, or in any other case where provision is made for their payment otherwise, they shall not be paid out of such treasury.

[When acting as fence viewers, or in locating any ditch or drain, or in any other case where provision is not made for their payment out of the county treasury, their fees shall be 2 [two] dollars per day each, and in the first instance be paid by the party requiring their services, and they shall append to the report of their proceedings a statement thereof, and therein shall direct who shall pay said fees and in what sums respectively, and the party having so advanced any such fees may have his action therefor against the party so awarded to pay the same, unless, within ten days after demand by the party entitled, the same shall be reimbursed to him.]

TOWNSHIP CLERK—ASSessor.

Sec. 3809. The township clerk shall receive:
For each day of eight hours necessarily engaged in official business, where no other compensation or mode of payment is provided, to be paid from the county treasury, two dollars;
For all money coming into his hands by virtue of his office [aside from money received from his predecessor in office], five per cent;
For filing each application for a drain or ditch, fifty cents;
For recording each person's mark or brand for animals, twenty-five cents;
For making out and certifying the papers in any appeal taken from an assessment by the trustees of damages done by trespassing ani-

* A justice of the peace cannot recover from the debtor his fees for the collection of a claim which he has collected without suit. This section of the code applies to costs in action and not fees for collection. *Pemington v. Beedy,* 50 Iowa, 85.
mals, such additional compensation in such cases as the board of supervisors may deem reasonable and allow.

Sec. 3810. Each township assessor shall receive for each day of eight hours necessarily engaged in the discharge of his official duties, to be paid out of the county treasury, two dollars.

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CHAPTER 3.

OF WITNESSES, JURORS, AND SPECIAL CASES.

SECTION 3811. Jurors shall receive the following fees:
For each day's service or attendance in courts of record, two dollars, and for each mile traveled from his residence to the place of trial; the sum of ten cents;
For each day's service before a justice of the peace, one dollar;
No mileage shall be allowed jurors before justices, nor to talesmen.
Jurors' fees in justice's courts shall be taxed as part of the costs.
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 and mileage to which each one is entitled.

Sec. 3812. For every case tried in a court of record by jury, there shall be taxed as a part of the costs as a jury fee the sum of six dollars, which shall be collected as other costs and paid into the county treasury by the clerk, who shall report the same to the board of supervisors at each regular session thereof, who shall cause the same to be charged to the treasurer.

Sec. 3813. Every appraiser or commissioner appointed or selected to appraise the damages caused by taking private property for public use, shall receive the same compensation as jurors in courts of record, but when called to appraise property taken on judicial process, they shall receive twenty-five cents per hour.

Sec. 3814. Witnesses in any court of record [except in the police courts], shall receive for each day's attendance, one dollar and twenty-five cents; [in the police courts, witnesses shall receive for each day's attendance, the same fees and mileage as are allowed before justices of the peace].
Before a justice of the peace, fifty cents for each day;
Mileage for actual travel per mile each way, five cents;
An attorney, juror, or officer, who is in habitual attendance on the court for the term at which he is examined as a witness, shall be entitled to but one day's attendance;
Witnesses called to testify only to an opinion founded on special study or experience in any branch of science, or to make scientific or professional examinations and state the result thereof, shall receive ad-

* Section 3812 of the code was repealed and substituted by chapter 32 of the laws of 1874; and by chapter 39 of the laws of 1876, that act was repealed and the original section as it stood in the code was, by the latter act, restored. It was held under the repealed statute that it was not in conflict with the constitution in authorizing jury fees to be taxed as a part of the costs of the case. Steele v. The Cent. R. Co., 43 Iowa, 109; Following Ade & Co. v. Zangs, 41 Id., 536.
Amended by ch. 62, 16 G. A.

Criminal cases.

Justices of the peace to pay money received for witness into county treasury. R. § 351.

Penalty for failure. R. § 352.

When witness fees are paid by a party or county. Ch. 165, 9 G. A.

Witnesses subpoenaed at expense of county only on order of the court. Substituted by ch. 207, 18 G. A.

Where no other fees are fixed. R. § 4102.

For committing persons to jail: carriage hire. Ch. 97, 14 G. A.

ditional compensation, to be fixed by the court, with reference to the value of the time employed and the degree of learning or skill required; [provided that such additional compensation so fixed shall not exceed four dollars per day while so employed].

For attending before the grand or trial jury, or court, in criminal cases where the defendant is adjudged not guilty, the fees above provided for attending the district or justice's court shall be paid by the county, upon a certificate of the clerk or justice showing the amount of the service to which they are entitled.

SEC. 3815. Any witness fees which may be received by justices of the peace for witnesses appearing before them, which shall not have been called for within one year after the date of collection, shall be paid into the county treasury for the use of the county, accompanied with a statement of the amount due each witness, but the witness entitled to such fees shall receive the same from the county treasury, upon a certificate from the justice of the peace before whom he may have appeared as such witness, or his successor in office, stating that he is entitled to such fees and the amount of the same; and any person or officer paying any sum of money into the county treasury under the provisions of this section, shall take duplicate receipts from the treasurer therefor, one of which he shall file with the county auditor who shall charge the amount thereof to the treasurer as so much county revenue.

SEC. 3816. Any failure to pay over to the county treasurer witness fees as contemplated by this title, is a misdemeanor, and shall be prosecuted as provided by law.

SEC. 3817. When the county or any party has paid the fees of any witness, and the same is afterward collected from the adverse party, the person or county so paying the same shall, upon the production of the receipt of such witness or other satisfactory evidence, be entitled to such fee, whether it be in the hands of the justice or clerk, or has been paid into the county treasury.

SEC. 3818. [In no criminal case shall witnesses for the defense be subpoenaed at the expense of the county, except upon order of the court or judge before whom the case is pending; then only upon a satisfactory showing that the witnesses are material and necessary for the defense, and the board of supervisors shall in no case audit or allow any claims for witness fees, for the defendant in criminal cases, except upon order or judgment of court or judge thereof. And such order may be made at the time of trial or other disposition of the case, and upon such showing as the court may require.]

SEC. 3819. Any officer legally called on to perform any of the following services, in cases where no fees have been fixed therefor, shall be entitled to receive:

For drawing and certifying an affidavit, or giving a certificate not attached to any other writing, twenty-five cents;

For affixing his official seal to any paper, whether the certificate be under seal or not, thirty-five cents;

For making out a transcript of any public papers or records under his control, for the use of a private person or corporation, or recording articles of incorporation, for every one hundred words, ten cents.

SEC. 3820. Every officer or person who shall arrest any person with a warrant or order issued by any court or officer, or who shall be required to convey a prisoner from a place distant from the county jail to such jail on an order of commitment, shall be allowed to charge
as fees, which shall be collectable the same as other fees in criminal cases, besides the fees allowed by law, whatever sums such officer or person shall actually and necessarily pay for carriage hire in so conveying such person to jail.

Sec. 3821. Any person taking up any estray horse, mule, jack or jenny, fifty cents;

For every head of neat cattle, twenty-five cents;

For all other kinds of animals, fifteen cents;

For appointing the appraisers, making the necessary entry, certificate and return, the justice shall receive fifty cents.

Sec. 3822. In all cases where services shall be performed by any officer or other person in respect to estrays or trespassing animals, the following fees or compensation shall be allowed: to the justice of the peace for administering the oath to the taker-up or finder, making an entry thereof, with the report of the appraisers, and making and transmitting a certificate thereof to the clerk of the district court, fifty cents; to the clerk for taking proof of the ownership of the property and granting certificate of the same, twenty-five cents; for registering each certificate transmitted to him by the justice as aforesaid, ten cents; for advertisements, including the newspaper publication, fifty cents; to the sheriff on account of sales made by him in pursuance of chapter three, of title eleven, four per cent on the amount; to the constable, for each warrant served on appraisers, twenty-five cents; to each appraiser, twenty-five cents; all which said costs and charges, with the exception of the justice's for granting a certificate of ownership, and the sheriff's commission, shall be paid by the taker-up to the person entitled thereto, whenever the service shall be performed; the printer of the county paper for publishing the notice shall receive the price of his published or ordinary advertising rates; in all cases where it shall be necessary to make publication in a newspaper, the taker-up or finder, as the case may be, shall be required to deposit with the clerk of the district court, a sum of money sufficient to pay the same, previous to the publication thereof; all which costs and charges shall be reimbursed to the taker-up or finder in all cases where restitution of the property shall be made to the owner, or the same shall be delivered to the sheriff to be sold, or where money or bank notes shall be paid into the county treasury, in addition to the reward to which such person may be entitled for such taking up or finding as aforesaid.

Sec. 3823. The public printer shall receive for each estray notice published, a sum agreed upon by the secretary of state, not, however, exceeding thirty cents for each insertion; and when the appraised value of the estray exceeds fifteen dollars, the finder shall pay the justice a sum sufficient to pay the clerk's fee, postage, and the cost of publishing such notice. If more than one animal is taken up at the same time, they shall be included in one entry and advertisement, and no additional fees shall be required or allowed in such case, and said clerk shall subscribe for one copy of such paper, to be paid for out of the county treasury, which paper shall be filed and preserved in the office of said clerk.

Sec. 3824. The following fees shall be paid persons engaged in laying out and changing highways:

Commissioners for each day, two dollars;

Surveyor for each day, four dollars;
Chain carriers, markers, and other assistants, for each day, one dollar and fifty cents;

If the highway extends into more than one county, such expenses when so adjudged shall be paid by the several counties in proportion to the length of time occupied on the highway in each county.

Sec. 3825. The commissioners of insanity shall be allowed at the rate of three dollars per day each, for all the time actually employed in the duties of their office. They shall also be allowed their necessary and actual expenses, not including charges for board. The clerk, in addition to what he is entitled to as commissioner, shall be allowed one-half as much more for making the required record entries in all cases of inquest and of meetings of the board for any purpose, and for the filing of any papers required to be filed. He shall also be allowed twenty-five cents for each notice or process given or issued under seal as herein required. The examining physician shall be entitled to the same compensation as a commissioner, and to mileage at the rate of five cents per mile each way. The sheriff shall be allowed for his personal services in conveying a patient to the hospital and returning therefrom, at the rate of three dollars per day for the time necessary and actually employed, and mileage the same as is allowed him in other cases, and for other services the same fees as for like services in other cases. Witnesses shall be entitled to the same fees as witnesses in the circuit court. The compensation and expenses provided for above, shall be allowed and paid out of the county treasury in the usual manner. Whenever the commissioners issue their warrant for the admission of a person to the hospital, and funds to pay the expenses thereof are needed in advance, they shall estimate the probable expense of conveying such person to the hospital, including the necessary assistance, and not including the compensation allowed the sheriff, and on such estimate, certified by the clerk, the auditor of the county shall issue an order on the county treasurer for the amount as estimated in favor of the sheriff or other person intrusted with the execution of such warrant; the sheriff or other person executing such warrant, shall accompany his return with a statement of the expenses incurred, and the excess or deficiency may be deducted from or added to his compensation, as the case may be. If funds are not so advanced, such expenses shall be certified and paid in the manner above prescribed on the return of the warrant. When the commissioners order the return of a patient, compensation and expenses shall be in like manner allowed.

(Chapter 92, Laws of 1878.)

Compensation of Certain Officers of State Institutions.

An Act to regulate the per diem and mileage of trustees of state institutions, members of visiting committees to hospitals for insane, and regents of the state university.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That the trustees of state institutions, members of visiting committee to hospitals for insane, and regents of the state university shall receive, as their compensation, four dollars per day for each and every day actually employed in the discharge of their duties, and five cents per mile for each mile necessarily traveled in such business, and no more.
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SEC. 2. This act shall not be construed to allow trustees to receive compensation for a longer time than is now permitted by law.

SEC. 3. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

(Took effect by publication in newspapers, March 30, 1878.)

SEC. 3826. The visiting committee shall be allowed [four] dollars per day for the time taken in visiting the hospital for the insane, and mileage at the rate of five cents per mile each way. The disbursing officer of each hospital for the insane shall pay the per diem and mileage allowed such visiting committee, and each member of such visiting committee shall certify under oath to such disbursing officer, the number of the days he has served and the number of miles traveled.

SEC. 3827. Messengers sent for the returns of elections, shall be paid ten cents a mile going and returning, to be audited and paid from the state or county treasury, as the case may be.

SEC. 3828. Any person authorized to solemnize marriage, is entitled to charge two dollars for officiating in each case, and making return thereof.

SEC. 3829. An attorney appointed by a court to defend a person indicted for any offense, is entitled to receive from the county treasury the following fees:
   For cause of murder [twenty-five dollars];
   For felony [ten dollars];
   For misdemeanor, five dollars;
   Any attorney selected by a peace officer, for appearing and prosecuting before a justice of the peace a prosecution for selling intoxicating liquors, five dollars.b

SEC. 3830. An attorney cannot in such case be compelled to follow a case to another county or into the supreme court, and if he does so, may recover an enlarged compensation, to be graduated on a scale corresponding to the price above allowed.

SEC. 3831. Only one attorney in any one case shall receive the compensation above contemplated, nor is he entitled to this compensation until he files his affidavit, that he has not, directly or indirectly, received any compensation for such service from any source.

SEC. 3832. In all cases where publication of legal notices of any kind are required or allowed by law, the person or officer desiring such publication shall not be required to pay more than one dollar per square of ten lines of brevier type, or its equivalent, for the first insertion, and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion; and any person desiring such publication, who shall have tendered such notice to the editor, proprietor, or person conducting some newspaper, published weekly or oftener in such county, having the largest circulation, and has offered to pay for the publication of the same at the rate herein named, and in case the publication of such notice is refused at the price above fixed, then the officer or person desiring such publication shall procure the insertion of such notice in the newspaper nearest the county seat of such county having a general circulation that will publish such notice at the rate herein provided; which publication shall in all respects have the same effect in law and equity as if

b The provisions of the statute which establishes the maximum of attorneys’ fees for the defense of criminals, appointed by the court, is not unconstitutional. Samuels v. Dubuque Co., 13 Iowa, 336.
Plaintiff may designate paper.

For printing delinquent tax list. Same § 2.

Arbitrators. R. § 3691.

Depositions. R. § 4150.

Receipt for fees paid. R. § 4157.

Bill of particulars. R. § 4154.

Putting up advertisements. R. § 4155.

Officers to keep list of fees posted up. R. § 4156.

Penalty for taking more than allowed. R. § 4157.

such notice had been published in the county where such action was commenced or sale is to take place. And in all cases of publication of notices in connection with commencement of actions in court, or sales upon execution, the plaintiff may designate the newspaper published within the county in which such notice shall be published.¹

Sec. 3833. The compensation for printing the delinquent tax list, shall be at a rate not exceeding twenty cents for each tract of real property advertised for sale; and in case there is no newspaper published in the county where such lands lie, then the treasurer shall cause the publication to be made in the nearest newspaper having a circulation in such county, provided that no newspaper shall be considered as one of general circulation unless it has two hundred regular weekly subscribers.

Sec. 3834. The compensation of arbitrators shall be, for each day actually and necessarily spent in the discharge of their duty, two dollars, or such other sum as may be agreed upon by the parties in interest. The fees of referees acting under a submission made by or agreed to by the parties in a case pending in a court of record, shall be fixed by the court or judge and taxed as a part of the costs in the case.

Sec. 3835. Any officer or person taking depositions is authorized to charge therefor at the rate of ten cents per hundred words, exclusive of the certificate.

Sec. 3836. Every person charging fees shall, if required by the person paying them, give him a receipt therefor, setting forth the items and the date of each.

Sec. 3837. When no other provision is made on the subject, the party requiring any service shall pay the fees therefor upon the same being rendered, and a bill of particulars being presented if required.²

Sec. 3838. In all cases where an officer in the discharge of his duty is required to set up an advertisement, he shall, when not otherwise provided, be allowed twenty-five cents, and if an advertisement is required to be published in a newspaper, the money therefor shall be paid by the party and may be taxed in the bill of costs.

Sec. 3839. Every officer entitled to fees, shall keep posted up in his office a fair table thereof on pain of forfeiture of two dollars per day, for the benefit of the county, for each day he fails to keep such table of fees thus posted up.

Sec. 3840. Any officer who willfully takes higher or other fees than are allowed by law, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and may be fined therefor a sum not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars.³

¹ The judgment creditor has the right to select the newspaper in which the notice of sheriff's sale on execution shall be published, and the sheriff is required by this section to follow the direction of the plaintiff in this respect. Herriman v. Moore, 49 Iowa 171.

² Where an attorney requires the performance of service by the sheriff who has knowledge that the attorney is therein acting for his client, the attorney will not be personally liable to pay for such services. Doughty v. Paige, 48 Iowa, 483, 485.

³ The custom of the attorneys of a county to hold themselves responsible for sheriff's fees in cases wherein they are employed, will not subject an attorney to liability therefor, in the absence of an agreement or of proof that the attorneys were accustomed to pay for such services regardless of the responsibility of their clients. Id.

A contract entered into by a sheriff to perform certain official services for a gross sum, in lieu of the fees provided by law, where it does not appear whether such sum will be greater or less than the legal fees, is void because against public policy and in violation of section 3840 of the code. Gilman et al. v. The D. V. R. Co. et al., 40 Iowa, 200.

A sheriff is not entitled to additional compensation for personal attention rendered to prisoners, beyond the payment for their board. Grubb v. Louisa Co., Id., 314.
Sec. 3841. Where costs are paid by a county other than the one where the offense was committed, the amount of such costs shall be deemed a charge in favor of such county and against the one in which the offense was committed, and may be recovered by action in any court having jurisdiction.

Sec. 3842. No officer or other person mentioned in this title, is entitled to any of the fees mentioned herein in advance, where the same grows out of any criminal prosecution. But in all other cases, except where the fees or compensation is payable by the state or county, or when the orders, judgments or decrees of courts or justices of the peace are to be entered or performed, or their writs executed, the officer performing any of the services named in this chapter, is entitled to his fees in advance if he demand them. After the expiration of sixty days from the rendition of a final judgment not appealed, removed or reversed, the clerk of the court or a justice of the peace in whose office the judgment is entered, may, and on demand of any party entitled to any part thereof shall, issue a fee bill for all costs of such judgment, which shall have the same force and effect as an execution issued by such officer, and shall be served and executed in the same manner.

Sec. 3843. In all cases where fees or compensation as distinguished from a certain and fixed salary, are, by the provisions of this title to be paid any officer or other person out of the county or state treasury, no part of the same shall be audited or paid, until a particular account has been filed in the auditor's office of the county or state, verified by affidavit and showing clearly for what services such fees or compensation are claimed and when the same was rendered.

Sec. 3844. The board of supervisors shall furnish the clerk of the district and circuit court, sheriff, recorder, treasurer, auditor and county superintendent, with offices at the county seat, together with fuel, lights, blanks, books and stationery necessary and proper to enable them to discharge the duties of their respective offices; but in no case shall any of such officers be permitted to occupy an office also occupied by a practicing attorney.

\[^1\] Where the district court of a county takes jurisdiction of a public offense committed in another county, within five hundred yards of its boundary, and incurs an expenditure of money in prosecuting the offender, it is not entitled to recover the money thus expended from the county within which the offense was committed. This section of the code does not apply to such cases, but is limited to those where the jurisdiction is thrust upon the county without any act of its own, as by change of venue or otherwise. The County of Floyd v. Cerro Gordo County, 47 Iowa, 186.

\[^2\] That a claim against a county is not as definite and certain as directed by the provisions of section 3843, will not, if the claims allowed by the board of supervisors, affect the validity of the warrant drawn on the county therefor.

\[^3\] The circuit court has power to prescribe and enforce a rule to the effect that, in cases of appeal from justices of the peace, if the appellant fails to have filed a transcript from the justice by the second day of the term, and pay the docket fee, that then the appellee may file such transcript and the appeal bond, and have the judgment of the justice affirmed against the appellant and his sureties in the bond.

\[^4\] Pinders v. Yager, 29 Iowa, 468; McManus v. Humes, 6 Id., 159; The State v. Glass, 9 Id., 325.

\[^5\] Pinders v. Yager, 29 Iowa, 468; The State of Iowa v. Glass, 9 Id., 325.
AN ACT to regulate and limit the amount of attorney's fees that may be taxed in suits on written contracts stipulating for attorney's fees in certain cases.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That in any action upon a written contract for the payment of money, made after the taking effect of this act, in which it is an agreement to pay an attorney's or collection fee, no greater recovery for attorney's fee shall be had against the maker of such contract than is provided for in section two hereof, anything in said contract contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. When judgment is recovered on a written contract, made after the taking effect of this act, containing an agreement to pay an attorney's fee, there shall be an attorney's fee allowed by the court and taxed as a part of the costs, except as provided in sections three and four hereof; but in no case shall the amount allowed be greater than the following, to-wit:

For the first two hundred dollars, or fraction thereof, ten per cent of the amount found due;
For the excess of two hundred dollars, up to five hundred dollars, five per cent;
For the excess of five hundred dollars, up to one thousand dollars, three per cent;
For all in excess of one thousand dollars, one per cent.

Provided, that the plaintiff shall be entitled to recover not to exceed one-half the above collection fee in case payment is made after commencement of suit and before return day. And in case of payment before judgment, and after return day, the plaintiff may recover not to exceed three-fourths of the said amounts, and have judgment therefor, and no fee shall be allowed if suit has not been commenced or expense incurred.

SEC. 3. Before any allowance of attorney's fee shall be made by the court, the court shall be fully satisfied by affidavit of the attorney engaged in the cause, which affidavit shall be filed with the original papers, that there has been and is no agreement, expressed or implied, between the attorney and his client, or between the attorney and any other person, except a practicing attorney engaged with him as attorney in the cause, for any division or sharing of the fee to be taxed; and no fee shall be taxed except in favor of a regular attorney, and in compensation for services actually rendered in the cause.

SEC. 4. Before any attorney's fee shall be allowed by the court, the court shall be fully satisfied that the defendant, if he be a resident of the county, and the suit is not aided by an attachment, had information of the whereabouts of the contract, and had a reasonable opportunity to pay the same before suit was brought. But this provision shall not apply when the contract is by its terms payable at a particular place, and the maker of the contract has not tendered the money due at the place named in the contract.

Approved March 27, 1880.
PART FOURTH.

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

TITLE XXIV.
OF CRIMES AND PUNISHMENTS.

CHAPTER 1.

OF OFFENSES AGAINST THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE STATE.

SECTION 3845. Whoever is guilty of treason, by levying war against the state, or adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort, shall be punished by imprisonment for life at hard labor in the state penitentiary. Treason is not a bailable offense.

Sec. 3846. If any person have knowledge of the commission of the crime of treason against the state and conceal the same, and not as soon as may be disclose such offense to the governor or some judge within the state, he is guilty of misprison of treason, and shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or be imprisoned in the penitentiary not exceeding three years nor less than one year.

Sec. 3847. No person can be convicted of the crime of treason, unless on the evidence of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.
CHAPTER 2.

OFFENSES AGAINST THE LIVES AND PERSONS OF INDIVIDUALS.

SECTION 3848. Whoever kills any human being with malice aforethought, either express or implied, is guilty of murder.*

SEC. 3849. [All murder which is perpetrated by means of poison, or lying in wait, or any other willful, deliberate and premeditated killing, or which is committed in the perpetration or attempt to perpetrate any arson, rape, robbery, mayhem or burglary, is murder in the first degree, and shall be punished with death "or imprisonment for life at hard labor, in the state penitentiary, as determined by the jury," [or by the court if the defendant pleads guilty.]

SEC. 2. Upon trial of an indictment for murder, the jury, if they find the defendant guilty, must designate in their verdict whether he shall be punished by death or imprisonment for life at hard labor in the penitentiary. [But if such defendant be convicted upon a plea of guilty, the court shall designate whether he shall be punished by death or imprisonment for life at hard labor in the penitentiary.]

SEC. 3. [Whenever the court or jury shall designate that a defendant shall be punished by death,] the court pronouncing judgment shall fix the day of the execution thereof, which shall not be less than one year after the day on which the judgment is rendered, and not longer than fifteen months, during which time the defendant, against whom judgment of death has been pronounced, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary of the state.

SEC. 4. Immediately after the entry of the judgment of death, the court rendering such judgment must transmit by mail to the governor of the state, a copy of the indictment, plea, verdict, judgment, and of the testimony in the case.

SEC. 5. When a judgment of death is pronounced, a certified copy of the entry thereof in the record book must be furnished to the officer whose duty it is to execute the same, who shall proceed and execute accordingly, and no other warrant or authority is necessary to require or justify the execution.

SEC. 6. The only officer[s] who shall have power to reprieve or suspend the execution of a judgment of death, are the governor and the sheriff, as provided in the next section, unless in case of an appeal to the supreme court, as provided in section 18 of this act.

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*The crime of murder is essentially the same under our statute as at common law, and whatever would be regarded as murder or manslaughter in a common law tribunal will be so regarded here. The State v. Moore, 25 Iowa, 128.

It is not necessary under our procedure, to charge specifically in an indictment for murder, as required at common law, that the defendant "murdered" the deceased, but the use of allegations which impart an equivalent meaning is sufficient. The State v. O'Niel, 23 Id., 272.

Where two or more persons conspire together, to do an unlawful act, and in the prosecution of the design, an individual is killed, or death ensues, it is murder in all who enter into, or take part in the execution of the design. The State v. Sellecky, 8 Id., 477; The State v. Nash, 7 Id., 347.

If the unlawful act be trespass only, to make all guilty of murder, the death must ensue in the prosecution of the design. If the unlawful act be a felony, or be more than a bare trespass, it will be murder in all although the death happened collaterally or beyond the original design. Id.

Malice is presumed from the commission of an act wrongful in itself and without just cause or excuse. The State v. Decklotts, 19 Id., 447.

Malice is essential to the crime of murder, but it is not necessary that it should have existed for any considerable length of time, but is sufficient if it existed for any length of time. Id.
CHAP. 2.] OFFENSES AGAINST THE LIVES OF PERSONS.

Sec. 7. When the sheriff is satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for believing that the defendant is insane or pregnant, he may summon a jury of twelve persons on the jury list, to be drawn by the clerk, who shall be sworn by the sheriff well and truly to inquire into the insanity or pregnancy of the defendant and a true inquisition return, and they shall examine the defendant and hear any evidence that may be presented, and by written inquisition, signed by each of them—find as to the insanity or pregnancy, and unless the inquisition find the defendant insane or pregnant, the sheriff shall not suspend the execution. But if the inquisition find the defendant insane or pregnant, he shall suspend the execution and immediately transmit the inquisition to the governor.

Sec. 8. Whenever a judgment of death has not been executed on the day appointed by the court therefor, from any cause whatever, the governor, by a warrant under his hand and the seal of the state, shall fix the day of execution, which warrant shall be obeyed by the sheriff, and no one but the governor can then suspend its execution.

Sec. 9. A judgment of death must be executed by the sheriff on the day fixed in the judgment, between sunrise and sunset, by hanging the defendant by the neck until he is dead.

Sec. 10. A judgment of death must be executed within the walls of the jail of the county in which the judgment was rendered, or within a yard or enclosure adjoining thereto, unless as provided in the next two sections.

Sec. 11. If there be no jail in the county in which the judgment was rendered, or if it becomes unfit or unsafe for the confinement of prisoners, or be destroyed by fire or otherwise, and the jail of any other county has been legally designated for the imprisonment of the defendant until the day fixed for his execution, the judgment must be executed within the walls of the jail of the county so designated, or within a yard or enclosure adjoining the same, and by the sheriff of such county.

Sec. 12. If there be two or more jails or prisons in the same county, a judgment of death shall be executed within the walls of either of such jails or prisons, or within an enclosure adjoining thereto, as the court rendering such judgment shall therein direct.

Sec. 13. The sheriff executing a judgment of death, must at least, three clear days before inflicting the punishment of death, notify the judge of the district court of his county, the district attorney, the clerk of the district court, together with two physicians and twelve respectable citizens of his county, to be selected by him, and the sheriff of the county in which the trial was had, and the offense committed (if it be in a different county,) to be present as witnesses of such execution. He must also at the request of the defendant permit one or more ministers of the gospel, whom the defendant shall name, and any of his relations to attend the execution, and also such magistrates peace officers, and guards as the sheriff shall deem proper, but no person other than those mentioned in this section can be present at the execution, nor shall any person under age, be permitted to witness the same.

Sec. 14. The sheriff or his deputy executing the judgment of death, and the judges attending the execution must prepare and sign with their name of office, a certificate, setting forth the time and place of the execution, and that judgment was executed upon the defendant according to the foregoing provisions, and must cause the
OFFENSES AGAINST THE LIVES OF PERSONS. [TITLE XXIV.]

Must be filed and published.

Appeal shall stay execution.

Appeal: proceedings in case of.

Certificate to be signed by the public officers, and at least twelve (12) persons not relations of the defendant who witnessed the execution.

SEC. 15. The sheriff or his deputy executing such judgment of death, must cause the certificate to be filed in the office of the clerk of the district court of the county in which the judgment was rendered, and a copy thereof to be published in a newspaper printed at the capital of the state, and in one, if any, published in his county.

SEC. 16. An appeal by the defendant to the supreme court from a judgment of death shall stay the infliction of that punishment, but the defendant is to be retained in custody to abide the judgment on the appeal.

SEC. 17. When an appeal is taken from a judgment of death it shall be the duty of the clerk of the district court in which the judgment was rendered to give forthwith to the defendant, his agent, or attorney, a certificate under his hand and the seal of the county, stating that an appeal has been taken in the case, and the sheriff or other officer having the custody of the defendant, must upon the delivery of such certificate to him refrain from the infliction of the punishment of death upon the defendant, and retain him in custody to abide the judgment of the appeal.

SEC. 18. When a judgment of death has been affirmed, the supreme court must cause a copy of the entry of judgment to be remitted to the governor, to the end that a warrant of the execution may be issued by the governor. The governor shall send his warrant of execution by a special messenger, or by mail, to the proper officer, and shall name therein the day and time of execution, but shall not appoint an earlier day than that fixed by the judgment of the district court. The officer receiving the same shall execute the warrant of the governor as therein directed and shall report his action both to the governor and the district court which rendered the original judgment. If for any cause the execution does not take place on the day appointed by the governor, the governor may from time to time appoint another day for the execution until the judgment is carried into effect.

SEC. 19. All indictments pending in any court of this state for any crime committed in violation of said section 3849 of the code shall be prosecuted to final judgment, and all crimes that have been committed in violation of said section shall be subject to indictment, trial and punishment in the same manner as they would have been had said section not been repealed.\(^{b}\)

An indictment for murder in the first degree, where the killing was not done in the perpetration or attempt to perpetrate any of the felonies mentioned in section 3849 of the code, must charge that the killing was willful, deliberate and premeditated. It is not sufficient to aver that the assault was willful, deliberate and premeditated, and that the blow which caused death was given willfully, deliberately and premeditatedly. It should be alleged that the blow was thus given with intent to kill, or that the killing was willful, deliberate and premeditated. The specific intent to kill must be alleged. The State v. McCormick, 27 Iowa, 402; The State v. Watkins, Id., 415; The State v. Stanley, 33 Id., 526; The State v. Boyle, 28 Id., 522; The State v. Knouse, 29 Id., 118; The State v. Thompson, 31 Id., 393.

b An indictment for murder which would be good at common law, is not necessarily so for murder in the first degree under the statute. Id. To constitute a good indictment for murder in the first degree, the facts constituting the offense and the degree must be alleged. Naming the offense murder in the first degree, in the introductory and concluding parts of the indictment, is not sufficient unless the facts charged make it such. The State v. McCormick, 27 Id., 402.

An infant is not the subject of murder until an independent circulation is established; prior to that time the life of the child, even after it is born, is substantially fetal life, which the law distinguishes from independent life. The State v. Winthrop, 43 Id., 519.

When a person assaults another with a deadly weapon, or an instrument likely to produce
 Chap. 2.]  Offenses against the Lives of Persons. 911

Sec. 20. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3850. Whoever commits murder otherwise than is set forth in the preceding section, is guilty of murder in the second degree, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for life, or for any term not less than ten years.

Sec. 3851. Upon the trial of an indictment for murder, the jury, if they find the defendant guilty, must inquire, and by their verdict determine.

An intent to kill is not necessary to constitute murder in the second degree under our statute. If there was no necessity, either real or apparent, for the killing, the perpetrator would be guilty of murder in the second degree, although he entered the combat without the intent to kill; this would be especially true if there was no advantage taken by the slayer, and the use by him of a deadly weapon. The State v. Murphy, 33 Iowa, 270. To the same effect are The State v. Decklots, 19 Id., 447; The State v. Nevchter, 46 Id., 88.

On an indictment for murder in the first degree the defendant may be convicted of murder in the second degree, where the killing was not intended. Id.

A specific intention to kill is not essential at common law to constitute murder, nor is it necessary under our statute to constitute murder in the second degree, although it is essential to murder in the first degree. The State v. Decklots, Id., 447.

Where death ensues from a wound given in malice but not in its nature mortal, but from which, being neglected or mismanaged the party dies, the prisoner will not be thereby excused, but will be held guilty of murder, unless he can make it clearly to appear that the maltreatment of the wound, or the medicine given to the patient, or the wound misconceived, and not the wound itself, was the sole cause of his death. The State v. Murphy, 33 Id., 270.

The state has the burden of proof to establish beyond a reasonable doubt the guilt of the accused; hence, any negative matter, such as the absence of self-defense, the want of provocation, etc., must be shown by the prosecution; but when the matter of defense is wholly disconnected from the body of the crime charged, and is distinctly affirmative matter, the burden of proof thereof is on the defendant. Id.

Where an indictment for murder charged that the offense was committed "with intent in so doing, then and there, feloniously, intentionally, willfully, maliciously and deliberately to kill and murder," it was held that the charge necessarily implied, to the common understanding, "malice aforethought," and that under the statute the crime of murder in the second degree was sufficiently charged. The State v. Nevchter, 20 Iowa, 108.

The presence of malice is necessary to constitute a homicide murder in the second degree. The State v. Spangler, 40 Id., 365.

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ascertain, whether he be guilty of murder of the first or second degree; but if such defendant be convicted upon his own confession in open court, the court must proceed by the examination of witnesses to determine the degree of murder, and award sentence accordingly.

Sec. 3852. Whoever fights a duel with deadly weapons, and inflicts a mortal wound on his antagonist, whereof death ensues, is guilty of murder in the first degree, and shall be punished accordingly.

Sec. 3853. Any person who fights a duel with deadly weapons, or is present at the fighting of such duel as aid, second, or surgeon, or advises, encourages, or promotes such duel, although no homicide ensue; and any person who challenges another to fight a duel, or sends or delivers any verbal or written message purporting or intended to be such challenge, although no duel ensue, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars nor less than four hundred dollars, and imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than three years nor less than one year.

Sec. 3854. Any person who accepts such challenge, or who consents to act as a second, aid, or surgeon on such acceptance, or who advises, encourages, or promotes the same, although no duel ensue, shall be punished as prescribed in the preceding section.

Sec. 3855. If any person post another, or in writing or print use any reproachful or contemptuous language to or concerning another for not fighting a duel, or for not sending or accepting a challenge, he shall be fined not exceeding three hundred dollars nor less than one hundred dollars, and shall be imprisoned in the county jail not more than six months nor less than two months.

Sec. 3856. Any person guilty of the crime of manslaughter, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not exceeding eight years, and by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars. 4

Sec. 3857. If any person, with intent to maim or disfigure, cut or maim the tongue; cut out or destroy an eye; cut, slit, or tear off an ear; cut, bite, slit, or mutilate the nose or lip; cut off or disable a limb or any member of another person, he shall be punished by imprison-

4 The crime of manslaughter is essentially the same under our statute as at common law, and will be so regarded in respect to what constitutes the offense. The State v. Moore, 25 Iowa, 128.

The common law definition of manslaughter has not been changed by this section of the statute. The State v. Sheledy, 8 Id., 477.

If one fires a gun recklessly or heedlessly, and death is caused thereby, the offense will be at least manslaughter, notwithstanding the gun was pointed in the range of the deceased by accident, with no desire or intention to kill or wound. Where the act is done with deliberation, or is attended with probable mortal dangerous consequences to the deceased, or to persons generally, the grade of the offense is to be determined by the degree of deliberation. State v. Vance, 17 Id., 138.

Manslaughter is the unlawful and felonious killing of another, without malice, either express or implied. The State v. Sheledy, 8 Id., 477.

A provocation which does not place the party in a position where self defense is necessary, may reduce a homicide to manslaughter, but can never render it excusable. The State v. Vance, 17 Id., 138; The State v. Sheledy, 8 Id., 477.

The general rule is, that when death ensues from sudden transport of passion or heat of blood upon sudden provocation, without malice, the offense is manslaughter and not murder. The State v. Sheledy, supra; Cokely v. The State. 4 Id., 477; The State v. Decklotis, 19 Id., 447; The State v. Spangler, 40 Id., 365.

Where a man doing an unlawful act not amounting to felony, by accident kill another, or where a man kills another without malice, either express or implied, either unlawfully upon a sudden quarrel, or unintentionally while the slayer is in the unlawful commission of some act not amounting to a felony, it is manslaughter in either case. The State v. Abarr, 39 Id., 185.

When death ensues in consequence of the unlawful act of another, it is not necessary that the fatal result should have sprung from an act of commission; but if the defendant omitted an act incumbent on him from which death resulted to the deceased, if there was not malice it is manslaughter; if there was malice it is murder. The State v. Sheledy, 8 Id., 477.
ment in the penitentiary not more than five years, and by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars nor less than one hundred dollars.

SEC. 3858. If any person, with force or violence, or by putting in fear, steal and take from the person of another any property that is the subject of larceny, he is guilty of robbery, and shall be punished according to the aggravation of the offense as is provided in the following two sections.*

SEC. 3859. If such offender at the time of such robbery is armed with a dangerous weapon, with intent, if resisted, to kill or maim the person robbed; or if being so armed he wound or strike the person robbed; or if he has any confederate aiding or abetting him in such robbery present and so armed, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding twenty years nor less than ten years.

SEC. 3860. If such offender commit the robbery otherwise than is mentioned in the preceding section, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding ten years nor less than two years.

SEC. 3861. If any person ravish and carnally know any female of the age of ten years or more, by force and against her will, or carnally know and abuse any female child under the age of ten years, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for life or any term of years.†

* The sudden snatching of a purse or other property from the hand of another involves the force and violence sufficient under the statute to constitute robbery. The State v. Carr et al., 43 Iowa, 418.

An instruction that "robbery may be committed by force or violence, or putting in fear and it is not necessary that the means used to put a party in fear should be such as to put in fear a man used to the ways of the world," was held to be correct. Id.

† On a prosecution for rape, it is not necessary to establish the non-consent or force by proof of outrages of the female, nor, by her or any one else, the fact of an actual struggle; nor is the state bound to show actual penetration by the prosecutrix herself; but the jury, taking all the facts and circumstances into consideration, may say from them whether the requisite facts are proved beyond such reasonable doubt as to warrant a conviction. The State v. Tarr, 29 Iowa, 397.

So, too, if the female ravished was idiotic and unable to talk intelligibly, the jury might infer that the prisoner could and did know her condition upon meeting and talking with her awhile before making the assault. Id.

In a prosecution for rape, it may be properly held, without resistance on the part of the female being shown, that the force used by the prisoner to effect his purpose was against her will, when it is shown that she was idiotic or of imbecile mind, and there is nothing to indicate that she desired or consented to the sexual intercourse. Id.

Carnal knowledge of a female child under the age of ten years constitutes the crime of rape under this section of the statute. The State v. Newton, 44 Id., 45, 47.

In a prosecution for rape, the fact that the prosecutrix made complaint of the injury soon after the occurrence, is admissible on the part of the state, but the particular of such complaint, or what she said in respect thereto, are not admissible. The State v. Richards, 33 Id., 420.

A person charged with the commission of a rape may be convicted of an assault with intent to commit a rape, upon evidence showing that the offense was consummated under circumstances which satisfy the jury that the assault was made without the consent of the female, although there was not sufficient want of consent at the time of consummation to constitute the higher crime. The State v. Cross, 12 Id., 66.

The failure of the woman to make any outcry when the violation of her person was attempted, and the fact that her garments were uninjured by the struggle with her assailant, tend strongly to show consent, but are not conclusive; and should always be considered in connection with her age and intelligence. Id.

Upon the trial of one indicted for rape, an instruction directing the jury that they might find the defendant guilty if she used such force as to resist because she was imbecile, was held, properly given, although the record contained no evidence tending to show imbecility. The State v. Atherton, 50 Id., 189.

On a trial for rape a conviction for that offense may fail by reason of evidence of the woman's consent, yet if before such consent was given it appears that the defendant used such force as to produce intention to commit rape, the defendant may be convicted of an assault with intent to commit rape. Id.
**Sec. 3862.** If any person take any woman unlawfully and against her will, and by force, menace or duress, compel her to marry him or any other person, or to be defiled, he shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars and imprisoned in the penitentiary not exceeding ten years.

**Sec. 3863.** If any person unlawfully have carnal knowledge of any female by administering to her any substance, or by any other means producing such stupor or such imbecility of mind or weakness of body as to prevent effectual resistance, or have such carnal knowledge of an idiot or female naturally of such imbecility of mind or weakness of body as to prevent effectual resistance, he shall, upon conviction, be punished as provided in the section relating to ravishment.

**Sec. 3864.** If any person, with intent to produce the miscarriage of any pregnant woman, willfully administer to her any drug or substance whatever, or, with such intent, use any instrument or other means whatever, unless such miscarriage shall be necessary to save her life, he shall be imprisoned in the state prison for a term not exceeding one year, and be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars.

**Sec. 3865.** If any person take or entice away any unmarried female under the age of fifteen years from her father, mother, guardian or other person having the legal charge of her person without their consent, for the purpose of prostitution, he shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not more than three years, or by fine of not more than one thousand dollars and imprisonment in the county jail not more than one year.

**Sec. 3866.** If any person maliciously, forcibly or fraudulently lead, take, decoy or entice away any child under the age of twelve years, with the intent to detain or conceal such child from its parent, guardian or any other person having the lawful charge of such child, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not more than
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ten years, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 3867. If any person seduce and debauch any unmarried woman of previously chaste character, he shall be punished by imprison-
ment in the penitentiary not more than five years, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars and imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year. 1

Sec. 3868. If before judgment upon an indictment, the defendant marry the woman thus seduced, it is a bar to any further prosecution for the offense.

Sec. 3869. If any person willfully and without lawful authority, forcibly or secretly confine or imprison any other person within this state against his will, or forcibly carry or send such person out of the state, or forcibly seize and confine or inveigle or kidnap any other person with the intent either to cause such person to be secretly confined or imprisoned in this state against his will, or to cause such person to be sent out of this state against his will, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not more than five years, or by fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

1 The act of sexual intercourse alone does not constitute seduction. It must be accomplished by false promises, artifices or deception, to constitute the crime. Smith v. Millburn, 17 Iowa, 30; Brown v. Kingsley, 38 Id., 220; Delree v. Boardman, 20 Id., 446.

A threat made by the defendant to dismiss the plaintiff from his service if she refused to yield to him, is proper to be considered by the jury in determining whether he accomplished his purpose by artifice or not. Brown v. Kingsley, 38 Id., 220.

In a criminal trial for seduction, a fact testified to alone by the person injured is not admissible up-

The term character as employed in section by sexual intercourse, may reform and gain a

An indictment for seduction is sufficient which charges the offense in the language of the statute. The State v. Curran, 51 Id., 112.

Evidence of general moral character is not admissible in a prosecution for seduction, but the evidence must be limited to the woman's character for virtue. Id.

It is not competent to show, in order to establish the unchastity of the prosecuting witness, that she had on a particular occasion acted in such a manner as to be reproved by her mother. Id.

The fact that the defendant was the suitor of the witness, proven by other testimony than hers, tends to corroborate her testimony that her seduction was accomplished by him. Id.

It is proper to charge the jury that every woman is presumed to be of chaste character until it is shown to the contrary, and the burden of overcoming this presumption is upon the defendant. Id.

It is competent for the jury to consider the conduct of the defendant toward the prosecutrix subsequent, as well as prior to and at the time of, the alleged seduction. Id.

In a prosecution for seduction the law presumes the previous chastity of the prosecutrix without proof; she may, therefore, when introduced and examined by the state for the purpose of proving the fact of her seduction, be asked on cross-examination, in respect to matters showing her want of chastity, for the purpose of contradicting this presumption of law. The State v. Sutherland, 30 Id., 570.

An unmarried female, who has become unchaste by sexual intercourse, may reform and gain a character for chastity, within the meaning of the statute defining the crime of seduction. The State v. Curran, 18 Id., 372.

On the trial of an indictment for seduction, the question as to the previously chaste character of the prosecutrix is one of fact for the jury. Id.
OFFENSES AGAINST THE LIVES OF PERSONS. [TITLE XXIV.]

Sec. 3870. If the father and mother of any child under the age of six years, or any person to whom such child has been entrusted or confided, expose such child in any highway, street, field, house or outhouse, or in any other place with intent wholly to abandon it, he or she, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding five years.

Sec. 3871. If any person, either verbally or by any written or printed communication, maliciously threaten to accuse another of a crime or offense, or to do any injury to the person or property of another, with intent thereby to extort any money or pecuniary advantage whatever, or to compel the person so threatened to do any act against his will, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not more than two years or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

Sec. 3872. If any person assault another with intent to commit murder, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding ten years.

Sec. 3873. If any person assault a female with intent to commit a rape, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding twenty years.

Sec. 3874. If any person assault another with intent to maim, rob, steal or commit arson or burglary, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding five years, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by both fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 3875. If any person assault another with intent to inflict a great bodily injury, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

The word "and" in the first line of section 3870 of the code may be construed to mean "or," and the offense defined therein may be committed by either "father or mother." The State v. Smith, 46 Iowa, 670.

Exortion and pecuniary advantage are not necessary ingredients in the offense of malice aforethought to injure another, with intent, thereby, to compel the person threatened to do an act against his will, under section 3871 of the code. The State v. Young, 26 Iowa, 122.

It is not robbery to compel the payment of money by threats of violence, yet it is an offense under this section of the code. The State v. Hollyway, 41 Id., 200.

An indictment for an assault with intent to commit an offense, it is not necessary to make all the averments required in an indictment for the commission of the offense. The State v. Newberry, 26 Id., 469.

It was therefore held, that in an indictment for an assault with intent to commit murder, it need not be averred that the assault was made with malice aforethought. Id.

An assault with intent to commit manslaughter is included in an assault with intent to commit murder, and on an indictment for the latter offense the defendant may be convicted of the former. The State v. White, 45 Id., 325.

An assault with intent to commit murder does not admit of degrees, the intent being the gist of the offense. The State v. Jarris, 21 Id., 44, 46; The State v. White, 41 Id., 316.

The subsequent declarations of the party injured are not admissible as evidence for the defendant on the trial of an indictment for an assault with intent to commit a rape. If offered for the purpose of contradicting the prosecutrix, the proper foundation must be laid by first calling her attention to the alleged declarations. The State v. Emeigh, 16 Id., 122.

An assault upon a female child under ten years of age with intent to have carnal knowledge of her person is an offense and indictable under section 3873 of the code. The State v. Newton, 44 Iowa, 45.

To constitute the offense, in such cases, it is not necessary that the defendant should know that the child is under ten years of age, it is sufficient in this respect if such is the fact. Id.

Evidence of previous assaults by the defendant upon the prosecutrix are admissible to show the intent with which the assault charged was committed. The State v. Walters, 45 Id., 389.

The court should instruct the jury that if they have a reasonable doubt of the degree or character of the assault charged, they should only convict of a lower degree of crime included in that charge in the indictment. The State v. Walters, 45 Iowa, 389.
CHAP. 3. OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY.

SEC. 3876. If any person assault another with intent to commit any felony or crime punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary, where the punishment is not otherwise prescribed, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not more than five years, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars and imprisonment in the county jail not more than one year.

SEC. 3877. If any person mingle any poison with any food, drink, or medicine, with intent to kill or injure any human being, or willfully poison any spring, well, cistern or reservoir of water, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding ten years, and by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

SEC. 3878. Whoever is convicted of an assault, or an assault and battery, where no other punishment is prescribed, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding thirty days, or by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

SEC. 3879. If any person carry upon his person any concealed weapon, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail not more than thirty days; provided, that this section shall not apply to police officers and other persons whose duty it is to execute process or warrants, or make arrests.

CHAPTER 3.

OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY.

SECTION 3880. If any person willfully or maliciously burn in the night time, the inhabited building, boat or vessel of another, or willfully and maliciously set fire to any other building, boat or vessel owned by himself or another, by the burning whereof such inhabited building, boat or vessel is burnt in the night time, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for life or any term of years.

SEC. 3881. If any person willfully or maliciously burn in the day time the inhabited building, boat or vessel of another, or any building, boat or vessel adjoining thereto; or willfully and maliciously set fire to any building, boat or vessel owned by himself or another, by the burning whereof such inhabited building, boat or vessel is burnt in the day time; or in the day time willfully and maliciously set fire to any building, boat or vessel owned by himself or another, by the burning of which any such inhabited building, boat or vessel is burnt

An assault may be committed without inflicting any personal injury. The State v. Meyers, 19 Iowa, 317.

Pointing an unloaded gun may be an assault. The State v. Shepherd, 10 Iowa, 126.

As every battery includes an assault, so does every intentional maiming include a battery as well as an assault. Benham v. The State, 1 Iowa, 542.

Any person aiding or abetting in the commission of an assault and battery is as guilty as the others, although he did not strike himself. The State v. McClintick, 8 Iowa, 203.

The offense of assault and battery is triable before a justice of the peace or other officer authorized by law, on information under oath without indictment or the intervention of a grand jury, and not otherwise. The State v. Lee, 1 Iowa, 37 Id., 492.
in the night time, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding thirty years.

SEC. 3882. If any person willfully and maliciously burn in the night time, any uninhabited dwelling-house, boat or vessel belonging to another, or any court-house, jail, college, church, or any building erected for public use; or any other building, boat or vessel, by the burning whereof any building, boat or vessel mentioned in this section is burnt in the night time, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding twenty years.

SEC. 3883. If any person willfully and maliciously burn in the day time any building, boat or vessel mentioned in the preceding section, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding fifteen years.

SEC. 3884. If any person willfully and maliciously burn, either in the night or day time, any warehouse, store, manufactory, mill, railroad depot, barn, stable, shop, office, out-house, or any building whatsoever of another, other than is mentioned in the preceding sections of this chapter, or any bridge, lock, dam or flume, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding ten years.

SEC. 3885. If any person set fire to any building, boat or vessel mentioned in the preceding sections of this chapter, or to any material with intent to cause any such building, boat or vessel to be burnt, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding five years, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars and imprisonment in the county jail not more than one year.

SEC. 3886. If any person willfully and maliciously burn, or otherwise destroy or injure any pile or parcel of wood, boards, timber, or lumber, or any fence, bars, or gate, or any grain, hay, or other vegetable product severed from the soil, or any standing tree, grain, grass, or other standing product of the soil the property of another, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not more than five years, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars and imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year.

SEC. 3887. The preceding sections of this chapter, severally, extend to a married woman who commits either of these offenses therein described, though the property burnt or set fire to may belong partly or wholly to her husband.

SEC. 3888. If any person willfully burn any building, goods, wares, merchandise, or other chattels which are insured against loss or damage by fire, or willfully cause or procure the same to be burned, with intent to injure the insurer, whether such person be the owner of such property or not, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding ten years.

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* It seems, that to constitute a barn within the meaning of the statute against arson, it is not necessary that it should be designed or used, in whole or in part, for the storage of hay, corn or produce of any kind. *The State v. Smith*, 29 Iowa, 565.

* An indictment charging that the defendant, etc., feloniously, etc., intending to set fire to and cause to be burned a certain barn, etc., did feloniously, etc., cause and procure and place a certain lighted candle in and among a certain quantity of hay and grain then and there being in said barn, feloniously, etc., intending, by so causing, procuring and placing the said lighted candle aforesaid, to set fire to said hay and grain, and as aforesaid, feloniously, etc., cause the said barn to be burned, etc., was held to charge a crime under this section of the statute. *The State v. Johnson*, 19 Iowa, 230.
CHAP. 3.]  OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY.  919

SEC. 3889. [If any person willfully, or without using proper caution, set fire to and burn, or cause to be burned, any prairie or timbered land, or any enclosed or cultivated field, or any highway, by which the property of another is injured or destroyed, he shall be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail not more than one year, or by both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.*]  

SEC. 3890. If any person set fire to and burn, or cause to be burned, any prairie or timbered land, and allow such fire to escape from his control, between the first day of September in any year and the first day of May following, he shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not more than thirty days, or by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.†

SEC. 3891. If any person break and enter any dwelling-house in the night time, with intent to commit any public offense; or, after having entered with such intent, break any such dwelling-house in the night time, he shall be deemed guilty of burglary, and shall be punished according to the aggravation of the offense as is provided in the next two sections.μ

SEC. 3892. If such offender, at the time of committing such burglary, is armed with a dangerous weapon, or so armed himself after having entered such dwelling-house, or actually assault any person being lawfully therein, or has any confederate present aiding and abetting in such burglary, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for life or any term of years.

* Under this section as it stood prior to its amendment, it was properly held that a party would be liable only where he set out the fire willfully or without using proper caution—negligently. Conn v. May, 30 Iowa, 241; De France v. Spencer, 2 G. Greene, 462; Hanlon v. Ingram, 3 Iowa, 81; Jacobs v. Andrews, 4 Id., 506. So also prior to the amendment, it was held, that the kindling of a fire in a cultivated field did not render the person charged therewith liable for resulting damages, regardless of the question of care or negligence. Brunell v. Hopkins, 42 Id., 429.

But under chapter 53, laws of 1862, a person setting out fire between the 1st day of September and the 1st day of May, was held absolutely liable for damages caused by its escape on the premises of another, regardless of the question of diligence. Conn v. May, 36 Id., 241. No question was made in that case as to where the fire was set, whether in a cultivated field, or in timber or prairie land.

† Under this section a person is not liable absolutely where the fire is set by him in a cultivated field. Brunell v. Hopkins, 42 Iowa, 429.

Under this section of the code a person setting out fire and burning, or causing to be burned, any timber or prairie land between the dates mentioned in the statute, is absolutely liable for damages caused by its escape to and on the premises of another, regardless of the question of diligence. Conn v. May, 36 Id., 241.

μ In an indictment for breaking and entering a dwelling-house from the outside, in the night time, it is not necessary to allege that any person was in the house at the time of the alleged breaking. The State v. Reid, 20 Iowa, 413.

The pushing open of a closed door, with the intent expressed in the statute, is a sufficient breaking within the meaning of the law to constitute burglary. Id.

While the criminal intent of breaking and entering a dwelling-house in the night time, with intent to commit a larceny, might sufficiently exist in the mind of a drunken person, and while, in such case, his intoxication would be no excuse, yet if it was such that under the influence thereof he entered the house with no intent to commit crime, then he would not be guilty of burglary. The State v. Bell, 29 Id., 516.

The law does not necessarily imply the criminal intent from the mere fact of breaking and entering; but whether such intent existed or whether the defendant was capable, in his intoxicated condition, of forming an intent is a question for the jury. Id.

An indictment for burglary is sufficient which charges that the breaking and entering was done with intent to commit larceny, without also averring that there was an intent to take, steal and carry away any property of a greater value than twenty dollars. The State v. Jones, 10 Id., 206.
OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY. [TITLE XXIV.

SEC. 3893. If such offender commit such burglary otherwise than is mentioned in the preceding section, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding twenty years.

SEC. 3894. If any person with intent to commit any public offense, in the day time break and enter, or in the night time enter without breaking, any dwelling-house; or at any time break and enter any office, shop, store, warehouse, railroad car, boat, or vessel, or any buildings in which any goods, merchandise, or valuable things are kept for use, sale, or deposit, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not more than ten years, or by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars and imprisonment in the county jail not more than one year.

SEC. 3895. If any mortgagor of personal property, while his mortgage of it remains unsatisfied, willfully destroy, conceal, sell, or in any manner dispose of the property covered by such mortgage without the consent of the then holder of such mortgage, he shall be deemed guilty of larceny and be punished accordingly.

SEC. 3896. If any person knowingly or willfully drive off, or suffer or permit to be driven off, any horned or other stock of another to a distance exceeding three miles from the residence of the owner, or of his agent having charge of such stock, or the range in which such stock is usually in the habit of running, without the consent of such owner or agent, he shall be punished by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding thirty days; and any justice of the peace in any county through which the stock thus driven off should pass, or in which it may be found, shall have jurisdiction of the offense.

SEC. 3897. If any person maliciously or mischievously enter the enclosure of another, with intent to knock off, pick, destroy, or carry away; or having lawfully entered, do afterwards wrongfully knock off, pick, destroy, or carry away any apples, peaches, pears, plums, grapes, or any other fruit or flower of any tree, shrub, bush, or vine, he shall be punished, for the first offense, by a fine not less than five dollars nor exceeding one hundred dollars, with the costs of conviction, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding thirty days; and should any person be found guilty of a second violation hereof,

* In an indictment for breaking and entering a building in which valuable things are kept, with intent to commit a felony, the name of the building should be averred and set out, if known, and, if not known, then it should be so stated. The State v. Morrissey, 22 Iowa, 158.

An indictment charging the defendant with feloniously and burglariously breaking and entering a store with intent to commit larceny, and with stealing and carrying away certain property therein contained, was held, not vulnerable, to the objection that it charged two distinct offenses. The State v. Hayden, 45 Id., 11.

Under this section the unlawful breaking and entering must be "with an intent to commit a public offense." The State v. Ridley et al., 22 Iowa, 175.

An indictment for burglary includes the offense of entering a dwelling-house in the night time without breaking, and will sustain a conviction for the latter offense. The State v. Maxwell, 42 Id., 208.

SEC. 3898. In order to recover in a civil action for the driving away cattle or stock by drovers, the plaintiff must allege and prove that the defendant had knowledge at the time of the injury done, that the domestic animal of another had entered his drove, or was being driven away. Chamberlain v. Gage et al., 20 Iowa, 303.

* An indictment for larceny growing out of the sale of mortgaged chattels, must aver that the mortgage was unsatisfied at the time of the offense charged. The State v. Gustafson, 50 Iowa, 194.

Where the mortgage of personal chattels provided that if the mortgagor removed it from the county, the mortgagee might take possession of and sell it, it was held, that a removal and sale in another state, under the circumstances stated did not constitute an offense indictable in the county where the mortgage was executed. The State v. Julien, 48 Id., 445.
he shall be fined not less than ten dollars and costs of conviction, or imprisonment as above provided.

Sec. 3898. If any person maliciously or mischievously enter the enclosure of another in the night time, and knock off, pick, destroy, or carry away any apples, peaches, pears, plums, grapes, or other fruit or flower of any tree, shrub, bush, or vine; or, if any person having entered the enclosure of another in the night time, with the intent to knock off, pick, destroy, or carry away any fruit or flower as aforesaid, be actually found therein, he shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not less than twenty-five nor to exceed one hundred dollars and costs of conviction, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding thirty days.  

Sec. 3899. If any person maliciously or mischievously bruise, break, pull up, cut down, carry away, destroy, or in anywise injure any fruit or ornamental tree, shrub, or vine, growing, or standing on the land of another, he shall be punished by a fine not less than ten nor exceeding one hundred dollars and costs of conviction, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding thirty days.

Sec. 3900. Any person who knowingly discharges fire-arms of any description within, or in the immediate vicinity of, any enclosure where cattle, hogs, or sheep are being fed for the purpose of fattening the same; or any person who enters such enclosure with fire-arms, or dog, unless such person shall be the owner of said stock, or have the control of the same, or shall have permission from such owner or the person having control thereof to enter said premises, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 3901. If any person mixes for sale naptha and illuminating oils, or shall keep or offer for sale or sell such mixture, or shall keep or offer for sale or sell oil made from petroleum for illuminating purposes, or any other product of petroleum inflammable at a less temperature or fire test than one hundred and ten degrees Fahrenheit, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished for the first offense by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding thirty days; and for the second and every succeeding offense, by fine not less than one hundred and not more than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than thirty days nor more than twelve months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

(Chapter 13, Laws of 1874.)

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."

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

7 The offense defined in this section is a misdemeanor. Hooker v. Miller, 37 Iowa, 613, 614.
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.

Approved, March 10, 1874.

(CHAPTER 11, LAWS OF 1880.)

BREAKING AND ENTERING BUILDINGS.

An Act for the punishment of persons for attempting to break and enter buildings with intent to commit a public offense. [Addl. to chapter 3, title XXIV, code, concerning "Offenses against property."
]

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That if any person, with intent to commit any public offense, shall attempt to break and enter any dwelling-house, at any time, or to enter any dwelling-house in the night time without breaking, or at any time to break and enter any office, shop, warehouse, railroad car, boat, vessel, or any building in which any goods, merchandise, or valuable things are kept for use, sale or deposit, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not more than five years, or by fine not exceeding three hundred dollars and imprisonment in the county jail not more than one year.

Approved, February 27, 1880.

CHAPTER 4.

LARCENY AND RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.

SECTION 3902. If any person steal, take, and carry away of the property of another, any money, goods, or chattels; any writ, process, or public record; any bond, bank note, promissory note, bill of exchange, or other bill, order, or certificate; or any book of accounts respecting money, goods, or other things; or any deed or writing containing a conveyance of real estate; or any contract in force; or any receipt, release, or defeasance; or any instrument or writing whereby any demand, right, or obligation is created, increased, extinguished, or diminished, he is guilty of larceny, and shall be punished, when the value of the property stolen exceeds the sum of twenty dollars, by imprisonment in the penitentiary not more than five years; and when the value of the property stolen does not exceed the sum of twenty dollars, by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding thirty days.

A verdict of guilty on the trial of an indictment for grand larceny, must fix the value of the property stolen, that the court may know with certainty the grade of the crime of which the defendant has been convicted. The State v. Redman, 17 Iowa, 393.

Under our statute, which changes the common law rule, a draft, promissory note or other evidence of debt, is the subject of larceny, and also of embezzlement which is but a similar statutory crime. The State v. Orwig, 24 Id., 102.

Money may be the subject of larceny, and an
sec. 3903. [If any person in the night time commit larceny in any dwelling-house, store, or any public or private building, or in any boat, vessel, or water craft, when the value of the property stolen exceeds the sum of twenty dollars, he shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not exceeding ten years; and when the value of the property stolen, [does not exceed] twenty dollars, by fine not exceeding three hundred dollars and imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year.]

sec. 3904. [If any person in the day time commit larceny as specified in the preceding section, and the value of the property stolen exceeds twenty dollars, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not more than five years; and when the value of the property stolen does not exceed twenty dollars, by fine not exceeding two hundred dollars and imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year.]

sec. 3905. [If any person commit the crime of larceny by stealing from any building on fire; or by stealing any property removed in consequence of an alarm caused by fire; or by stealing from the person of another, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding fifteen years.

sec. 3906. [If any person falsely personate or represent another and in such assumed character receive any money or property intended to be delivered to the person so personated, with intent to convert the same to his own use, he is guilty of larceny, and shall be punished accordingly.]

sec. 3907. [If any person, come, by finding, to the possession of any personal property of which he knows the owner, and unlawfully appropriate the same or any part thereof to his own use, he is guilty of larceny, and shall be punished accordingly.]

allegation that money was feloniously taken , is sustained by proof that the crime was the taking of money " called greenbacks." The State v. Carr et al., 43 Id., 418.

The stealing of "bank notes" or "bank bills" is larceny, and these terms mean the same thing under our statute. Munson v. The State, 4 G. Greene, 483; The State v. Bond, 3 Id., 540.

In an action for the larceny of a bank note, it is sufficient to describe it as a promissory note for the payment of money, commonly called a bank note, purporting to be issued by a bank for the payment of a certain sum of money, still due and unpaid, and of a certain value. The State v. Bond, 8 Iowa, 540.

An indictment charging the larceny of " $ 180 in bank notes, usually known and described as greenbacks," was held, sufficiently certain in respect to the subject of the larceny. The State v. Hockenberry, 30 Id., 504.

The jurisdiction of the district court is determined by the value of the property stolen as found in the indictment by the grand jury, and not by the value as ascertained by the verdict of the trial jury. The State v. Stingley et al., 10 Id., 488.

To constitute larceny, possession of the property must have been acquired with an intent to steal it, and, if the original possession was innocent, the defendant is not guilty, even though he may have subsequently conceived the purpose of appropriating it. The State v. Wood, 46 Id., 116.

On the trial of an indictment for larceny, the value of the property stolen must be established beyond a reasonable doubt, mere preponderance of evidence that it exceeds twenty dollars not being sufficient to justify a conviction for the higher offense. Id.

Where the prisoner was convicted of stealing personal property of less than twenty dollars in value, in a dwelling-house in the day time, it was held, that the district court had jurisdiction of the offense, and that a justice of the peace did not. The State v. Dawson, 17 Iowa, 584.

A person who falsely personates another, and in such assumed character receives property intended to be delivered to the party so personated, with intent to convert the same to his own use, is guilty of larceny under section 3906 of the code. The State v. Brown, 25 Iowa, 561.

To constitute the finding and conversion of lost property larceny under section 3907, such finding and conversion must have been by one knowing the owner of the property. The offense is not complete in the absence of this knowledge. The State v. Taylor, 25 Iowa, 273; The State v. Dean, 49 Id., 73.

The finder of lost goods which have no marks
Embezzlement of public money by officers. R. § 806, 807, 4333.

SEC. 3908. If any state, county, township, school, or municipal officer, or officer of any state institution, or other public officer within the state charged with the collection, safe keeping, transfer, or disbursement of public money, fails or refuses to keep in any place of deposit that may be provided by law for keeping such money, until the same is withdrawn therefrom upon warrants issued by the proper officer, or deposits such money in any other place than in such safe, or unlawfully converts to his own use in any way whatever, or use by way of investment in any kind of property, or loan without the authority of law any portion of the public money entrusted to him for collection, safe keeping, transfer, or disbursement, or converts to his own use any money that may come into his hands by virtue of his office, shall be guilty of embezzlement to the amount of so much of said money as is thus taken, converted, invested, used, loaned, or unaccounted for, and, upon conviction thereof, he shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not exceeding five years and fined in a sum equal to the amount of money embezzled; and, moreover, is forever after disqualified from holding any office under the laws or constitution of this state.

SEC. 3909. If any officer, agent, clerk, or servant of any incorporated company; or if any clerk, agent, or servant of a copartnership; or if any person over the age of sixteen years, embezzle and fraudulently convert to his own use, or take and secrete with intent to convert to his own use, without the consent of his employer or master, any money or property of another which has come to his possession or is under his care by virtue of such employment, he is guilty of larceny and shall be punished accordingly.

SEC. 3910. If any carrier or other person to whom any money, goods or other property, which may be the subject of larceny, has been delivered to be carried for hire, or if any other person entrusted with such property, embezzle or fraudulently convert to his own use any such money, goods, or other property, either in the mass as the same were delivered or otherwise, and before the same were delivered by which the owner could be identified, and does not know to whom they belong, is not guilty of larceny, even if he does not exercise diligence to discover the owner of the goods. The State v. Dean, 49 Id., 73.

Conversion may be established either by direct proof of the fact or by proof of demand and refusal; but evidence of demand and refusal will not establish the conversion where the failure to comply with the demand can be sufficiently explained by the existing or other circumstances. The State v. Bryan, 40 Id., 379. Under section 4243, of the revision (§ 3903, code) it was held that the crime of embezzlement, as defined therein, consisted only in the converting, using or loaning of so much of the public money entrusted for safe keeping to the person charged, as was taken and unaccounted for. The State v. Brandt, 41 Id., 593.

Where an indictment charged that the defendant, as private secretary of the governor, received in his possession and care a treasury draft of the United States, drawn in favor of the state and payable to the order of the governor, which the defendant feloniously converted to his own use and embezzled, it was held that the indictment was good. The State v. Orwig, 24 Iowa, 102. Where the defendant, by virtue of an agreement between him and the prosecutor, received from the latter a watch which he was to trade for a wagon, and was to receive five dollars as compensation for his services, it was held, that this constituted such an employment as rendered the defendant guilty of embezzlement for converting the watch to his own use. The State v. Foster, 37 Id., 404.

The unlawful appropriation of money by an agent or employe not authorized to receive it, is not within the provisions of this section, making the offense therein defined punishable as larceny, although the party paying it to the agent or employe supposes him to be authorized to receive it. The State v. Johnson, 49 Id., 141.
at the place or to the person where and to whom they were to be delivered, he is guilty of larceny and shall be punished accordingly.  

Sec. 3911. If any person buy, receive, or aid in concealing any stolen goods, or any property, the stealing of which is declared to be larceny, or property obtained by robbery or burglary, knowing the same to have been so obtained, he shall be punished, when the value of the property so bought, received, or concealed by him exceeds the sum of twenty dollars, by imprisonment in the penitentiary not more than five years, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars and imprisonment in the county jail not more than one year; and when the value of the property so bought, received, or concealed by him does not exceed the sum of twenty dollars, by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding thirty days.  

Sec. 3012. If any person after having been convicted of the offense of buying, receiving, or aiding in the concealment of stolen money, goods, or any property, the stealing of which is larceny, or property obtained by robbery or burglary, be again convicted of the like offense; or if any person at the same term of court is convicted of three distinct acts of buying, receiving, or aiding in the concealment of stolen property or property obtained by robbery or burglary, knowing the same was so obtained, he shall be punished as provided in the preceding section.  

Sec. 3913. In any prosecution for the offense of buying, receiving, or aiding in the concealment of stolen property, or property obtained by robbery or burglary, knowing the same was so obtained, it shall not be necessary to aver nor to prove on the trial thereof that the person who stole, robbed, or took the property has been convicted.  

Sec. 3914. If the property stolen consist of any bank-note, bond, bill, covenant, bill of exchange, draft, order or receipt, or any evidence of debt whatever; or any public security, or any instrument whereby any demand, right, or obligation may be assigned, transferred, created increased, released, extinguished, or diminished, the money due thereon and remaining unsatisfied, or which in any event or contingency might be collected thereon, or the value of the property transferred or affected, as the case may be, shall be adjudged the value of the thing stolen.  

Sec. 3915. If any person knowingly and without authority of law, take, carry away, secrete, or destroy any goods or chattels while the same are lawfully in the custody of any sheriff, coroner, marshal, constable, or other officer, and rightfully held by such officer by virtue of execution, writ of attachment, or other legal process issued under the laws of Iowa, he shall be deemed guilty of larceny, and shall be punished, when the value of the property so taken, carried away, secreted, or destroyed, exceeds the sum of twenty dollars, by imprisonment in

1 The crime defined in this section is limited to property which has been delivered to be carried for hire; it was accordingly held, that where a quantity of wheat had simply been stored with the defendant, which he converted to his own use, he was not liable to an indictment for embezzlement. The State v. Stoller, 38 Iowa, 321.  

2 Where on the trial of an indictment charging the defendant with "concealing" and with "receiving" and "aiding in the concealment" of stolen property, the jury rendered a verdict as follows: "We, the jury, find the defendant guilty of aiding in concealing the stolen property mentioned in the indictment, as charged therein, and assess the value of the same at one thousand dollars," it was held to be equivalent to a general verdict of guilty. The State v. Turner, 19 Iowa, 144.
the penitentiary not more than one year; and when the value of the same does not exceed twenty dollars, by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail not more than thirty days.  

SEC. 3916. The possession or custody of goods and chattels by any person with whom the same have been left or deposited for safe keeping to be returned for the purpose of being disposed of on legal process, shall be deemed to be the possession and custody of the officer having or depositing the same, and entitled to the custody thereof, and in a prosecution under the preceding section, the property taken, carried away, secreted, or destroyed, as therein mentioned, may be laid in the officer entitled to the custody thereof at the time of the commission of the offense.

CHAPTER 5.

FORGERY AND COUNTERFEITING.

SECTION 3917. If any person with intent to defraud, falsely make, alter, forge, or counterfeit any public record, or any process issued or purporting to be issued by any competent court, magistrate, or officer, or any pleading or proceeding filed or entered in any court of law or equity; or any attestation or certificate of any public officer, or other person, in relation to any matter wherein such attestation or certificate is required by law, or may be received or be taken as legal proof; or any charter, deed, will, testament, bond, writing obligatory, power of attorney, letter of credit, policy of insurance, bill of lading, bill of exchange, promissory note; or any order, acquittance, discharge, or accountable receipt for money, or other valuable thing; or any acceptance of any bill of exchange, or order; or any indorsement, or assignment of any bill of exchange, promissory note, or order, or of any debt or contract; or any instrument in writing, being, or purporting to be, the act of another, by which any pecuniary demand or obligation, or any right or interest in or to any property, whatever, is, or purports to be created, increased, transferred, conveyed, discharged or diminished, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not more than ten years.

Intoxicating liquors seized under an information for their forfeiture are not the subject of replevin, and to take them from an officer by such process would be an illegal act. The State v. Harris et al., 38 Iowa, 242.

An instruction as follows was held to be correct: "When property recently stolen is found in the possession of any person, the burden of proof is upon such person to show how he came into the possession thereof; and unless he shows that he came honestly into possession of said property, the law will presume that he stole the same." The State v. Hessians, 50 Iowa, 135.

The false making or material alteration with intent to defraud, of any writing which if genuine, might apparently be of legal efficacy or the foundation of a legal liability, is forgery. The State v. Johnson, 26 Iowa, 407.

A material alteration of a promissory note is forgery, both at common law and under our statutes. Snyder v. Reno, 39 Id., 329, 333.

While there can be no forgery of a written instrument invalid on its face, yet it is not necessary that it should show actual legal efficacy, and it is sufficient that if genuine, it might have such apparent efficacy. Id.

The detachment from a written instrument of a condition thereto, written on the same paper and at the same time, whereby the writing is changed from a non-negotiable instrument to a negotiable promissory note is forgery, and pun-
Sec. 3918. If any person utter and publish as true any record, process, certificate, deed, will, or any other instrument of writing mentioned in the preceding section, knowing the same to be false, altered, forged, or counterfeited, with intent to defraud, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not more than fifteen years and fined not exceeding one thousand dollars.

Sec. 3919. If any person with intent to defraud, falsely make, utter, forge, or counterfeit any note, certificate, state bond, warrant, or other instrument, being public security for money or other property issued or purporting to be issued by authority of this state, or any other of the United States; or any indorsement or other writing purporting to transfer the right or interest of any holder of such public security, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not more than twenty years, nor less than five years.

Sec. 3920. If any person make, alter, forge, or counterfeit any bank bill, promissory note, draft, or other evidence of debt issued or purporting to be issued by any corporation or company duly authorized for that purpose by any state of the United States, or any other government or country, with intent to injure or defraud, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not more than ten years, or by fine not exceeding three hundred dollars and imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year.

Sec. 3921. If any person has in his possession any forged, counterfeited, or altered bank bill, promissory note, draft, or other evidence of debt issued or purporting to be issued as is mentioned in the preceding section, with intent to defraud, knowing them to be so forged, counterfeited, or altered, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not more than five years, or by fine not exceeding two hundred dollars and imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year.

ishable as such. The State v. Stratton, 27 Id., 420.

Where a person writes his name on a blank piece of paper, to be used for the purpose of identifying his signature and the person to whom it is given, without the knowledge of the other, writes over such signature a promissory note, it will be held that the instrument is a forgery, and invalid, even in the hands of an innocent holder to whom it was negotiated before maturity. Caulkins v. Whisler, 29 Id., 495.

Under an indictment charging the forgery of the signature, the writing is admissible in evidence, and the jury must determine whether or not the act of the defendant is an attempt to imitate the signature as charged. The State v. Nichols, 38 Id., 110.

An indictment for forgery is supported by proof of a material alteration of a written instrument whereby another is defrauded. The State v. Maxwell, 47 Id., 454.

Where a promissory note for ten dollars contained blank space in which the words "one hundred and " and the figure " 1 " after the dollar mark at the top of the note thus altering it from a note for ten dollars to one for one hundred and ten dollars, and nothing on the face of the note tended to show such alterations, it was held to be a forgery which vitiated the note in the hands of a bona fide holder. The Knox ville Bank v. Clark, 13 West. Jur., 310. (July 4879.)

In Rainbolt v. Eddy, 34 Iowa, 440, it was held, that the alteration of a promissory note by filling a blank left therein for the rate of interest, so as to make it draw ten per cent did not affect its validity in the hands of a bona fide indorsee, for value before maturity.

Under an indictment charging the forgery of the signature to a written instrument, the instrument is admissible in evidence, and the jury must determine whether or not the act of the defendant was an attempt to imitate the signature as charged. The State v. Nichols, 38 Id., 110.

A material alteration of the terms or conditions of a note or other commercial paper made by the holder with a fraudulent intent, will defeat recovery thereon. Robinson v. Reed, 46 Id., 219. For other cases holding alterations of notes etc. fatal to recovery, see Hammond v. Hooper, 46 Id., 515; Dickerman v. Miner, 43 Id., 508; Cutler v. Rose et ux., 35 Id., 456.
SEC. 3922. If any person utter or pass, or tender in payment as true, any false, altered, forged, or counterfeited note, certificate, state bond, warrant, or other instrument of public security, or any bank bill, promissory note, draft, or other evidence of debt issued or purporting to be issued by any corporation or company duly authorized as heretofore mentioned, knowing the same to be false, altered, forged, or counterfeited, with the intent to injure or defraud, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not more than ten years, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars and imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year.\footnote{The name of the person, to whom counterfeit money is passed should be stated with certainty in the indictment unless the name is unknown, and if so that fact should be stated. \textit{Buckley v. The State}, 2 G. Greene, 162.}

SEC. 3923. If any person, having been convicted of the offenses described in the preceding section, afterward be convicted of a like offense; or if any person at the same term of the court is convicted of three such distinct offenses, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than two years, nor more than ten years.

SEC. 3924. If any person engrave, make, or mend, or begin to engrave, make, or mend any plate, block, press, or other tool, instrument, or implement; or make or provide any paper or other materials adapted and designed for the forging or making any false and counterfeit note, certificate, state bond, warrant, or other instrument of public security for money or other property of this state, or any other of the United States; or any bank bill, promissory note, draft, or other evidence of debt issued or purporting to be issued by any corporation or company; and every person who has in his possession any such plate or block engraved in any part, or any press or other tool, instrument, or implement, paper or other material adapted and designed as aforesaid, with intent to use the same, or to cause or permit the same to be used in forging or making any such false and forged certificates, notes, bonds, warrants, public securities, or evidences of debt, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not more than five years nor less than two years.

SEC. 3925. If any person forge or counterfeit any gold or silver coin current by law or usage within this state, and if any person have in his possession at the same time five or more pieces of false money or coin counterfeited in the similitude of any gold or silver coin current as aforesaid, knowing the same to be false and counterfeit, and with intent to utter or pass the same as true, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not more than ten years nor less than one year.\footnote{An indictment under this section for having in possession false money or coin counterfeited in the similitude of coin current in the state of Iowa, need not allege that the coin was counterfeited in the similitude of the current coin of the United States; nor is it necessary to aver that the counterfeit coin was of any value. \textit{The State v. Williams}, 8 Iowa, 583.}

The conjunction in this section, though copulative in form, will be construed as disjunctive in sense. \textit{The State v. Myers}, 10 Id., 418.

The evidence to sustain an indictment, charging a defendant with having five or more pieces of counterfeit coin in possession should show the number of pieces in possession of the accused. \textit{State of Iowa v. Pepper}, 11 Id., 347.
Sec. 3926. Any person who has in his possession any number of pieces less than five of the counterfeit coin mentioned in the preceding section, knowing the same to be false or counterfeit, with intent to utter or pass the same as true; and any person who utters, passes, or tenders in payment any false and counterfeit coin, knowing the same to be false and counterfeit, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding eight years, or fined not more than five hundred dollars and imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding one year.

Sec. 3927. If any person fraudulently connect together different parts of several genuine bank bills, notes, or other instruments in writing, so as to produce one instrument; or alter any note or instrument in writing in a matter that is material with intent to defraud, the same shall be deemed forgery in like manner as if such bill or note or other instrument had been forged and counterfeited, and the offender shall be punished accordingly.

Sec. 3928. If any fictitious or pretended signature of an officer or agent of any corporation be fraudulently affixed to any instrument of writing, purporting to be a note, draft, or other evidence of debt issued by such corporation, with intent to utter or pass the same as true, it is a forgery, though no such person may ever have been an officer or agent of such corporation, nor such corporation have ever existed. Every person guilty of this offense shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not more than five years, or by fine not exceeding three hundred dollars, and imprisonment in the county jail not more than one year.

Sec. 3929. The total or partial erasure or obliteration of any record, process, certificate, deed, will, or any other instrument in writing mentioned in this chapter with the intent to defraud, shall be deemed forgery, and the offender shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding five years, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars and imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding one year.

Sec. 3930. If any person having been convicted of either of the offenses mentioned in the preceding section be afterwards convicted of a like offense; or if any person at the same term of court, be convicted of three such distinct offenses, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not more than ten years, nor less than three years.

Sec. 3931. If any person cast, stamp, engrave, make, or mend, or have in his possession any mould, die, press, or other instrument or tool adapted and designed for the forging and counterfeiting of any coin before mentioned with intent to use the same, or permit the same to be used for that purpose, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not more than five years, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars and imprisonment in the county jail not more than one year.

Sec. 3932. If any person forge or counterfeit any gold or silver coin of any foreign government or country, with intent to injure or defraud any such government or the citizens thereof, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding ten years.

Sec. 3933. Every person who is convicted of having forged, counterfeited, or falsely altered the great seal of this state; or the seal of any public office authorized by law; or the seal of any court, corpora-
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tion, city, or county; or who falsely makes, forges, or counterfeits any impression purporting to be the impression of any such seal with intent to defraud, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding ten years.

Sec. 3934. On the trial of any person for forging or counterfeiting any bill, note, or any other evidence of debt purporting to be issued by any incorporated company; or for uttering, passing, or attempting to pass; or having in possession the same with intent to utter or pass such bill, note, or evidence of debt, it is not necessary to prove the incorporation by the charter or act thereof; but the same may be proved by general reputation, and persons of skill are competent witnesses to prove that such bill, note, or evidence of debt is forged or counterfeit.

Sec. 3935. If any person with intent to defraud, falsely make, forge, or counterfeit any stamp or brand authorized by law to be affixed to any substance or thing whatever; or, knowing such stamp or brand to be counterfeit, use the same as genuine with intent to defraud, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding ten years.

SECTION 3936. If any person on oath or affirmation, lawfully administered, willfully and corruptly swear or affirm falsely to any material matter in any proceeding in any court of justice, or before any officer thereof; or before any tribunal or officer created by law; or in any proceeding in regard to any matter or thing in or respecting which an oath or affirmation is or may be required or authorized by law, he is guilty of perjury, and shall be punished, if the perjury was committed on the trial of a capital crime, by imprisonment in the penitentiary for life or any term not less than ten years; and if committed in any other case, by imprisonment in the penitentiary not more than ten years nor less than two years.

Sec. 3937. If any person procure another to commit perjury, he is guilty of subornation of perjury, and shall be punished as provided in the preceding section.

Where an indictment for passing counterfeit bank bills, alleged that the bank is a corporation, duly authorized to issue bills, by a certain state named, it is incumbent on the prosecution to prove the fact alleged. The State v. Newland, 7 Iowa, 242.

Perjury may be committed by willfully giving false testimony in a material matter before a grand jury. The State v. Schill, 27 Iowa, 263.

In order to convict on an indictment for perjury, it must be shown that the defendant willfully and corruptly swore falsely respecting a material matter. The materiality must be established by evidence, and cannot be left to presumption or inference. The State v. Aikens, 32 Id., 403.

It is not essential to constitute the crime of perjury that the fact sworn to shall be material to the main issue in the case. It is sufficient if it be material to a collateral issue before the court. The State v. Shupe, 16 Id., 36.
SEC. 3938. If any person endeavor to incite or procure another to commit perjury, though no perjury be committed, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not more than five years, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars and imprisonment in the county jail not more than one year.

SEC. 3939. If any person give, offer or promise to any executive or judicial officer or member of the general assembly after his election or appointment, and either before or after he has been qualified or has taken his seat, any valuable consideration, gratuity, service, or benefit whatever, with intent to influence his act, vote, opinion or judgment in any matter, question, cause or proceeding which may be pending or which may legally come or be brought before him in his official capacity, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not more than five years, or by fine not more than one thousand dollars and imprisonment in the county jail not more than one year.

SEC. 3940. If any executive or judicial officer, or member of the general assembly, accept any valuable consideration, gratuity, service or benefit whatever, or any promise to make the same or to do any act beneficial to such officer or member under the agreement or with the understanding that his vote, opinion, decision or judgment shall be given in any particular manner or upon any particular side of any question, cause or other proceeding which is, or may by law be, brought before him in his official capacity, or that in such capacity he will make any particular nomination or appointment, he shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than ten years, or be fined not more than two thousand dollars and imprisoned in the county jail not more than one year.

SEC. 3941. Every person who is convicted under either of the two preceding sections of this chapter, shall forever afterward be disqualified from holding any office under the laws or constitution of this state.

SEC. 3942. If any person, directly or indirectly, give, offer or promise any valuable consideration or gratuity to any other person not being such officer as is mentioned in the preceding section, with intent to induce such other person to procure for him by his interest, influence or any other means whatever any place of trust within this state, he shall be punished by fine not exceeding three hundred dollars and imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding one year.

SEC. 3943. If any person, not being such officer as is referred to in the preceding sections of this chapter, accept and receive of another any valuable consideration or gratuity whatever as a reward for procuring, or attempting to procure, any office or place of trust within this state for any person, he shall be punished by fine not exceeding three hundred dollars and imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year.

SEC. 3944. If any person give, offer or promise any valuable consideration or gratuity whatever, to any one summoned, appointed, or sworn as a juror; or appointed or chosen arbitrator, or umpire, or referee; or to any master in chancery; or appraiser of real or personal estate; or auditor, with intent to influence the opinion or decision of

* The giving of facilities for the public convenience of the whole county, as an inducement to remove the county seat, or the offering of a public advantage to an entire community as an inducement to the members of such community to vote for such removal, does not constitute bribery within the meaning of sections 2647, 2657 of the code of 1851. (Sections 3939, 3949, code of 1873). Dishorn v. Smith, 10 Iowa, 212.
any such person in any matter, inquest or cause which may be pending or can legally come before him, or which he may be called on to decide in either of said capacities, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not more than five years, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars and imprisonment in the county jail not more than one year.

SEC. 3945. If any person summoned, appointed or sworn as a juror; or appointed arbitrator, umpire or referee; or master in chancery; or auditor; or appraiser as aforesaid, take or receive any valuable consideration, or gratuity whatever, to give his verdict, award or report in favor of any particular party, in a matter for the hearing or decision of which such person has been summoned, appointed or chosen as aforesaid, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not more than ten years, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars and imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year.

SEC. 3946. If any person attempt to improperly influence any juror in any civil or criminal cause, or any one drawn, or summoned, or appointed, or sworn as such juror, or any arbitrator or referee, in relation to any cause or matter pending in, or to be brought before the court for which such juror has been drawn, summoned, appointed or sworn; or for the hearing and decision of which such arbitrator or referee has been chosen or appointed, he shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, and by imprisonment in the county jail not more than six months.

SEC. 3947. If any person drawn, summoned or sworn as a juror, make any promise or agreement to give a verdict for or against any person in any civil or criminal case, or corruptly receive any paper, evidence or information from any one in relation to any matter or cause for the trial of which he is sworn, without the authority of the court or officer before whom such cause or matter is then pending, he shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding three months.

SEC. 3948. If any sheriff, deputy sheriff, constable or coroner receive from a defendant, or any other person, any money or other valuable thing as a consideration or inducement for omitting or delaying to arrest any defendant, or to carry him before a magistrate or to prison; or for postponing, delaying or neglecting the sale of property on execution; or for omitting or delaying to perform any other duty pertaining to his office, he shall be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding six months, or by both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 3949. If any officer authorized to serve process willfully refuse to execute any lawful process to him directed, requiring him to apprehend or confine any person charged with, or convicted of, any public offense; or willfully delay or omit to execute such process, whereby such person escape, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not more than one year, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 3950. If any person corruptly and willfully demand and receive of another, for performing any service or official duty for which the fee or compensation is established by law, any greater fee or compensation than is allowed or provided for the same; or if any
offenses against public justice.

witness falsely and corruptly certify that as such he has traveled more miles, or attended more days than he has actually traveled or attended, he shall be punished by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars for each offense, or imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding six months.

Sec. 3951. If any person having knowledge of the commission of any offense punishable with imprisonment in the penitentiary for life, take any money, or valuable consideration, or gratuity, or any promise therefor, upon an agreement or understanding, expressed or implied, to compound or conceal such offense, or not to prosecute the same, or not to give evidence thereof, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not more than six years, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.\(^p\)

Sec. 3952. If any person having knowledge of the commission of any offense punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary for a limited term of years is guilty of the offense described in the preceding section, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not more than one year, and by fine not exceeding four hundred dollars.

Sec. 3953. If any jailor or other officer voluntarily suffer any prisoner in his custody upon a charge or conviction of a felony punishable by imprisonment for life to escape, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not more than ten years, nor less than one year.

Sec. 3954. If any jailor or other officer voluntarily suffer any prisoner in his custody upon charge or conviction of any other felony to escape, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not more than eight years, or by fine not more than one thousand dollars.

Sec. 3955. If any jailor or other officer suffer any prisoner in his custody upon charge or conviction of any public offense to escape, he shall be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars and by imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding five years.

Sec. 3956. If any person by any means whatever aid or assist any prisoner lawfully detained in the penitentiary, or in any jail or place of confinement for any felony in an attempt to escape, whether such escape be effected or not, or forcibly rescue any person held in legal custody upon any criminal charge, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding ten years, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars and imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year.

Sec. 3957. Every person who by any means whatever aids or assists any prisoner lawfully committed to any jail or place of confinement charged with or convicted of any criminal offense other than a felony in an attempt to escape, whether such escape be effected or not; or who conveys into such jail or place of confinement any disguise, instrument, arms, or other things proper or useful to facilitate the escape of any prisoner so committed, whether such escape be effected or attempted or not, shall be punished by imprisonment in

\(^p\) A contract for the compromise or compounding of a felony is illegal, and the parties thereto being in pari delictu, the law will not afford affirmative relief to either, but will leave them as it found them. *Allison v. Hess*, 28 Iowa, 388, and cases cited on page 390.

Where a mortgage was executed in consideration that the son of the mortgagor, who was under arrest, charged with the crime of embezzlement, should not be prosecuted, it was held, that the mortgage was based upon an illegal consideration, and, therefore, void. *Peed v. McKee et al.*, 42 Id., 659.
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the county jail not exceeding one year or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

**SEC. 3958.** Every person who aids or assists any prisoner in escaping, or attempting to escape, from the custody of any sheriff, deputy sheriff, marshal, constable, or other officer or person who has the lawful charge of such prisoner upon any criminal charge, shall be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars and imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding five years.³

**SEC. 3959.** If any person confined in a county jail upon any conviction for a criminal offense, break such jail and escape therefrom, he shall be imprisoned in such prison not exceeding one year, to commence from and after the expiration of the former sentence, and fined not exceeding three hundred dollars.

**SEC. 3960.** If any person knowingly and willfully resist or oppose any officer of this state, or any person authorized by law, in serving or attempting to execute any legal writ, rule, order, or any process whatsoever, or shall knowingly and willfully resist any such officer in the discharge of his duties without such writ, rule, order, or process, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars nor less than fifty dollars, or by both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.⁴

**SEC. 3961.** If any person, being lawfully required by any sheriff, deputy sheriff, coroner, constable, or other officer, willfully neglect or refuse to assist him in the execution of his office in any criminal case, or in any case of escape or rescue, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not more than six months, or by fine not more than one hundred dollars.

**SEC. 3962.** If any person falsely assume to be a judge, justice of the peace, magistrate, sheriff, deputy sheriff, coroner, or constable, and take upon himself to act as such or require any one to aid or assist him in any matter pertaining to the duty of any such officer, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not more than one year or by fine not exceeding three hundred dollars.

**SEC. 3963.** If any person take upon himself to exercise or officiate in any office or place of authority in this state, without being legally authorized; or if any person by color of his office, willfully and corruptly oppress any person under pretense of acting in his official capacity, he shall be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail not more than one year; or by both fine and imprisonment.

³ To assist a prisoner to escape from the custody of an officer when held under a warrant issued by a magistrate for having threatened to commit a public offense, is as much a violation of the statute (§ 3938) as if the prisoner stood charged with its actual commission. The State v. Bates, 23 Iowa, 96.

In a prosecution for assisting a prisoner to escape, when held upon a warrant charging him with threatening to commit a public offense, the defendant cannot avoid a conviction by proving that he was not, in fact, guilty of the charge: all evidence for that purpose is incompetent. Id.

It is equally a crime to assist a prisoner to escape from an officer de facto only, as though he were an officer de jure. Id.

⁴ Under section 4296, of the revision before it was amended by chapter 150 of the laws of the 12th general assembly, it was held not to be a crime to resist a peace officer while attempting to make an arrest without a warrant. State v. Lovell, 23 Iowa, 394.

It was further held that criminal statutes are inelastic, and cannot be made to include cases plainly without the letter, though within the reason and policy of the law. Id.
SEC. 3964. If any judge, justice of the peace, clerk of any court, sheriff, coroner, constable, attorney or counselor at law, encourage, excite, or stir up any suit, quarrel, or controversy between two or more persons, with intent to injure such person or persons, he shall be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, and shall be answerable to the party injured in treble damages.

SEC. 3965. When any duty is or shall be enjoined by law upon any public officer, or upon any person holding any public trust or employment, every willful neglect to perform such duty, where no special provision has been made for the punishment of such delinquency, is a misdemeanor.

SEC. 3966. When the performance of any act is prohibited by any statute, and no penalty for the violation of such statute is imposed, the doing of such act is a misdemeanor.

SEC. 3967. Every person who is convicted of a misdemeanor, the punishment of which is not otherwise prescribed by any statute of this state, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not more than one year, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 3968. If any public officer fraudulently make or give false entries, or false returns, or false certificates or receipts in cases where entries, returns, certificates, or receipts are authorized by law, he shall be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 3969. If any judge or other officer by color of his office, willfully and maliciously oppress any person under pretense of acting in his official capacity, he shall be punished by a fine not exceeding three hundred dollars and imprisonment in the county jail not less than five nor more than thirty days, and be liable to the injured party for any damage sustained by him in consequence thereof.

SEC. 3970. If any justice of the peace, clerk of the district or other court, county recorder, or any other officer who by law is authorized to receive and required to pay over fees of office, or who is or may be authorized to impose or collect fines, shall fail, neglect, or refuse to pay over as prescribed or as may hereafter be prescribed by law, all such fees and fines, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, besides being liable in a civil action for the amount of such fees and fines as he may have thus illegally withheld or appropriated.

SEC. 3971. If any justice of the peace, clerk of the district or other court which is now or may hereafter be established, county recorder, or other officer, who by law is authorized or required to keep a court docket, or who is or may be required to keep an account of fees or fines, and to pay over, or in any way account for the same, shall in any manner falsify such docket or account, or shall fail, neglect, or refuse to make an entry upon such docket, or account of such fees and fines, as are required to be paid over according to law, such justice of the peace, clerk of the district court, or clerk of any other court, county recorder and other officer shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be subject and liable to be prosecuted therefor in any court having jurisdiction of the offense.

*An indictment against the directors of a school district for misconduct in the issuance of school orders, in violation of section 21 of the school laws of Iowa of 1872, should state that the claims for which the orders were alleged to be drawn had not been audited and allowed. The State v. Stiles et al., 40 Iowa, 148.
Sec. 3972. Any justice of the peace, clerk of the district or of any other court which is or may be established, county recorder, or other officer who may be found guilty of the offense of appropriating to his own use fees of office or fines collected for violation of law, or of neglecting to pay over the same as prescribed by law, shall be removed from office by the court before or by whom the offense may be tried and judgment or conviction had, and each and every person so found guilty shall be punished by a fine not exceeding three hundred dollars nor less than ten dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail for a period not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 3973. All officers required by the provisions of the code to collect and pay over fines and fees, shall, on the first Monday in January in each year, make report thereof under oath to the board of supervisors of the proper county, showing the amount of fines assessed and the amount of fines and fees collected, together with the vouchers for the payment of all sums by him collected to the proper officer required to keep the same.

Sec. 3974. The clerks of the several courts of this state, except of the supreme court, and all mayors of incorporated towns and cities, and justices of the peace, shall, on the first Monday of January of each year, make a report in writing to the board of supervisors of their respective counties, of all forfeited recognizances in their several offices; of all fines, penalties, and forfeitures imposed in their respective courts, and which by law go into the county treasury for the benefit of the school fund; in what cause or proceedings, when, for what purpose, against whom, and for what amount rendered; whether said fines, penalties, forfeitures and recognizances have been paid, remitted, canceled, or otherwise satisfied; if so, when, how, and in what manner; if not paid, remitted, canceled, or otherwise satisfied, what steps have been taken to enforce the collection thereof, and the prospect of such collection. Such report must be verified under oath, to the effect that the same is full, true, and complete of the matters therein contained, and of all things required by this section to be reported; and any officer failing so to do shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, may be fined in any sum not less than one hundred dollars.

Sec. 3975. If any notary public exercise the duties of his office after the expiration of his commission, or when otherwise disqualified, or appends his official signature to documents when the parties have not appeared before him, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars, and shall also be removed from office by the governor.

Sec. 3976. If any officer or person willfully fails to take the oath required by law before entering on the discharge of the duties of any office, trust, or station, or makes any contract which contemplates an expenditure in excess of the law under which he was elected or appointed, or fails to report to the proper officer showing the expenditure of all public moneys with proper vouchers therefor by the time required by law, he shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding five years, or by both at the discretion of the court.
CHAPTER 7.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF AND TRESPASS ON PROPERTY.*

SECTION 3977. If any person maliciously kill, maim, or disfigure any horse, cattle, or other domestic beast of another; or maliciously administer poison to any such animals; or expose any poisonous substance with intent that the same should be taken by them, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding three hundred dollars.†

Sec. 3978. If any person maliciously injure or destroy any dam, lock, canal, trench, or reservoir, or any of the appurtenances thereof, or any of the gear or machinery of any mill or manufactory; or maliciously draw off the water from any mill pond, reservoir, canal, or trench; or destroy, injure, or render useless any engine or the apparatus thereto belonging, prepared or kept for the extinguishing of fires, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year and by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

Sec. 3979. If any person maliciously injure, remove, or destroy any bridge, rail or plank road; or place or cause to be placed any obstruction on such bridge or road; or willfully obstruct or injure any public road or highway; or maliciously cut, burn, or in any way break down, injure, or destroy any telegraph post, or in any way cut, break, or injure the wires or any apparatus thereto belonging, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not more than five years, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars and imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year.

Sec. 3980. If any person maliciously cut away, let loose, injure, or destroy any boom or raft of wood, logs, or other lumber, or any boat or vessel fastened to any place, of which he is not the owner or legal possessor, he shall be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars and imprisonment in the county jail not more than one year, and shall also forfeit to the use of the person so injured double the amount of damages by him thereby sustained to be recovered in an action at law.

Sec. 3981. If any person maliciously cut down, injure, or destroy any fruit or ornamental trees or other tree, vine, or shrub of another, standing or growing for ornament or use; or maliciously break down, mar, deface, or injure any fence, hedge, or ditch enclosing lands belonging to another; or throw down or open any gate or bars not his own or under his charge and leave them open, whereby an injury is done to another; or maliciously injure, destroy, or sever from the land of another and produce thereof or anything attached thereto, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not more than one year or by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by both imprisonment and fine at the discretion of the court.

* See section 2 of chapter 106, laws of 1878, ante, p. 87.

† In an indictment for malicious injury, it is sufficient to aver ownership, without setting out the character of the title or interest. The State v. Brant, 14 Id., 180.

† In an indictment for maliciously killing a hog, it is not necessary to allege that the animal was a domestic beast. The State v. Enslow, 10 Iowa, 115.
SEC. 3982. If any person maliciously take down, injure, or remove any monument erected on [or] any tree marked as a boundary of any tract of land, city, or town lot; or destroy, deface, or alter the marks of any such monument or tree made for the purpose of designating such boundary or injure or deface any mile stone, post, or guide board erected on any public way; or remove, deface, or injure any sign board; or break or remove any lamp or lamp post, or extinguish any lamp on any bridge, way, street, or passage, he shall be punished by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 3983. If any person willfully commit any trespass by cutting down or destroying any timber or wood standing or growing on the land of another; or by carrying away timber or wood being on such land; or by digging or carrying away any earth, stone, marble, slate, coal, copper, lead, iron ore, or any other ore or metal; or by taking and carrying from such land any grass, hay, corn, fruit or other vegetables; or carrying away from any wharf, street, or landing place, any goods whatever in which he has no interest, he shall be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or imprisonment in the county jail not more than one year, or by both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court. If in any case the value of the property so cut down, carried away, or otherwise taken shall not exceed the sum of fifty dollars, then the person so offending shall be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding thirty days.\(^a\)

SEC. 3984. If any person willfully commit any trespass by entering upon the garden, orchard, or improved land of another, with intent to take, carry away, destroy, or injure the trees, shrubs, grain, grass, hay, fruit, or vegetables there being, he shall be punished by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not more than thirty days.

SEC. 3985. If any person maliciously injure, deface, or destroy any building or fixture attached thereto, or willfully and maliciously destroy, injure, or secrete any goods, chattels, or valuable papers of another, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not more than one year, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, and is liable to the party injured in a sum equal to three times the value of the property so destroyed or injured in a civil action.\(^v\)

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\(^a\) Where the property cut down, carried away or destroyed is of value not exceeding fifty dollars the offense is triable and punishable before a justice of the peace. The State v. Van Horpton, 26 Iowa, 402. See also Londegan v. Hammer, 30 Id., 508, 509.

An indictment founded upon this section for trespass in cutting down and carrying away the timber, standing and growing upon the land of another, should aver the name of the owner of the land upon which the alleged trespass was committed. The State v. McConkey, 20 Id., 574.

In an indictment for willful trespass by cutting down and destroying timber, it is sufficient to allege that the injury was done by cutting down and destroying, without being more specific. The State v. Watrous, 13 Id., 489.

One statement of the venue, in the indictment is sufficient, and when it is averred that the trespass was committed upon the land of a person named, and it is described by section, township and range, omitting its situation with reference to the nearest meridian line, it is sufficient if the county wherein it is situated is named. Id.

\(^v\) A malicious injury to a church is an indictable offense under this section. The State v. Brant, 14 Iowa, 180.

It is sufficient in an indictment in such case, to aver ownership without setting out the character of the title or estate. Id.

In a civil action for damages, under this section, a verdict for three times the value of the property destroyed, or three times the amount of the injury is authorized. Garland v. Whole- bau, 20 Iowa, 271, 273.
SEC. 3986. If any person willfully write, make marks, or draw characters on the walls or any other part of any church, college, academy, school-house, court-house, or other public building; or willfully injure or deface the same, or any wall or fence enclosing the same, he shall be punished by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not more than thirty days.

SEC. 3987. If any person intentionally deface, obliterate, tear down, or destroy in whole or in part, any transcript, or extract from or of any law of the United States, or of this state, or any proclamation, advertisement, or notification set up at any place within this state by authority of law or by order of any court, during the time for which the same is to remain set up, he shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding thirty days.

SEC. 3988. If any owner, master, clerk, or any other person having charge of or belonging to any boat, vessel, or raft, take any cord wood or any other species of property from the owner or his agent, without the knowledge of such owner or agent, or without paying the customary price for the same, he shall be punished by fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months.

SEC. 3989. If any person willfully dig up, pull down, break, or destroy, or in any other manner injure or remove any of the cast iron pillars or other evidences planted and fixed, or which may hereafter be planted or fixed, in and along any part of the boundaries of this state, he may be indicted therefor, and upon conviction before any court having competent jurisdiction, shall be punished by fine not less than fifty dollars nor more than two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term not less than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 3990. If any person or persons shall willfully and maliciously place any obstruction on the track of any railroad in this state, or remove any rail therefrom, or in any other way injure such railroad, or do any other thing thereto, whereby the life of any person is or may be endangered, he or they shall be punished by confinement in the state penitentiary for life, or for any term not less than two years.

SEC. 3991. If any person maliciously injure, break, or cause to be broken, any levee erected to prevent the overflow of land within this state, such person so offending shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not more than five years, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars and imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year.

SEC. 3992. If any person place any obstruction in any of the public ditches or drains made for the purpose of draining any of the swamp lands in this state, he shall, upon conviction, be compelled to remove said obstructions and be fined not less than five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail not more than thirty days at the discretion of the court.

[SEC. 3992.] If any person without authority or permission from the proper road supervisor, shall in any manner obstruct, deface, or injure any public road or highway, by breaking up, plowing, or digging within the boundary lines thereof, he shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than twenty-five dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not more than thirty days, at the discretion of the court.]
Title.

Discharging fire-arms, etc., at railroad train.

Jumping off cars while in motion.

Offenses Against the Right of Suffrage.

Section 3993. If any person offer or give a bribe to any elector for the purpose of influencing his vote at any election authorized by law; and if any elector entitled to vote at such election receives such bribe, he shall be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

Section 3994. If any elector unlawfully vote more than once at any election which may be held by virtue of any law of this state he shall be punished by fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year.

Section 3995. If any person knowing himself not to be qualified, vote at any election authorized by law, he shall be punished by fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months.

Section 3996. If any person go or come into any county of this state, and vote in such county, not being a resident thereof, he shall be punished by fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year.

Section 3997. If any person willfully vote who has not been a resident of this state for six months next preceding the election, or who, at the time of the election, is not twenty-one years of age, or who is...
not a citizen of the United States, or who is not duly qualified from other disability to vote at the place where, and time when the vote is to be given, he shall be fined in a sum not exceeding three hundred dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding one year.\(^w\)

Sec. 3998. If any person procure, aid, assist, counsel, or advise another to give his vote, knowing that such person is disqualified, he shall be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars nor less than fifty dollars, and by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year.

Sec. 3999. If any person furnish an elector with a ticket or ballot, informing him that it contains a name or names different from those which are written or printed therein, with an intent to induce him to vote contrary to his inclination, or fraudulently or deceitfully change a ballot of any elector, by which such elector is deprived of voting for such candidate or person as he intended, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding two years, and by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars nor less than one hundred dollars.

Sec. 4000. If any person unlawfully and by force, or threats of force, prevent, or endeavor to prevent, an elector from giving his vote at any public election in this state, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months, and a fine not more than two hundred dollars.

Sec. 4001. If any person give or offer a bribe to any judge, clerk, or canvasser of any election authorized by law, or any executive officer attending the same, as a consideration for some act done, or omitted to be done, contrary to his official duty in relation to such election, he shall be punished by fine not exceeding seven hundred dollars and imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year.

Sec. 4002. If any person procure, or endeavor to procure, the vote of any elector, or the influence of any person over other electors at any election, for himself, or for or against any candidate by means of violence, threats of violence, or threats of withdrawing custom, or dealing in business or trade, or enforcing the payment of debts, or bringing a suit or criminal prosecution, or any other threat of injury to be inflicted by him, or by his means, he shall be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail not more than one year.

Sec. 4003. If any judge or clerk of any election authorized by law, knowingly make or consent to any false entry on the list of voters, or poll-books; or put into the ballot-box, or permit to be so put in, any ballot not given by a voter; or take out of such box, or permit to be so taken out, any ballot deposited therein, except in the manner prescribed by law; or by any other act or omission designedly destroy or change the ballots given by the electors, he shall be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars and imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year.

\(^w\) In the trial of an indictment under this section of the statute, "for willfully voting when not a citizen of the United States," the court did not err in refusing to instruct the jury "that knowledge is not to be presumed in such case, but is to be alleged and proved as any other fact," for the reason that the instruction was not pertinent. State v. Sheeley, 15 Iowa, 404.

On the trial of an indictment under this section, evidence that the defendant consulted "friends" as to his right to vote, "and was advised by them that such right existed," is inadmissible. It seems that evidence that the defendant had consulted persons learned in the law and that upon being informed of all the facts they advised him that he was a legal voter may be admitted as tending to disprove a criminal intent; but such evidence would not be conclusive. Id.
Refusing to permit electors to vote and the contrary.  
R. § 4344.

Officers doing any act which renders election void.  
R. § 4345.

Not returning poll books.  
R. § 4346.

Improper registry as a voter.  
Ch. 171, § 10, 12  
G. A.

Offenses Against Chastity and Decency.  

SECTION 4004. When any one who offers to vote at any election is objected to by an elector as a person not possessing the requisite qualifications, if any judge of such election unlawfully permit him to vote without producing proof of such qualification in the manner directed by law, or if any such judge willfully refuse the vote of any person who complies with the requisites prescribed by law to prove his qualifications, he shall be punished by fine not exceeding two hundred dollars nor less than twenty dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months.

SEC. 4005. If any judge, clerk, or executive officer designedly omit to do any official act required by law; or designedly do any illegal act in relation to any public election, by which act or omission the votes taken at any such election in any city, town, precinct, township or district, be lost, or the electors thereof be deprived of their suffrage at such election; or designedly do any act which renders such election void, he shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail not more than one year, or by both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 4006. If any judge, clerk, or messenger, after having been deputed by the judges of election to carry the poll-books of such election to the place where by law they are to be canvassed, willfully or negligently fail to deliver such poll-books within the time prescribed by law, safe, with the seal unbroken, he shall, for every such offense, be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, nor less than fifty dollars.

SEC. 4007. Any person who shall cause his name to be registered, knowing that he is not or will not become a qualified voter; in the township where his name is registered previous to the next election, or who shall wrongfully personate any registered voter, and any person causing, aiding, or abetting any person in either of said acts, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and punished for each offense by imprisonment in the state prison not less than one year.

CHAPTER 9.

OFFENSES AGAINST CHASTITY, MORALITY, AND DECENCY.

SEC. 4008. Every person who commits the crime of adultery, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not more than three years, or by fine not exceeding three hundred dollars and imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year; and when the crime is committed between parties only one of whom is married, both are guilty of adultery and shall be punished accordingly. No prosecution for adultery can be commenced but on the complaint of the husband or wife.*

* Under this section of the statute, a prosecution for adultery commenced by the husband or wife may be continued without any further cooperation on their part. The State v. Baldy, 17 Iowa, 39; The State v. Roth, 17 Id., 336.

The commencement of a prosecution for adultery by husband or wife of one against the other, does not authorize a prosecution against both. The State v. Roth, 17 Id., 336.

An averment in an indictment for adultery
CHAP. 9. OFFENSES AGAINST CHASTITY AND DECENCY.

Sec. 4009. If any person who has a former husband or wife living, marry another person, or continue to cohabit with such second husband or wife in this state, he or she, except in the cases mentioned in the following sections, is guilty of bigamy and shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not more than five years, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars and imprisonment in the county jail not more than one year.

Sec. 4010. The provisions of the preceding section do not extend to any person whose husband or wife has continually remained beyond seas, or who has voluntarily withdrawn from the other and remained absent for the space of three years together, the party marrying again not knowing the other to be living within that time; nor to any person who has good reason to believe such husband or wife to be dead; nor to any person who has been legally divorced from the bonds of matrimony.

Sec. 4011. Every unmarried person who knowingly marries the husband or wife of another, when such husband or wife is guilty of bigamy thereby, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding three years, or by fine not more than three hundred dollars and imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year.

Sec. 4012. If any man or woman not being married to each other lewdly and viciously associate and cohabit together, or if any man or woman, married or unmarried, is guilty of open and gross lewdness and designedly make any open and indecent or obscene exposure of his or her person, or of the person of another, every such person shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months, or by fine not exceeding two hundred dollars.

Sec. 4013. If any person keep a house of ill-fame, resorted to for the purpose of prostitution or lewdness, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not more than one year, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars; and any person who, after having been once convicted of such offense, is again convicted of the like offense,
shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than one year nor more than three years.\footnote{An indictment under this section for keeping a house resorted to for the purpose of prostitution, is sufficient as to venue when it charges the offense as committed within the county. \textit{The State v. Shaw}, 35 Iowa, 575.}

SEC. 4014. When the lessee of a dwelling-house is convicted of keeping the same as a house of ill-fame, the lease or contract for letting such house is, at the option of the lessor, void, and such lessor may thereupon have the like remedy to recover possession as against a tenant holding over after the expiration of his term.

SEC. 4015. If any person let any house, knowing that the lessee intends to use it as a place or resort for the purpose of prostitution or lewdness, or knowingly permit such lessee to use the same for such purpose, he shall be punished by fine not exceeding three hundred dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding six months.

SEC. 4016. If any person inveigle or entice any female, before reputed virtuous, to a house of ill-fame, or knowingly conceal or aid or abet in concealing such female so defiled or enticed for the purpose of prostitution or lewdness, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not more than ten years nor less than three years.

SEC. 4017. \[If any person, without lawful authority, willfully dig up, disinter, remove or carry away any human body, or the remains thereof, from its place of interment; or aid, assist, encourage, intice or procure the same to be done or attempted; or willfully receive, conceal, or dispose of any such human body, or the remains thereof; or if any person, with the intent to commit any of the aforesaid acts, partially perform the same; or if any person willfully and unnecessarily, and in an improper manner, indecently expose, throw away, or abandon any human body, or the remains thereof, in any public place, or in any river, stream, pond, or other place, every such offender shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not more than two years, or by fine not exceeding twenty-five hundred dollars, or by both fine and imprisonment.\]

SEC. 4018. Any coroner or undertaker in any county or city in which the population exceeds one thousand inhabitants, may deliver to any medical college or school, or any physician in this state, for the purpose of medical and surgical study, the body or remains of any deceased person, except where such body has been interred or dressed for interment; but no such body shall be so delivered without the consent of the relatives or friends of such deceased person, if any such are known, nor where such deceased person expressed a desire during his last sickness that his body should be interred. If the body of any person who has been a resident of the county when death took place for six months is so delivered, and the same shall be subsequently claimed by any relative or friend of such deceased person, such body shall be given up to such relative or friend. Any person who delivers or receives any body or remains, having knowledge that any of the foregoing provisions have been violated, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished as provided in the preceding section.
SEC. 4019. The person receiving such body as contemplated in the preceding section, shall decently bury the remains thereof after such body shall have been used as aforesaid, and in case of a failure to so do such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished by fine not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars.

SEC. 4019½. [Any physician receiving the body or remains of a deceased person for the purpose of medical or surgical study; and any professor or person in charge of a medical college or school at which such body or remains are received for such purpose, shall, in a suitable book, make or cause to be made a legible record of the time when, the name and the description of the person from whom, and the place where, such body or remains were received, and whether or not such body or remains when so received was enclosed in any box, cask or other receptacle, and, if so enclosed, shall record a description of such box, cask or receptacle, sufficient to identify the same, together with the shipping marks or directions, if any, on same; and also a description of such body or remains, including the length, weight and sex of same, the apparent age of the person at the time of death, color of hair, or beard if any, and any and all marks or scars on such body by which same might be identified, and whether or not such body when so received was mutilated so as to prevent identification of same. And such physician, professor or person, shall keep the said record, and on demand exhibit same, as also any and all such bodies or remains of deceased persons then in his charge, for the inspection of any sheriff or his deputy: Provided, such record shall not be required one year or more after such body was received. Any physician or professor or teacher in a medical college or school who uses or allows or permits others under his or her control or charge to use the body or remains of a deceased person for the purpose of medical or surgical study without the record as aforesaid having been first made; or on demand being made by the sheriff or his deputy as aforesaid, shall refuse and fail to exhibit any such record or body in his charge or under his control to such officer for his inspection, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.]

SEC. 4020. The remains of any person received as aforesaid, shall be used for the purpose of medical and surgical study alone, and in this state only, and whoever shall use such remains for any other purpose, or shall remove the same beyond the limits of this state, or in any manner traffic therein, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction, be imprisoned for a term not exceeding one year in a county jail.

SEC. 4021. If any person willfully destroy or injure any tomb, grave-stone, monument, or other thing placed or designated as a memorial of the dead; or any fence, railing, or other thing placed about the same; or any place enclosed for the burial of the dead; or willfully destroy, injure, or remove any tree, shrub, or plant within such enclosure, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not more than one year, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by both fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 4022. If any person import, print, publish, sell, or distribute, any book, pamphlet, ballad, or any printed paper containing obscene language or obscene prints, pictures, or descriptions manifestly tending to corrupt the morals of youth; or introduce into any family,
school, or place of education; or buy, procure, receive, or have in his possession any such book, pamphlet, ballad, printed paper, picture, or description, either for the purpose of loan, sale, exhibition, or circulation; or with intent to introduce the same into any family, school, or place of education, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not more than thirty days, or by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Sec. 4023. If any person willfully disturb or disquiet any assembly of persons met for religious worship, by profane discourse or rude and indecent behavior, or by making a noise either within the place of worship or so near as to disturb the order and solemnity of the assembly, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not more than thirty days, or by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars. If any person or persons unlawfully or willfully disturb or interrupt any school, school meeting, teachers' institute, lyceum, literary society, or any other lawful assembly of persons being in the peace of the state, such person or persons shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding thirty days.

Sec. 4024. If any person within one mile from the place where any religious society is collected together for religious worship in any field or woodland, expose to sale or gift any spirituous or other liquors, or any article of merchandise, or any provisions or other article of traffic, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not more than thirty days, or by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Sec. 4025. If any person keep a house, shop, or place resorted to for the purpose of gambling; or permit or suffer any person in any house, shop, or other place under his control or care to play at cards, dice, faro, roulette, equality, or other game, for money or other thing, such offender shall be fined in a sum not less than fifty dollars nor more than three hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding one year, or be both fined and imprisoned. In a prosecution under this section, any person who has the charge of or attends to any such house, shop, or place, may be deemed the keeper thereof.

*The playing of games of chance "for the drinks round," to be delivered when the game is ended, is gambling within the meaning of the statute; and the owner of a house who knowingly permits such games to be played therein, is guilty of keeping a gambling house within the meaning of the law. *The State v. Leicht,* 17 Iowa, 28.

It is not essential to the crime of gambling that the stakes should be put up before the game progresses. *Id.*

Where it was shown by the evidence that the defendant kept a house where games were played for the use of the tables or of the instruments of gaming, and for beer, oysters or cigars, it was held, that this constituted the offense of
Sec. 4027. If any person make oath before a justice of the peace that he has probable cause to suspect and does suspect that any house, building, or place, naming the house or place and the occupant, is unlawfully used as a common gaming house or place for the purpose of gaming for money or other property, and that persons resort to the same for that purpose, whether they be known to the complainant or not, such justice may issue his warrant for the purpose of searching such house or building for all such implements or gambling devices mentioned in the preceding section, and for the apprehension of the occupant or keeper of said house or building; and after such search, seizure, and arrest, the said implements and keeper shall be carried before such justice of the peace to be dealt with as provided by law. And any gambling device brought before the justice may be destroyed by him, and an entry thereof shall be made upon his docket.

Sec. 4028. If any person play at any game for any sum of money or other property of any value, or make any bet or wager for money or other property of value, he shall be punished by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding thirty days.

Sec. 4029. All promises, agreements, notes, bills, bonds, or other contracts, mortgages, or other securities, when the whole or any part of the consideration thereof is for money or other valuable thing won or lost, staked, or bet, at or upon any game of any kind or on any wager, are absolutely void and of no effect.

Sec. 4030. If any man marry his father's sister, mother's sister, father's widow, wife's mother, daughter, wife's daughter, son's widow, sister, son's daughter, daughter's daughter, son's son's widow, daughter's widow, brother's daughter or sister's daughter; or if any woman marry her father's brother, mother's brother, mother's husband, husband's father, son, husband's son, daughter's husband, brother's son, daughter's son, son's daughter's husband, daughter's son's brother, son's brother, son's sister's husband, or sister's son; or if any person being within the degrees of consanguinity or affinity in which marriages are prohibited by this section, carnally know each other, they shall be deemed guilty of incest, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state penitentiary for a term not exceeding ten years and not less than one year.

keeping a gambling house under section 4026 of the code. The State v. Bishel, 39 Id., 42; The State v. Book, 41 Id., 550.

An indictment which charged the defendant with keeping and controlling a building where intoxicating liquors were sold in violation of the statute, and where "gaming, fighting, drunkenness and breaches of the peace" were permitted by him, was held, not vulnerable to the objection that it charged two distinct offenses. The State v. Dean, et al., 44 Id., 648.

Where persons engage in playing billiards with the understanding that the loser shall pay for the use of the billiard table, the owner of the table is guilty, under the statute, of the offense of keeping a house resorted to for the purpose of gambling. The State v. Book, 41 Iowa, 550.

While an action will not lie to recover money lost in gaming or betting, and actually paid over, a party depositing and losing money on a bet may recover the same before it is paid over. Thrift v. Redman, 13 Iowa, 25; Shannon v. Bruner, 10 Id., 210; Shaw v. Gardner, 30 Id., 111, 112.

Where one of the parties to a bet deposited, instead of money, the note of a third person, which exceeded the amount of the bet, and the same was delivered by the stakeholder to the winner, who converted it to his own use, it was held, that the latter was liable to the other party as for money had and received, for the amount which the value of the note exceeded the wager. Shaw v. Gardner, supra.

The intermarriage of persons within the degrees of consanguinity forbidden by this section of the statute constitutes the crime of incest as therein provided. To sustain a conviction, it is not necessary for the state to show, in addition, carnal knowledge between the parties.
Cruelty to animals. Ch. 171, §§ 1, 2, 13 G. A.

**SEC. 4031.** If any person torture, torment, deprive of necessary sustenance, cruelly beat, mutilate, cruelly kill, or overdrive any animal; or unnecessarily fail to provide the same with proper food, drink, shelter, or protection from the weather; or cruelly drive or work the same when unfit for labor; or cruelly abandon the same; or carry or cause the same to be carried on any vehicle, or otherwise, in an unnecessarily cruel and inhuman manner, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding thirty days, or by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

**SEC. 4032.** No railway company in this state, in the carrying or transportation of cattle, sheep, swine, or other animals, shall confine the same in cars for a longer period than twenty-eight consecutive hours, unless delayed by storm or other accidental cause, without unloading for rest, water, and feeding, for a period of at least five consecutive hours. In estimating such confinement, the time the animals have been confined without such rest on connecting railways from which they are received shall be computed, it being the intention of this section to prevent their continuous confinement beyond twenty-eight hours, except upon contingencies hereinafter stated; and animals unloaded for rest, water, and feeding, under the provisions of this section, shall be properly, fed, watered, and sheltered during such rest by the owners or persons in custody thereof, or in case of their default in so doing, then by the railway company transporting them, at the expense of said owners or persons in custody thereof, and said company shall have a lien upon such animals for food, care and custody furnished, and shall not be liable for any detention of such animals authorized by this section. Any railway company, owner, or custodian of such animals who shall fail to comply with the provisions of this section, shall, for each and every such offense, be liable for, and forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than one hundred and not greater than five hundred dollars. But when such animals shall be carried in cars in which they shall and do have proper food, water, space, and opportunity for rest, the foregoing provisions in regard to their being unloaded shall not apply.

**SEC. 4033.** If any person keep or use, or in any way be connected with, or be interested in the management of, or receive money for the admission of any person to any place kept or used for the purpose of fighting any bull, bear, dog, cock, or other creature, or engage in, aid, abet, encourage, or assist in any bull, bear, dog, or cock fight, or a fight between any other creature, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

**SEC. 4034.** If any person impound or confine, or cause to be impounded or confined in any pound or other place, any creature, and fail to supply the same during such confinement with a sufficient quantity of food and water, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

*The State v. Schaunhurst et al., 34 Iowa, 547.*

Nor, where the prosecution is against brother and sister, is it necessary to show that their father and mother were lawfully married. The statute, in effect, forbids and declares criminal the intermarriage of illegitimate children of the same parents. *Id.*

The register of marriages, kept by the circuit court, wherein the marriage of the defendants is shown, is sufficient *prima facie* under code, section 2197, to establish the fact of marriage. *Id.*

The identity of the defendants, with the persons named in the marriage record, may be established by their admissions, the identity of the names, and by the absence of evidence that there are other persons of the same name. *Id.*

So, too, the relationship of the defendants may be sufficiently established by their acts and declarations. *Id.*
CHAPTER 10.

OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC HEALTH.

SECTION 4035. If any person knowingly sell any kind of diseased, corrupted, or unwholesome provisions, whether for meat or drink, without making the same fully known to the buyer, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail, not more than thirty days, or by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

SEC. 4036. If any person fraudulently adulterate for the purpose of sale, any substance intended for food, or any wine, spirituous or malt liquor, or other liquor intended for drinking, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not more than one year, or by fine not exceeding three hundred dollars, and the article so adulterated shall be forfeited and destroyed.

SEC. 4037. If any person fraudulently adulterate, for the purpose of sale, any drug or medicine in such manner as to lessen the efficacy, or change the operation of such drugs or medicines, or to make them injurious to health; or sell them knowing that they are thus adulterated, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, and such adulterated drugs and medicines shall be forfeited and destroyed.

SEC. 4038. If any apothecary, druggist, or other person, sell and deliver any arsenic, corrosive sublimate, prussic acid, or any poisonous liquid or substance, without having the word "poison," and the true name thereof written or printed upon a label attached to the vial, box, or parcel containing the same, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not more than thirty days, or by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars. Any person who may dispose of at retail any poisonous substance or liquid to any one, for any purpose, is hereby required to enter in a book, to be kept by such apothecary, druggist, or other person so disposing, the name of the poison, when bought, by whom, and for what purpose; and if the person who calls for such poison is not personally known to the vendor, then such person shall be identified by some one known to the vendor, whose name shall also be entered in such book. Any failure to comply with the requirements of this provision shall subject the party so failing to imprisonment in the county jail not more than thirty days, or to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

SEC. 4039. If any person inoculate himself or any other person, or suffer himself to be inoculated with the small-pox within this state, or come within the state with the intent to cause the prevalence or spread of this infectious disease, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not more than three years, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars and imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year.

SEC. 4040. If any person willfully sell, or keep for sale, intoxicating, malt, or vinous liquors, which have been adulterated or drugged by admixture with any deleterious or poisonous substance, he shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding two years.
SEC. 4041. If any person throw or cause to be thrown, any dead animal into any river, well, spring, cistern, reservoir, stream, or pond, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not less than ten nor more than thirty days, or by fine not less than five nor more than one hundred dollars.

SEC. 4042. If any person knowingly sell to another, or knowingly deliver or bring to be manufactured, to any cheese or butter manufactory in this state, any milk diluted with water, or in any way adulterated, or milk from which any cream has been taken, or milk commonly known as "skimmed milk," or shall keep back any part of milk known as "strippings" with intent to defraud, or shall knowingly sell the milk, the product of a diseased animal or animals, or shall knowingly use any poisonous or deleterious material in the manufacture of cheese or butter, he shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, and be liable in double the amount of damages to the person or persons, firm, association, or corporation, upon whom such fraud shall be committed.

(Chapter 75, Laws of 1880.)

An Act to regulate the practice of pharmacy, and the sale of medicines and poisons.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That from and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any person, not a registered pharmacist within the meaning of this act, to conduct any pharmacy, drug store, apothecary shop or store for the purpose of retailing, compounding or dispensing medicines or poisons for medical use, except as hereinafter provided.

Section 2. That it shall be unlawful for the proprietor of any store or pharmacy to allow any person except a registered pharmacist to compound or dispense the prescriptions of physicians, or to retail or dispense poisons for medical use, except as an aid to, and under the supervision of, a registered pharmacist. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be liable to a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, for each and every such offense.

Section 3. The governor, with the advice of the executive council, shall appoint three persons from among the most competent pharmacists of the state, all of whom shall have been residents of the state for five years, and of at least five years' practical experience in their profession, who shall be known and styled as commissioners of pharmacy for the state of Iowa; one of whom shall hold his office for one year, one for two years, and the other for three years, and each until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; and each year thereafter another commissioner shall be so appointed for three years, and until a successor be appointed and qualified. If a vacancy occur in said commission, another shall be appointed, as aforesaid, to fill the unexpired term thereof. Said commissioners shall have power to make by-laws and all necessary regulations for the proper fulfillment of their duties under this act, without expense to the state.
SEC. 4. The commissioners of pharmacy shall register in a suitable book, a duplicate of which is to be kept in the secretary of state’s office, the names and places of residence of all persons to whom they issue certificates, and dates thereof. It shall be the duty of said commissioners of pharmacy to register, without examination as registered pharmacists, all pharmacists and druggists who are engaged in business in the state of Iowa, at the passage of this act, as owners or principals of stores or pharmacies for selling at retail, compounding or dispensing drugs, medicines or chemicals for medicinal use or for compounding and dispensing physicians’ prescriptions; and all assistant pharmacists, eighteen years of age, engaged in said stores or pharmacies in the state of Iowa at the passage of this act, and who have been engaged as such in some store or pharmacy where physicians’ prescriptions were compounded and dispensed, for not less than three years prior to the passage of this act: Provided, however, that in case of failure or neglect on the part of any such person or persons to apply for registration within sixty days after they shall have been notified, they shall undergo an examination such as is provided for in section five of this act.

SEC. 5. That the said commissioners of pharmacy shall, upon application, and at such time and place, and in such manner as they may determine, examine, either by a schedule of questions, to be answered and subscribed to under oath, or orally, each and every person who shall desire to conduct the business of selling at retail, compounding or dispensing drugs, medicines or chemicals for medicinal use, or compounding or dispensing physicians’ prescriptions as pharmacists, and if a majority of said commissioners shall be satisfied that said person is competent and fully qualified to conduct said business of compounding or dispensing drugs, medicines or chemicals for medicinal use, or to compound and dispense physicians’ prescriptions, they shall enter the name of such person as a registered pharmacist in the book provided for in section 4 of this act; and that all graduates in pharmacy, having a diploma from an incorporated college or school of pharmacy that requires a practical experience in pharmacy of not less than four years before granting a diploma, shall be entitled to have their names registered as pharmacists by said commissioners of pharmacy without examination.

SEC. 6. That the commissioners of pharmacy shall be entitled to demand and receive from each person whom they register and furnish a certificate as a registered pharmacist, without examination, the sum of two dollars; and from each and every person whom they examine orally, or whose answers to a schedule of questions are returned subscribed to under oath, the sum of five dollars, which shall be in full for all services. And in case the examination of said person shall prove defective and unsatisfactory, and his name not be registered, he shall be permitted to present himself for re-examination within any period not exceeding twelve months next thereafter, and no charge shall be made for such re-examination.

SEC. 7. Every registered pharmacist shall be held responsible for the quality of all drugs, chemicals and medicines he may sell or dispense, with the exception of those sold in the original packages of the manufacturer, and also those known as “patent medicines”; and should he knowingly, intentionally and fraudulently adulterate, or cause to be adulterated, such drugs, chemicals or medical preparations, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction...
Penalty for adulteration.

Rights of registered pharmacists.

Proviso.

Regulations as to the sale of poisons.

thereof, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars, and in addition thereto, his name be stricken from the register.

Sec. 8. Apothecaries registered as herein provided shall have the right to keep and sell, under such restrictions as herein provided, all medicines and poisons authorized by the National, American or United States dispensatory and pharmacopoea as of recognized medicinal utility: Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to shield an apothecary or pharmacist who violates or in anywise abuses this trust for the legitimate and actual necessities of medicine, from the utmost rigor of the law relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors, and in addition thereto his name shall be stricken from the register.

Sec. 9. It shall be unlawful for any person, from and after the passage of this act, to retail any poisons enumerated in schedules "A" and "B," except as follows:

SCHEDULE A.

Arsenic, and its preparations, corrosive sublimate, white precipitate, red precipitate, biniode of mercury, cyanide of potassium, hydrocyanic acid, strychnia and all other poisonous vegetables alkaloids, and their salts, essential oil of bitter almonds, opium and its preparations, except paregoric and other preparations of opium containing less than two grains to the ounce.

SCHEDULE B.

Aconite, belladonna, colchicum, conium, nux vomica, henbane, savin, ergot, cotton root, cantharides, creosote, digitalis, and their pharmaceutical preparations, croton oil, chloroform, chloral hydrate, sulphate of zinc, mineral acids, carbolic acid and oxalic acid, without distinctly labeling the box, vessel or paper in which the said poison is contained, and also the outside wrapper or cover, with the name of the article, the word "poison," and the name and place of business of the seller. Nor shall it be lawful for any person to sell or deliver any poison enumerated in schedules "A" and "B" unless, upon due inquiry, it be found that the purchaser is aware of its poisonous character, and represents that it is to be used for a legitimate purpose. Nor shall it be lawful for any registered pharmacist to sell any poisons included in schedule "A" without, before delivering the same to the purchaser, causing an entry to be made, in a book kept for that purpose, stating the date of sale, the name and address of the purchaser, the name of the poison sold, the purpose for which it is represented by the purchaser to be required, and the name of the dispenser; such book to be always open for inspection by the proper authorities, and to be preserved for at least five years. The provisions of this section shall not apply to the dispensing of poisons, in not unusual quantities or doses, upon the prescriptions of practitioners of medicine. Nor shall it be lawful for any licensed or registered druggist or pharmacist to retail, or sell, or give away, any alcoholic liquors or compounds as a beverage, and any violations of the provisions of this section shall make the owner or principal of said store or pharmacy liable to a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars, and not more than one hundred dollars, to be collected in the usual manner; and, in addition thereto, for repeated violations of this section, his name shall be stricken from the register.
SEC. 10. Any itinerant vendor of any drug, nostrum, ointment or appliance of any kind, intended for the treatment of diseases or injury, who shall, by writing or printing, or any other method, publicly, profess to cure or treat diseases, or injury, or deformity, by any drug, nostrum, or manipulation, or other expedient, shall pay a license of one hundred dollars per annum, to be paid in the manner for obtaining peddlers' license.

SEC. 11. That any person who shall procure, or attempt to procure registration for himself or for another under this act, by making, or causing to be made, any false representations, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof, be liable to a penalty of not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars, and the name of the person so fraudulently registered shall be stricken from the register. Any person not a registered pharmacist, as provided for in this act, who shall conduct a store, pharmacy, or place for retailing, compounding or dispensing drugs, medicines or chemicals, for medicinal use, or for compounding or dispensing physicians' prescriptions, or who shall take, use or exhibit the title of registered pharmacist, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than fifty dollars.

SEC. 12. This act shall not apply to physicians putting up their own prescriptions, nor to the sale of proprietary medicines.

SEC. 13. This act being deemed of immediate importance, shall take effect from and after its publication in the Iowa State Register and Iowa State Leader, newspapers published at Des Moines, Iowa.

SEC. 14. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act, are hereby repealed.

Approved, March 22, 1880.
OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC POLICY. [TITLE XXIV.

SEC. 4045. If any person knowingly bring within this state any pauper or poor person, with the intent of making him a charge on any of the townships or counties therein, he shall be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars and stand charged with his support.

SEC. 4046. If any person carry on or transact any business or occupation without license therefor when such license is required by any law of this state, he shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding thirty days.

SEC. 4047. If any person pay out, or offer to pay, or in any manner put in circulation, or offer to put in circulation, any bank note, bill, or other instrument intended to circulate as money issued or purporting to be issued by any bank, individual, or corporation elsewhere than in this state, excepting treasury notes, notes of any bank organized under the law of the United States, any other description of currency issued by the authority of congress, or notes of the branches of the state bank of Iowa, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction before any court having jurisdiction, be fined the sum of five dollars for each note, bill, or other instrument as aforesaid so paid out or offered to be paid out, put in circulation or offered to be put in circulation. In prosecutions under this section it shall not be necessary to state in the indictment or information the name of the bank issuing the notes, nor to prove the existence of the bank or other person purporting to issue the notes; but it shall be sufficient to allege in general terms the fact of paying out, or attempting to pay out, as the case may be, of bank notes issued out of this state; and the proof may be made as if the particulars were alleged; and any number of offenses may be included in the same prosecution, provided that where the total fines alleged shall not exceed one hundred dollars, the offense shall be cognizable and may be tried before a justice of the peace and other co-ordinate jurisdictions; and when the total fines alleged exceed one hundred dollars, it shall be within the jurisdiction of the district court.

(Sections 4048, 4049, 4050, and 4051, were repealed and substituted by chapter 69, laws of 1874, which was amended by chapter 122, laws of 1876, and all repealed by chapter 156, laws of 1878.)

(Sections 4052 and 4053, repealed by chapter 50, laws of 1874.)

SEC. 4054. Any person who shall go upon the premises of any person or corporation, whether enclosed or not, and shall be found seeking to take, by any means whatsoever, except a hook and line, any fish, shall be deemed guilty of trespass, and may be prosecuted in the name of the state of Iowa by any person in possession of said premises, before any justice of the peace, or other court of competent jurisdiction, and fined in any sum not less than five nor more than fifty dollars.

SEC. 4055. If the owner of sheep, or any person having the same in charge knowingly import or drive into this state sheep having any contagious disease; or turn out or suffer any sheep having any contagious disease, knowing the same to be so diseased, to run at large upon any common highway, or unenclosed lands; or sell or dispose of any sheep, knowing the same to be so diseased, he shall be deemed guilty
CHAP. 11.]  
OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC POLICY.  

of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by fine in any sum not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars.  

Sec. 4056. If any person knowingly import or bring within this state, any horse, mule, or ass, affected by the diseases known as nasal gleet, glanders, or button-farcey, or suffer the same to run at large upon any common, highway, or uninclosed land, or use or tie the same in any public place, or off his own premises, or sell, trade, or offer for sale or trade any such horse, mule, or ass, knowing the same to be so diseased, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars; and in default of payment shall be imprisoned for any period not to exceed twelve months, or by both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 4057. If any horse, mule, or ass, reasonably supposed to be diseased with nasal gleet, glanders, or button-farcey, be found running at large without any known owner, it shall be lawful for the finder thereof to take such horse, mule, or ass, so found before some justice of the peace, who shall forthwith cause the same to be examined by some veterinary surgeon, or other person skilled in such diseases, and if, on examination, it is ascertained to be so diseased, it shall be lawful for such justice of the peace to order such diseased animal to be immediately destroyed and buried; and the necessary expense accruing under the provisions of this section shall be defrayed out of the county treasury.

Sec. 4058. If any person bring into this state any Texas cattle, he shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars or imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding thirty days, unless they have been wintered at least one winter north of the southern boundary of the state of Missouri or Kansas; provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent or make unlawful the transportation of such cattle through this state on railways, or to prohibit the driving through any part of this state, or having in possession any Texas cattle between the first day of November and the first day of April following.

Sec. 4059. If any person now or hereafter has in his possession in this state any such Texas cattle, he shall be liable for any damages that may accrue from allowing said cattle to run at large, and thereby spreading the disease among other cattle known as the Texas fever, and shall be punished as is prescribed in the preceding section.

Sec. 4060. If any person use, transplant, or cultivate, or bring into this state for the purpose of using, planting, cultivating, or selling, any hop roots, plants, or cuttings, which may be diseased in any manner, or infected with lice or vermin of any kind, or which may be brought from any state or country in which the cultivation of hops has been retarded or impaired by the presence of any disease, lice, or vermin of a contagious character, he shall be fined not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars, and imprisoned not less than five nor more than twenty days.

Same as to horses, mules, etc.  
Ch. 10, 11 G. A.

Diseased horses, mules, etc., running at large.  
Same.

Same as to horses, mules, etc.

Bringing Texas cattle into the state.  
Ch. 185, §§ 1, 2, 12 G. A.

Having such cattle in possession.  
Same, § 4.

Bringing diseased hop roots or cuttings into state.  
Ch. 185, §§ 1, 2, 12 G. A.

* Under this section a contract for the sale of sheep, known by the vendor to be affected with a contagious disease, cannot be enforced even when the purchaser has knowledge of the diseased condition of the sheep at the time of the purchase; the object of the statute being to prevent traffic in diseased animals for the protection, not only of the purchaser, but of the public.  
Caldwell v. Bridal, 48 Iowa, 15.

If, however, the vendor is not aware that the disease with which the sheep are affected is contagious, the statute will not apply, being limited by its terms to the sale of sheep known to be affected with a contagious disease.  
Id.
Search warrant and seizure and destruction of diseased plants and roots.
Same, § 3.

Sec. 4061. If complaint is made before a justice of the peace by one or more responsible persons, that they have good reason to believe that hop roots have been introduced into, or are being cultivated in the city or township where they reside in violation of this act, the justice before whom such complaint is made shall issue a warrant authorizing any peace officer to seize such roots, and they shall be held in charge by such officer until suit has been brought against the person or persons so offending, and the cause determined; and in case it is found that the said plants, roots, or cuttings are diseased, or are infected by lice or vermin of a contagious character, the officer before whom suit is brought will order the said roots, plants, or cuttings to be burned, charging the expense of doing the same as costs upon the party owning or cultivating the roots, plants, or cuttings; and in no case will he allow them to be planted or delivered to a third party, until the fact is established that they are not infected with any vermin or disease of a contagious character.

Sec. 4062. If any person or corporation, after having been notified in writing of the presence of Canada thistles on any lands owned or occupied by such person or corporation; or if any highway supervisor, after having been notified in writing of the presence of Canada thistles on the highway under his jurisdiction, shall permit such thistles or any part thereof to blossom or mature, such person, corporation or highway supervisor, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished accordingly.

Sec. 4063. If any person kill, trap, ensnare, or in any manner destroy any of the birds of this state, excepting birds of prey, the migratory aquatic birds, and those which are useful for food, and the killing of which at certain seasons of the year is now permitted by law, or in any manner destroy the eggs of such birds as are hereby intended to be protected from destruction, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than five nor more than twenty-five dollars. But persons killing birds for scientific purposes, or for preservation in museums and cabinets, shall be exempt from the penalties of this section, upon making satisfactory proof of the purpose for which they have killed any such bird or birds.

Sec. 4064. If any person run any threshing machine in this state, without having the two lengths of tumbling rods next the machine, together with the knuckles or joints and jacks of the tumbling rods safely boxed and secured while the machine is running, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by fine of not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars for every day or part of a day he shall violate this section; [and any person who shall, knowingly, permit either his own grain, or any that may be in his possession or under his control, to be threshed by a machine the rods, knuckles, or joints of which are not boxed in accordance with the requirements of this section, shall be liable to a like fine as that prescribed for the person running such machine, both of which fines may be recovered in an action brought before any court of competent jurisdiction.]

* This provision was not intended to change the general rule applicable to such cases, that a plaintiff cannot recover for injuries resulting from the negligence of another person, if his own negligence in any degree contributed directly to the injury. The statute merely provides that a failure to box the tumbling rods as required is, per se, negligence on the part of the owner or person running the machine, leaving the rule respecting contributory negligence on part of the person injured to apply the same as in other cases. Reynolds v. Hindman, 32 Iowa, 146. In an action to recover for services rendered by the plaintiff in threshing the grain of the de-
An Act to repeal sections 4048, 4049, 4050 and 4051, chapter 11, title XXIV, of the code, chapter 69 of the public laws of the fifteenth general assembly, and chapter 122 of the laws of the sixteenth general assembly, in relation to the protection of game, and to enact a substitute in lieu thereof.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That sections 4048, 4049, 4050 and 4051 of the code, chapter 69, of the public laws of the fifteenth general assembly, and chapter 122, of the laws of the sixteenth general assembly be repealed and the following enacted in lieu thereof:

Sec. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person within this state to shoot or kill any pinnated grouse or prairie chicken between the first day of December, and the fifteenth day of August next following; any woodcock between the first day of January, and the tenth day of July; any ruffed grouse or pheasant, wild turkey or quail, between the first of January, and the first day of October; any wild duck, goose or brant, between the first day of May, and the fifteenth day of August; or any wild deer, elk or fawn, between the first day of January, and the first day of September.

Sec. 3. It shall be unlawful for any person, at any time, or at any place within this state to shoot or kill for traffic any pinnated grouse or prairie chicken, woodcock, quail, ruffed grouse or pheasant; or for any one person to shoot or kill during any one day, more than twenty-five of either kind of said named birds; or for any one person, firm or corporation, to have more than twenty-five of either kind of said named birds in his or their possession at any one time, unless lawfully received for transportation; or to catch or take, or attempt to catch or take, with any trap, snare or net, any of the birds or animals named in section two (2) of this act, or in any manner willfully to destroy the eggs or nests of any of the birds hereby intended to be protected from destruction.

Sec. 4. It shall be unlawful for any person to kill, trap or ensnare, any beaver, mink, otter, or muskrat, between the first day of April and the first day of November, except where such killing, trapping, or snaring may be for the protection of private property.

Sec. 5. It shall be unlawful for any person, company or corporation, to buy or sell, or have in possession any of the birds or animals named in section two (2) of this act during the period when the killing of such bird or animal is prohibited by said section two (2) except
Shipping of birds out of the state prohibited.

During the first five days of such prohibited period; and the having in possession by any person, company, or corporation of any such birds or animals during such prohibited period except during the first five days thereof, shall be deemed *prima facie* evidence of a violation of this act.

Sec. 6. It shall be unlawful for any person, company or corporation at any time to ship, take, or carry out of this state any of the birds or animals named in section two (2) of this act; but it shall be lawful for any person to ship to any person within this state, any game birds, named in said section two (2) not to exceed one dozen in number in any one day, during the period, when by this act the killing of such birds is not prohibited: *Provided*, he shall first make an affidavit before some person authorized to administer oaths, that said birds have not been unlawfully killed, bought, sold or had in possession, are not being shipped for sale or profit, giving the name and post-office address of the person to whom shipped and the number of birds to be so shipped. A copy of such affidavit, indorsed, "A true copy of the original," by the person administering the oath, shall be furnished by him to the affiant, who shall deliver the same to the railroad agent or common carrier receiving such birds for transportation, and the same shall operate as a release to such carrier or agent from any liability in the shipment or carrying of such birds.

The original affidavit shall be retained by the officer taking the same, and may be used as evidence in any prosecution for violation of this act. Any person swearing falsely to any material fact of said affidavit, shall be guilty of perjury, and punished accordingly.

Sec. 7. If any person shall kill, trap, ensnare, buy, sell, ship, or have in possession, or ship, take, or carry out of the state, contrary to the provisions of this act, any of the birds or animals named in this act, or shall willfully destroy any eggs or nests of birds named in this act, shall be punished by a fine of ten dollars for each bird, beaver, mink, otter or muskrat; twenty five dollars for each wild deer, elk or fawn, and ten dollars for each nest or the eggs therein, so killed, trapped, ensnared, bought, sold, shipped, had in possession, destroyed or shipped, taken or carried out of the state, and shall stand committed to the county jail for thirty days unless such fine and costs of prosecution are sooner paid.

Sec. 8. If any railway, express company, or other common carrier, or any of their agents or servants, knowingly receive any of the above mentioned birds or animals for transportation or other purpose, during the periods hereinbefore limited and prohibited, or at any other time except in the manner provided in section six (6) of this act, they shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than three hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Sec 9. If any person shall shoot or kill any wild duck, goose, or brant, with any swivel gun, or any kind of gun except such as is commonly shot from the shoulder; or shall use medicated or poisoned food to capture or kill any of the birds named in this act, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined twenty-five dollars for each offense, and shall stand committed to the county jail for thirty days, unless such fine and the costs of prosecution are sooner paid.
SEC. 10. Prosecutions for violations of this act may be brought either in the county in which the offense was committed or in any other county where the person, company or corporation complained of has had or has in his or their possession any birds or animals herein named, bought, sold, killed, trapped or ensnared, in violation of any of the provisions of this act.

SEC. 11. In all prosecutions under this act the court before whom the same is brought shall appoint some attorney-at-law for the purpose of managing the prosecution of the cause, and such attorney shall be entitled to a fee of ten dollars in each and every case in which he is so appointed, and the person filing an information under this act shall, in case of conviction, be entitled to a fee equal to one-half of the amount of the fine imposed on each conviction, and both the fee of such attorney and the informant shall be taxed as costs in the case against the person convicted.

Provided, That the county shall in no case be held liable for said attorney's fee or penalty.

SEC. 12. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

(Took effect by publication in newspapers, March 29, 1878.)

(Chapter 50, Laws of 1874.)

CARE AND PROPAGATION OF FISH.

An Act to provide for the appointment of a board of fish commissioners for the construction of fish-ways, for the protection and propagation of fish, and to repeal sections 4052 and 4053, and to amend section 4054 [Code, title XXIV, chapter 2, relating to offenses against public policy].

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That the governor of the state is hereby authorized and required to appoint [one competent person who shall be known as fish commissioner], who shall hold his position for the period of two years, and any vacancies occurring in said commission by death, resignation, or otherwise, shall, for the unexpired term be filled by the appointment and commission of the governor. The general duties of the said commissioner, in addition to other duties prescribed by this act, shall be to forward the restoration of fish to the rivers and waters of this state, and to stock the same with fish as he may be supplied with means for that purpose by the United States fish commissioners and by societies and individuals interested in the propagation of fish in the waters of the state.

SEC. 2. It shall also be the duty of the fish commissioner to make an examination of the various improved fish-ladders, fish-ways, and of the methods necessary to be used to secure the passage of migratory fish up through or over the dams now constructed in the state, and to report to the next general assembly, through the governor, the cost of construction of the various improved methods with the applicability thereof to the streams of the state, with such other information as in his judgment may be proper, with the cause or causes of the decrease of fish in the streams of the state, and the means that must be used to secure fish in abundance therein; and to report also what arrangements it will be necessary to make with the owners of mill-dams now
Fish-ways: stocking streams.

Substituted by ch. 76, 16 G. A.

Compensation of commissioner.

To enforce this act.

District attorney.

Dams hereafter constructed to have fish-ways, to be approved by commissioners.

Otherwise nuisances.

Fine for violation.

Obstructions preventing free passage of fish prohibited.

Seines or nets.

When prohibited.

Amended by § 20, ch. 76, 16 G. A.

Fine for violation of sec. 6.

Lime, drugs, etc., with intent, etc., prohibited.

Fishing within half mile of fish-way, except with hook and line or spear unlawful.

constructed to secure the construction of fish-ways in such dams without doing injustice to the owners of such dams and to report generally such facts in connection with the construction of fish-ways and the stocking of the streams of the state with fish as in their opinion may be needed for the information of the general assembly.

Sec. 3. [The fish commissioner shall receive in full compensation for his services, twelve hundred dollars per year, to be paid out of the appropriation as herein made, and he shall, by virtue of his office act as superintendent and secretary.]

Sec. 4. It shall also be the duty of said fish commissioner to see that the provisions of this act are enforced, and for that purpose he shall have the right to call to his assistance any prosecuting attorney, to prosecute all violations of this act in the judicial district, where such violation occurs.

Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of any person or persons, or corporations, hereafter erecting or constructing any dam in any of the rivers within the state, or their tributaries accessible to migratory fishes, to put in or upon the same, fish-ways, under the direction and approval of said fish commissioner, without which every such dam shall be deemed a public nuisance, and liable to be abated upon the information of any one complaining; and the person or persons constructing a dam, in violation of this section, shall be liable to a fine of ten dollars for each day such dam shall be continued without a fish-way, such as shall be required by the commissioners under this act.

Sec. 6. No person shall place, erect, or cause to be placed or erected across any of the rivers, creeks, ponds, or lakes, [of] the state, any dam, seine, weir, fish-dam, or other obstruction in such manner as [to prevent] the free passage of fish up or down through such water-course [unless otherwise ordered by the commissioner]; and from and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any person to use any seine or net for the purpose of catching fish, except minnows [that are natives] of the waters of the state, [provided always, that it shall be lawful for the fish commissioner to take fish in any of the public waters at any time, and by any method, for the purpose of propagation, or for the purpose of exchanging with fish commissioners of other states or of the United States. Nothing in this section shall be so construed as to prohibit the erection of dams for manufacturing purposes as now provided by law.]

Sec. 7. Any person found guilty of a violation of the provisions of section six of this act shall upon conviction before a justice of the peace be fined not less than five nor more than fifty dollars for the first offense, and for the second or any subsequent offense not less than twenty dollars, and shall stand committed until such fine be paid.

Sec. 8. No person shall place in any of the waters of the state any lime, ashes, drug, or medicated bait, with intent thereby to injure, poison, or catch fish. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be so construed as to prohibit the erection of dams for manufacturing purposes as now provided by law.]

Sec. 9. It shall not be lawful to fish with nets or any other method of entrapping fish, except with hook and line, or spear, in the ordinary manner of fishing, within half a mile of any dam in which there is or may be constructed a fish-way, for the purpose of the passage of fish up and down any stream in the state. Any person found guilty of the violation of the provisions of this section shall, on conviction, be fined as provided in section seven of this act.
CHAP. 11.] OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC POLICY. 961

Sec. 10. Sections 4052, 4053, and all after the word "dollars" in the eighth line of section 4054, are hereby repealed. (Took effect by publication in newspapers, March 31, 1874.)

(CHAP. 156, LAWS OF 1880.)

ASSISTANT FISH COMMISSIONER.

AN ACT to provide for an assistant fish commissioner.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That the governor of the state is hereby authorized and required to appoint an assistant fish commissioner, who shall act under the direction and supervision of the present fish commissioner, who during his term of office shall make his residence in Dickinson county. The duties of said assistant fish commissioner shall be to establish and maintain an establishment for hatching fish at some suitable place in said Dickinson county, and to distribute the various products of said establishment in the waters of Iowa generally; and, under the direction of the present fish commissioner, it shall be his duty to attend to the enforcement of the protective fish laws, and supervise the fish interests of that section of the state. Said assistant fish commissioner shall hold his office for the term of two years and until his successor is elected and qualified, and shall receive, as full compensation for his services, the sum of six hundred dollars per year, which salary shall be paid out of the state treasury out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated; and said salary shall be paid only upon the order of the executive council, after it is made to appear to said council that the work of hatching and rearing fish is being successfully carried on at said establishment; and the work of hatching and rearing fish at said establishment shall be without further expense to the state other than the salary of said assistant fish commissioner.

Approved, March 26, 1880.

(CHAP. 100, LAWS OF 1880.)

STATE FISH HATCHERY.

AN ACT providing for an appropriation for the state fish hatchery, at Anamosa.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That for the purpose of continuing the work of the state fish commission, as provided for by the laws of the sixteenth and seventeenth general assemblies, and especially to provide for the distribution of the salmon trout, brook trout, land-locked salmon, and other fish now on hand and being propagated at the state hatching house; to continue the distribution of native fish as heretofore by said fish commission; also, to provide for the care, propagation, and distribution of German carp, proposed to be donated for that purpose by the United States fish commission, to the state of Iowa, and such other work as may be deemed by the governor and state fish commissioner of importance in introducing varieties of valuable fish into the waters of the state, there is hereby appropriated out of any money belonging to the state, five thousand dollars ($5,000) or so much thereof as may
be necessary for the purposes named in this bill; provided, that the said amount be under the control of, and audited by the executive council.

(Took effect by publication in newspapers, March 27, 1880.)

(Chapter 70, Laws of 1876.)

RELATING TO THE PROPAGATION OF FISH.

AN ACT to promote fish culture in the state of Iowa, and amend chapter fifty, of the laws of the fifteenth general assembly, enlarge and define the duties of fish commissioner, and appropriate money to carry out the provisions of this act.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, that it is hereby made the duty of the fish commissioner to proceed without unnecessary delay to distribute among the several counties in the state, fairly and as equally as in the judgment of the commissioner may be to the best interest of the state, all the fish now on hand at the state hatching house at Anamosa, that are now ready and fit for distribution; provided, always, that counties that have heretofore been partially supplied shall receive less, in proportion to the numbers they have heretofore received.

SEC. 2. That said commissioner is hereby further authorized and empowered to procure and distribute among the several counties of the state during the year 1876, 500,000 live eels, in such lakes, ponds or water courses, throughout said counties, as in the judgment of the fish commissioner are best adapted to the increase and support of the same; said eels to be procured of the United States fish commission, or from such other source or sources as are most expedient and of the least expense to the state; and that all fish that may be hereafter bred or hatched at the state hatching house at Anamosa, shall, as soon as the same are ready and fit for distribution, be distributed among the several counties, and at such seasons as the fish commissioner shall deem best adapted to the preservation and increase of the same; provided, that not more than one thousand dollars shall be used for this purpose.

SEC. 3. That during the years 1876 and 1877, the fish commissioner shall have the power to expend one thousand dollars of the money hereinafter appropriated, in facilitating the increase of the number of fish that are natives of the waters of this state, and in such ways and manner as in the judgment of said commissioner shall be most conducive to that end.

And be it further enacted, That sections 6 and 7, of chapter 50 of the laws of the fifteenth general assembly be amended to read as follows:

SEC. 6. No person shall place, erect, or cause to be placed or erected, across any of the rivers, creeks, ponds or lakes of this state, any dam, seine, weir, fish-dam or other obstruction, in such manner as to prevent the free passage of fish up or down through such water courses, unless otherwise ordered by the commissioner; and from and after the passage of this act, it shall be unlawful for any person to use any seine or net for the purpose of catching fish, except minnows that are natives of the waters of the state; provided, always, that it shall be lawful for the fish commissioner to take fish in any of the
public waters at any time, and by any method, for the purpose of propagation, or for the purpose of exchanging with fish commissioners of other states or of the United States. Nothing in this section shall be so construed as to prohibit the erection of dams for manufacturing purposes, as now provided by law.

Sec. 7. Any person found guilty of a violation of the provisions of section six of this act, shall upon conviction before a justice of the peace, be fined not less than five nor more than fifty dollars for the first offense, and for the second, or any subsequent offense, not less than twenty dollars, and shall stand committed until such fine be paid.

Sec. 4. Persons raising or propagating fish on their own premises, or owning premises on which there are waters having no natural outlet, supplied with fish, shall absolutely own said fish, and any person taking fish therefrom, or attempting to take fish therefrom, without the consent of the owner, or his agent, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than twenty-five dollars, nor less than five dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail not more than thirty days, and shall be liable to the owners of the fish in damages in double the amount of damages sustained, the same to be recovered in a civil action before any court having jurisdiction over the same.

Sec. 5. That for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, there is hereby appropriated out of any money belonging to the state, and not otherwise appropriated, the sum of eight thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars ($8,750) or so much thereof as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act, and chapter fifty of the laws of the fifteenth general assembly on the same subject; provided, that the said eight thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars ($8,750) shall be under the control of the executive council, as provided in section one, of chapter seventy-four, of the private, local and temporary laws of the fifteenth general assembly.

And provided further, that the fish commissioner make a detailed, itemized and sworn statement to said executive council on or before the 15th day of November, 1876, and annually thereafter, showing the amount of money expended, for what purpose or purposes expended; the number and kind of fish distributed, and when and where distributed, together with such general information on the subject of fish culture as said commissioner may think proper; and upon the submission of such report, and each subsequent report, the executive council shall cause to be printed 2,000 copies thereof; and when so printed shall transmit by mail not less than fifteen of said reports to the auditor of each county in this state for general distribution.

Sec. 6. It shall be unlawful to catch and kill any bass or wall-eyed pike between the first day of April and the first day of June, or any salmon or trout between the first day of November and the first day of February, of any year, in any manner whatever.

Sec. 7. Any person found guilty of a violation of section six of this act, shall, on conviction before a justice of the peace, be fined not less than five dollars nor more than twenty-five dollars for each offense, and shall stand committed until such fine be paid.

Sec. 8. The commissioner is further authorized to purchase on behalf of the state a certain piece of land situated in Jones county, said to contain twenty acres, upon which the state fish hatching house is located, and pay therefor the sum of three hundred and sixty dollars, fine for violation of section 6.
and take a deed of said land in the name of the state of Iowa, and have the same recorded in the proper office for the record of such deed.

Sec. 9. The commissioner may, with the consent of the executive council employ a person as superintendent and secretary who may be one of the said commissioner[s], whose duties shall be to attend to the correspondence and accounts of the commission, supervise the obtaining of ova, the hatching and distribution of fish, and such other duties as the commissioner may from time to time prescribe.

Sec. 10. Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be held to apply to fishing in the Mississippi and Missouri rivers [nor in so much of the Des Moines river as forms the boundary between the states of Iowa and Missouri.]

Sec. 11. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 12. That section 1, of chapter 50, of the laws of the fifteenth general assembly, be amended by striking out of the second and third lines thereof, the words "three competent persons who shall be known as fish commissioners," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "one competent person who shall be known as fish commissioner," and that said act be so amended as to read and apply to one commissioner, instead of commissioners.

Sec. 13. That section 3, of chapter 50, of the laws of the fifteenth general assembly, be, and the same is hereby repealed, and that there be enacted in lieu thereof the following:

SEC. 3. The fish commissioner shall receive in full compensation for his services, twelve hundred dollars per year, to be paid out of the appropriation as herein made, and he shall, by virtue of his office, act as superintendent and secretary.

(Took effect by publication in newspapers March 18, 1876.)

(Chapter 80, Laws of 1878.)

PROPAGATION OF FISH.

An Act entitled "An Act to promote fish culture in the state of Iowa, and to amend and consolidate the enactments heretofore passed for that purpose, amending chapter 70, acts of the sixteenth general assembly.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa: That the governor of the state is hereby authorized and required to appoint, after the expiration of the term of the present incumbent, and biennially thereafter, one competent person, who shall be known as the state fish commissioner, who shall hold his position for the term of two years; and any vacancy that may occur, for the unexpired term, or by reason of the expiration of the term of said office, shall be filled by the appointment and commission of the governor.

The general duties of said commissioner, including the present incumbent, shall be to have general charge and superintendence of the state hatching house, now located at Anamosa, to forward the restoration of fish to the rivers and waters of the state, and to stock the same with fish from said hatching house, and elsewhere, to the extent that means therefor may be furnished by the state, and to the extent that means for that purpose may be furnished by the United States
fish commissioner, and by societies and individuals interested in the propagation of fish in the waters of this state.

Sec. 2. The fish commissioner, including the present incumbent, shall receive, in full compensation of his services, twelve hundred dollars per year, to be paid out of any money in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 3. That for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, and continuing the work as contemplated in laws of 1876, chapter 70 thereof, there is hereby appropriated out of any money belonging to the state, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of six thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act: Provided, that said amount be under the control of the executive council of the state.

Sec. 4. That it shall be the duty of said fish commissioners to make a detailed, itemized and sworn statement, on or before two years after the 15th day of November, 1877, and every two years thereafter, showing the amount of money expended, for what purpose or purposes expended, the number and kinds of fish distributed, together with such general information on the subject of fish culture as such commissioner may think proper; and upon the submission of such report, and each subsequent, the same shall be caused to be printed and distributed, to the same extent and in the same manner as now provided by law for the printing and distribution of the reports of public officers of the state.

Sec. 5. No person shall place, erect, or cause to be placed or erected, across any of the rivers, creeks, ponds or lakes of this state, any trot-line, dam, seine, weir, fish-dam, or other obstruction, in such manner as to prevent the free passage of fish up, down or through such water courses, unless the same be done by the instruction or under the direction of the fish commissioner, and that when the same is so done by or through the instruction, or under the direction of the fish commissioner, it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to remove, or in any way interfere with the same. This section shall not be construed to prohibit the erection of dams for manufacturing purposes as provided by law.

Sec. 6. Any person found guilty of a violation of the provisions of section five of this act, shall, upon conviction before a justice of the peace, be fined not less than twenty-five, nor more than one hundred dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail not less than ten days, nor more than thirty days, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 7. All acts or parts of acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

(Took effect by publication in newspapers, March 31, 1878.)

(Chapter 188, Laws of 1878.)

CONSTRUCTION OF FISH-WAYS.

An Act to provide for the construction and maintenance of fish-ways to enable fish to pass over dams across the rivers and streams of the state of Iowa.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That the owner or owners of any dam or obstruction across any river or stream, creek, pond, lake, or water course, in this state, shall,
within a reasonable time, erect, construct and maintain, over or across said dam or obstruction, a suitable fish-way of suitable capacity and facility to afford a free passage for fish up and down through such water course when the water of said stream is running over the said dam.

SEC. 2. Any dam or obstruction mentioned in section one of this act, not provided with such fish-way within a reasonable time after the taking effect of this act, is hereby declared a nuisance, and may be abated accordingly.

SEC. 3. Any person guilty of the violation of the provisions of this act, shall, upon conviction before a justice of the peace, be fined not less than five nor more than fifty dollars for the first offense, and not less than twenty dollars for each subsequent offense, and shall stand committed until such fine is paid.

( Took effect by publication in newspapers, April 7, 1878.)

(CHAPTER 123, LAWS OF 1880.)

FISH-WAYS.

AN Act to provide for the further enforcement of chapters 80 and 188, of the acts of the seventeenth general assembly, in relation to the construction and attachment of fish-ways to dams.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That within thirty days after the passage and publication of this act, each clerk of the board of supervisors, in any county in this state in which there is any dam constructed across any stream therein, shall notify the state fish commissioner of the height of each dam in his county, the width of the stream where the dam is constructed, the character of the foundation upon which each dam rests, and shall give to him all other information necessary to convey to said commissioner an intelligent understanding of the situation and location of each dam in said county.

SEC. 2. That within thirty days after the receipt of said notice, the state commissioner shall acknowledge the same by mail, and within thirty days from that date, the said commissioner shall send, through the United States mail, or by express, to the clerk of the said board of supervisors, plans and specifications, also, one model for each county to be retained by the auditor for reference, suitable for the construction of a fish-way for each dam reported as aforesaid, and the expenses connected therewith to be paid by the county receiving the same, and the said clerk shall, immediately on the receipt of said plans and specifications, cause a notice to be served in the same manner as required for the service of original notices and returned to the auditor for preservation; which notice shall be directed to the owner, agent or party in charge of the dam, and which shall inform said owner, agent or party that model, plans and specifications are in his office, subject to his inspection, for the construction of a fish-way to said dam, and that, unless he consult the same and comply therewith within sixty days, the county will proceed to construct the same, and the costs and penalties therefor will be made a tax lien on the entire premises on which such dam is situated.
SEC. 3. If, within sixty days after the service of said notice, the owner, agent or party in charge shall fail to construct and attach a fish-way to such dam, as required by the commissioner, then the county board of supervisors shall immediately proceed to construct and attach the same, and when so constructed and attached, the original cost and twenty per cent thereon as a penalty shall be entered upon the tax books of the county, and shall be a lien on said property, to be collected in the same manner as provided by law for the collection of other taxes.

SEC. 4. To carry out any of the provisions of this act, the county board of supervisors may issue county warrants for the payment of such expenditure and expenses, and when the said taxes are paid the said warrants and all accrued interest thereon shall be refunded to the county, and the balance, after paying the clerk and state commissioner and board of supervisors for their services and for the service of said notice, shall be paid over to the county treasurer to become a part of the school fund of the county.

SEC. 5. Some one of the county board of supervisors, in the first week in April and September of each year, shall visit each dam in his county, to which fish-ways are attached, and require the party in charge to keep the same in good repair, and if he fails or for any reason shall neglect to repair the same within ten days after notice so to do, the said supervisor shall immediately cause the needed repairs to be made at the expense of the county, and the costs thereof, with a penalty of twenty-five per cent added, shall become a lien on the premises, and shall be collected as other taxes are collected against the property.

SEC. 6. The said clerk and state fish commissioner and board of supervisors shall keep an accurate and itemized account of their expenditures, and report the same under oath to the county board of supervisors at any regular meeting, and the said board shall thereupon allow such reasonable compensation for their services as they may consider reasonable and just, to be paid out of any money in the county treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 7. Any person who shall kill, trap, ensnare, detain, or in any manner molest the free and unmolested passage of any fish within one hundred yards of any dam, or in their transit through any fish-way attached or belonging thereto, shall be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall pay a fine for each offense of not less than five nor more than fifty dollars, and five dollars to the complaining witness together with costs of prosecution, including an attorney fee not exceeding ten dollars, and stand committed until the same are fully paid; and when said fine shall be collected the same shall be paid over to the county treasurer, to become part of school fund.

SEC. 8. If any member of any board of supervisors shall, by vote or act, neglect or refuse to enforce the provisions of this act, he shall be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon the complaint of any person before any justice of the peace having jurisdiction thereof, if he be convicted he shall pay a fine of not less than twenty nor more than one hundred dollars and costs for each offense, and when collected the same shall be paid over to the county treasurer, to become a part of school fund of the county.

SEC. 9. Nothing in this act shall be construed to repeal any part of chapters 80 and 188 of the acts of the seventeenth general assembly of the state of Iowa.
(Chapter 144, Laws of 1878.)

OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC POLICY. [Title XXIV.]

TO PREVENT OFFICERS OF STATE INSTITUTIONS FROM BEING INTERESTED IN CONTRACTS FOR SUPPLIES.

An Act to prevent trustees and other officers of state institutions from furnishing supplies to or being interested in contracts with such institutions, and to punish the violation of the same.

Title.

No officer shall be interested in furnishing supplies. Or any contract to build, etc.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That it shall be unlawful for any trustee, warden, superintendent, steward, or any other officer of any educational, penal, charitable, or reformatory institution, supported in whole or in part by the state, to be interested directly or indirectly in any contract to furnish or in furnishing provisions, material, or supplies of any kind, to or for the institution of which he is an officer; and it shall be unlawful for any such trustee, warden, superintendent, steward, or other officer, directly or indirectly, to receive in money or any valuable thing any commission, percentage, discount, or rebate on any provision, material, or supplies furnished for or to any institution of which he is an officer. And it shall be unlawful for any such trustee, warden, superintendent, steward, or other officer of any state institution to be directly or indirectly interested in any contract with the state to build, repair, or furnish any institution of which he may be an officer.

Sec. 2. Any person violating the provisions of section 1 of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars, in the discretion of the court, or imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding one year, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

Approved, March 25, 1878.

(Chapter 59, Laws of 1874.)

MINORS IN BILLIARD SALOONS, ETC.

An Act to prohibit the encouragement of minors to remain in certain buildings. [Additional to code, title XXIV, chapter 12, (11) relating to "Offenses against public policy."]

Title.

Minors not to be allowed to remain in billiard-rooms, saloons, etc.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, It shall be unlawful for any person who keeps a billiard-hall, beer saloon, or nine or ten pin alley, or the agent, clerk, or servant of any such person, or any person having charge or control of any such hall, saloon, or alley, to permit any minor or minors to remain in such hall, saloon, or alley, or to take part in any of the games known as billiards, nine or ten pins.

Sec. 2. For a violation of the provisions of the foregoing section the offender shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not less than five dollars nor exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding thirty days.

Approved, March 21, 1874.
(Chapter 39, Laws of 1880.)

**TO PROTECT DAIRY INTERESTS.**

**Title.**

**AN ACT** to protect the dairy interests, and for the punishment of fraud connected therewith.

**SECTION 1.** *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa,* That every person who shall manufacture for sale, or who shall offer or expose for sale, any article or substance in semblance of butter, not the legitimate product of the dairy, and not made exclusively of milk or cream, but into which the oil or fat of animals enters as one of the component parts, or into which a portion of melted butter, or any oil thereof, has been introduced to take the place of cream, shall distinctly, legibly, and durably brand, stamp, or mark the word "oleomargarine" upon every tub, firkin, or other package of the said substance; and that all letters used in stamping, branding or marking said package to be not less in size than three-fourths (\(\frac{3}{4}\)) of an inch in length, and one-half (\(\frac{1}{2}\)) inch in width; and in case of retail sale of such article or substance in parcels the seller shall, in all cases, deliver therewith to the purchaser a written or printed label bearing the plainly written or printed word "oleomargarine."

**SEC. 2.** Every person who shall knowingly sell, or offer, or expose for sale, or who shall cause or procure to be sold, any article or substance required by the first section of this act to be branded, stamped, or labeled, not so marked, branded, stamped, or labeled, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor; proof of the sale, or offer, or exposure alleged shall be presumptive evidence of knowledge of the character of the article so sold, or offered, and that the same was not marked, branded, stamped, or labeled, as required by this act.

**SEC. 3.** Any person violating the provisions of this act shall, for each and every violation, be fined not less than twenty dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, or shall be confined in the county jail not less than ten days nor more than ninety days, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Approved, March 12, 1880.

(Chapter 137, Laws of 1880.)

**TO PREVENT FRAUD IN SALE OF LARD.**

**Title.**

**AN ACT** to prevent fraud in the sale of lard in certain cases.

**SECTION 1.** *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa,* That all persons or associations who shall engage in the business of selling lard rendered from swine that have died of hog cholera, or other diseases, shall, before selling or offering to sell any such lard, plainly stamp, print, or write upon the cask, barrel, or other vessel containing such lard, the words: "Lard from hogs which have died of disease"; or, if sold without such cask, barrel, or other receptacles, the purchaser shall be informed that the lard is from hogs which have died of disease.
For not giving such notice, fine or imprisonment.

SEC. 2. For a violation of the provisions of the foregoing section the offender shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not less than five dollars, nor exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding thirty days.

(Took effect by publication in newspapers, April 2, 1880.)

(Capital 76, Laws of 1880.)

TO PUNISH FRAUDS ON HOTEL KEEPERS, ETC.

Title.

An Act to define and punish frauds upon hotel, inn, boarding and eating-house keepers.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That any person who shall obtain food, lodging, or other accommodation at any hotel, inn, boarding, or eating-house, with intent to defraud the owner or keeper thereof, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding thirty days.

SEC. 2. Proof that lodging, food, or other accommodation was obtained by false pretense, or by false or fictitious show or pretense of baggage, or that the party refused or neglected to pay for such food, lodging, or other accommodation on demand, or that he absconded or left the premises without paying or offering to pay for such food, lodging, or other accommodation, or that he surreptitiously removed, or attempted to remove his baggage, shall be prima facie proof of the fraudulent intent mentioned in section one of this act; but this act shall not apply to regular boarders, nor when there has been an agreement for delay in payment.

Approved, March 22, 1880.

(Capital 14, Laws of 1874.)

RELATING TO STEAM-BOILERS.

Title.

An Act to punish carelessness in the use of steam-boilers. [Additional to Code, title XI, "Of the police of the state," and title XXIV, chapter 11, concerning "Offenses against public policy."]

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That it shall be the duty of any person owning or operating steam-boilers in this state to provide such boilers with steam-gauge, safety-valve, and water-gauge and keep the same in good order.

SEC. 2. That any person neglecting to comply with the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by fine not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars.

Approved, March 12th, 1874.
CHAPTER 12.
OFFENSES AGAINST THE PUBLIC PEACE.

Section 4065. If two or more persons voluntarily or by agreement engage in any fight, or use any blows or violence towards each other in an angry or quarrelsome manner, in any public place to the disturbance of others, they are guilty of an affray, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding thirty days, or by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Sec. 4066. When three or more persons in a violent or tumultuous manner assemble together to do an unlawful act, or, when together, attempt to do an act, whether lawful or unlawful, in an unlawful, violent, or tumultuous manner to the disturbance of others, they are guilty of an unlawful assembly, and every such offender shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not more than thirty days, or by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Sec. 4067. When three or more persons together and in a violent or tumultuous manner commit an unlawful act, or together do a lawful act in an unlawful, violent, or tumultuous manner to the disturbance of others, they are guilty of a riot, and every such offender shall be punished as is provided in the preceding section.

Sec. 4068. Any person guilty of unlawfully assembling, or of a riot, may alone be indicted and convicted thereof, but it must be alleged in the indictment and proved on the trial that three or more persons were engaged therein.

Sec. 4069. If any person make or excite any disturbance in any tavern, store, or grocery, or at any election, or public meeting, or in any other place where the citizens are peaceably and lawfully assembled, he shall be punished by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding thirty days.

Sec. 4070. If any person or persons unlawfully or riotously assembled, pull down, injure, or destroy, or begin to pull down, injure or destroy, any dwelling-house or other building; or destroy or attempt to injure or destroy any boat or vessel; or perpetrate any premeditated injury on the person of another, not being a felony, he shall be punished in the penitentiary not more than five years, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars and imprisonment in the county jail not more than one year, and shall also be answerable to any person injured to the full amount of the damages by him sustained in an action at law.

Sec. 4071. Any person who shall be guilty of racing horses, or driving upon the public highway in a manner likely to endanger the persons or lives of others, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding thirty days.

Sec. 4072. If any person be found on the first day of the week, commonly called Sabbath, engaged in any riot, fighting, or offering to fight, or hunting, shooting, carrying fire arms, fishing, horse-racing, dancing, or in any manner disturbing any worshiping assembly, or private family; or in buying or selling property of any kind, or in any labor, the work of necessity and charity only excepted, every person
so offending shall, on conviction, be fined in a sum not more than five dollars nor less than one dollar, to be recovered before any justice of the peace in the county where such offense is committed, and shall be committed to the jail of said county until the said fine, together with the costs of prosecution shall be paid; but nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend to those who conscientiously observe the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath, or to prevent persons traveling, or families emigrating from pursuing their journey, or keepers of toll bridges, toll gates, and ferrymen from attending the same.  

CHAPTER 13.

CHEATING, BY FALSE PRETENSES, GROSS FRAUDS, AND CONSPIRACY.

Section 4073. If any person designedly and by false pretense, or by any privy or false token, and with intent to defraud, obtain from another any money, goods, or other property; or so obtain the signature of any person to any written instrument, the false making of which would be punished as forgery, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not more than seven years, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars and imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year.  

The courts of this state will not enforce an express or implied contract for the sale of property made on the Sabbath day, where the parties thereto do not come within the exceptions expressed in section 4072 of the code. Pike v. King, 16 Iowa, 49; Sayre v. Wheeler, 32 Id., 559; Sayre v. Wheeler, 31 Id., 112; Clough v. Goggins, 46 Id., 325. And the same rule applies to a contract made in another state, in the absence of evidence that the contract was valid under the laws of the state where made. Sayre v. Wheeler, 31 Id., 113; Sayre v. Wheeler, 32 Id., 559.  

A contract made in violation of a statute and against the policy of the state, malum in se or malum prohibitum is invalid, and cannot be enforced by action. Id.  

A contract void because made on Sunday, does not prevent the parties from making a valid contract with reference to the same subject matter on a subsequent week-day; nor it would seem from otherwise ratifying the original contract. Harrison v. Colton, 31 Id., 16.  

Where a promissory note is void because executed on Sunday, the payee is not precluded from recovering upon the original contract which was the consideration for the note. Sayre v. Wheeler, 31 Id., 112.  

A written contract for the conveyance of land made on Sunday, but bearing the date of another day of the week, when transferred, will be enforced in the hands of the transferee in good faith and without notice of the infirmity. Jones v. Bailey et al., 45 Id., 241.  

A contract for an exchange of horses was made on Saturday which included the discharge of a debt due from one of the parties to the other, but the plaintiff took possession of the horse he traded for on Sunday; Held, that there was such a consummation of the contract on Saturday as rendered it valid. Peake v. Conlan, 43 Id., 297.  

In an action for damages for injuries sustained by the plaintiff as the result of the frightening of his horse on the highway by the defendant's dogs, it was held, that plaintiff's right to recover was not affected by the fact that the accident occurred on Sunday while he was riding on a business errand. Schmidt v. Humphrey, 43 Id., 652.  

To obtain a credit on a note, held by another person against the defendant, is not obtaining money, goods or property, within the meaning of this section of the statute. The State v. Moore, 15 Iowa, 412.  

False pretenses cannot be predicated upon representations which are mere matters of opinion. The State v. Webb, 26 Id., 262.  

An indictment which alleges that the defendant procured the signature of another to a note by "false pretenses" sufficiently charges the crime of cheating by false pretenses. The State v. Joaquin, 43 Id., 191. See, The State v. Dowe, 27 Id., 273, where the facts and circumstances constituting the alleged offense were set out in the indictment, and it was held sufficient.  

It is not necessary that an indictment for obtaining property by false pretenses should state in terms that credit was given to the alleged false representations, when it contained the alle-
SEC. 4074. Any person who knowingly being a party to any conveyance, or assignment of any estate or interest in lands, goods, or things in action, or of any rents or profits arising therefrom; or being a party to any charge on such estate, interest, rents, or profits, made or created with intent to defraud prior or subsequent purchasers, or to hinder, delay, or defraud creditors or other persons; and every person who, being privy to, or knowing of such fraudulent conveyance, assignment, or charge, puts the same in use as having been made in good faith, shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars and imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding one year.

SEC. 4075. If any person having in his possession, or under his control, any last will and testament of any deceased person, willfully suppress, secrete, deface, or destroy the same, or any codicil thereto belonging, with intent to injure or defraud any devisee, legatee, or other person, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not more than seven years, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars and imprisonment in the county jail not more than one year.

SEC. 4076. If any person with intent to defraud, use a false balance, weight, or measure, in the weighing or measuring of anything whatever that is purchased, sold, bartered, shipped, or delivered for sale or barter; or that is pledged or given in payment, he shall be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars nor less than fifty dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not more than six months, or by both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 4077. The magistrate granting the warrant of arrest for this offense must also direct the seizure of the false weights, balances or measures; and if the party be convicted, or they are found to be false, they shall be forfeited to the county, and, after being made of the standard weight or measure, may be sold and the money arising from such sale must be paid into the county treasury.

SEC. 4078. If any person falsely alter any stamp, brand, or mark on any cask, package, box, or bale, containing merchandise or produce, made by a public officer appointed for that purpose, in order to denote the quality, weight, or quantity of the contents thereof, with intent to defraud, he shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars and imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding one year.

SEC. 4079. If any person counterfeit any mark, stamp, or brand of another, or falsely mark any cask, package, box, or bale, as to quality or quantity, with intent to defraud, he shall be punished by fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year.

The intent of the parties to a mortgage, in executing the same, to hinder and delay the creditors of the mortgagor, in the collection of their claims, is a legal fraud, as much so as the actual intent to defraud, and renders the mortgage equally void as to existing creditors. Davinport v. Cummings, 15 Iowa, 219.

Fraud in the execution of a mortgage may be shown by direct and positive evidence, or it may be inferred from facts and circumstances established by a preponderance of evidence. Id.

That a mortgage on its face purports to be made for a larger consideration than that which actually passed between the parties, is a badge of fraud. Id.

To say of a person "you are a cheat and a swindler, and you defrauded me," is not indictable per se. The words charged do not import an indictable offense. Lucas v. Flink, 35 Iowa, 9, 11.
county jail not more than six months, or by both fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 4080. If any person with intent to defraud, use any cask, package, box, or bale, marked, branded, or stamped by another, for the sale of merchandise or produce of an inferior quality, or less in quantity or weight than is denoted by such mark, stamp, or brand, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not more than one year, or by fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, or by both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 4081. Every person who is convicted of any gross fraud or cheat at common law, shall be punished as provided in the preceding section.

Sec. 4082. If any person cast away, sink, or otherwise destroy, any raft, boat, or vessel, within any county of this state with intent to defraud any owner or insurer thereof; or the owner or insurer of any property laden on board the same, or of any part thereof, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding five years, or fined not exceeding two thousand dollars and imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding one year.

Sec. 4083. If any person lade, equip, or fit out, or assist in lading, equipping, or fitting out, any raft, boat, or vessel, with intent that the same be cast away, burnt, sunk, or otherwise destroyed, to injure or defraud any owner or insurer thereof, or of any property laden on board the same, he shall be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars and imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year.

Sec. 4084. If any owner of any boat or vessel, or of any property laden or pretended to be laden on board the same; or if any other person concerned in the lading or fitting out such boat or vessel, make out and exhibit, or cause to be made out and exhibited, any false estimate of any goods or property laden, or pretended to be laden, on board such boat or vessel with intent to injure or defraud any insurer of such boat or vessel, or property, or any part thereof, he shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than three years.

Sec. 4085. If any master or other officer of any boat or vessel, make, or cause to be made, any false affidavit or protest; or if any owner or other person concerned in such boat or vessel, or in the goods or property laden on board the same, procure any such false affidavit or protest to be made, or exhibit the same with intent to injure, deceive, or defraud any insurer of such boat or vessel, or of the goods or property laden on board the same, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding five years, or by fine not exceeding three thousand dollars and imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year.

Sec. 4086. If two or more persons conspire or confederate together with intent, falsely and maliciously, to cause or procure another person to be indicted, or in any way impleaded or prosecuted for an offense of which he is innocent, whether such person be impleaded, indicted, or prosecuted or not, they shall be deemed guilty of a conspiracy, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not more than five years, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars nor less than one hundred dollars and imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year.
SEC. 4087. If any two or more persons conspire or confederate together with the fraudulent or malicious intent wrongfully to injure the person, character, business, or property of another; or to do any illegal act injurious to the public trade, health, morals or police; or to the administration of public justice; or to commit any felony, they are guilty of a conspiracy, and every such offender, and every person who is convicted of a conspiracy at common law, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not more than three years.

SEC. 4088. If any person issue any receipt or voucher, stating or purporting to state the receipt by him from another, of any property for storage or safe keeping without having in good faith received, and at the time having in his possession or under his control, such property; or issue any second receipt or voucher for any property while his former receipt or voucher for the same, or any part thereof, shall be outstanding and uncanceled; or sell, encumber, transfer, ship, or in any manner remove beyond his immediate control, any property for which a receipt or voucher has been given by him as aforesaid, in violation of the terms of such receipt or voucher, without the written consent of the person holding such receipt or voucher, except to enforce his lien for storage and warehouse charges as provided by law; or sell, transfer, or dispose of any receipt or voucher, given or purporting to have been given by any person for property in store, knowing that such person has not in his possession such property or any part thereof, he shall be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars and imprisonment in the penitentiary of this state not exceeding five years.

(CHAPTER 102, LAWS OF 1876.)*

TO DEFINE AND PUNISH THE CRIME OF SWINDLING.

An Act to define the crime of swindling and to punish the same.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa: That whoever by the means of three-card monte so-called or any other form or device, sleight-of-hand or other means whatever, by use of cards or instruments of like character, obtains from another person any money or other property of any description, shall be deemed

* To constitute a valid indictment for conspiracy, the particular circumstances of the offense must be charged when they are necessary to constitute a complete offense. The State v. Potter, 28 Iowa, 551.

In the trial of an indictment for conspiracy to injure the property of another, under this section of the statute, evidence that the injury was done in the exercise of an avowed legal right which the testimony tended to establish, and without malicious intent, will not sustain a conviction. The State v. Flynn, 28 Id., 26.

An indictment for conspiracy under this section must show either that the object of the conspiracy was criminal, or allege facts which show that the means employed to accomplish the object was criminal. The State v. Stevens et al., 30 Id., 391; The State v. Potter, 28 Id., 554.

The injury to property contemplated by the statute against conspiracy must be such as is punishable as a crime. Id.

The injury must also be a direct one against the property itself, and not against an inchoate right, as that of the wife in the property of her husband. Id.

An indictment charging that the defendant did "conspire * * * to cause * * * S. to go with them * * * with the view, purpose and intent, with the intention of bringing about a sham marriage, or pretended marriage between her, the said S., and him, the said defendant, and thus bring about the seduction of the said S., in violation of law," was held, to charge a conspiracy to commit a crime. The State v. Savoye, 48 Id., 592.

* This act and chapter 30 of the same general assembly are in all respects identical.
Accessories. Jurisdiction. Whom may make arrest.

With what powers. Person defrauded to be arrested.

Compensation. Duty of conductor, captain, etc.

guilty of the crime of swindling, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not less than two hundred dollars nor more than two thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than two years nor more than five years, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court. All persons aiding, encouraging, advising or confederating with, or knowingly harboring or concealing, any such person or persons, or in any manner being accessory to the commission of the above-described offense, or confederating together for the purpose of playing such games, shall be deemed principals therein, and punished accordingly.

Sec. 2. The jurisdiction of all the offenses described in section one (1) of this act which shall be committed on any railroad car, coach, train, boat or other public conveyance, or in or at any railroad station or depot shall be in any county through which said car, coach, train, boat or other public conveyance may pass during the trip or voyage, or in which the trip or voyage may begin or terminate, and in all other cases the jurisdiction shall be in the county in which the offense is committed.

Sec. 3. Every person shall possess the power and authority, and it shall be the duty of every conductor, or other employee on any railroad, car or train, and of every captain, clerk or other employee on any boat, or station agent at any railway depot, or the officers of any fairs or fair grounds, and the proprietors of any place of public resort, and their employees, with or without warrant to arrest any person or persons whom they or either of them shall find in the act of committing any of the offenses mentioned in the first section of this act, or any person, or persons whom he or they may have good reason to believe to have been guilty of the commission of the said offenses, and to take such person or persons before a magistrate in any county where jurisdiction to try said offenses exists by virtue of this act, and deliver such person or persons so arrested to the magistrate, and make written complaints under oath of the facts. And for executing the powers conferred by this section, the person making the arrest shall possess the same powers in all respects as are exercised by officers with warrants, including the power to summon assistance; and it shall be the duty of the person making such arrest to also arrest the person injured or defrauded by reason of the commission of any of the offenses mentioned in section one (1) of this act, and take such person before the examining magistrate, who shall require such person to give security to appear and testify on the trial of the cause, and such person or persons shall not be deemed to be guilty of the offense mentioned in section one (1) of this act, nor of the offense of gambling unless such person or persons have failed to appear and give evidence on the trial.

And the person performing the services required by this act shall receive the same compensation as sheriffs receive for like services.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of any conductor, captain, hotel or saloon keeper, proprietor or manager of any public conveyance or place of public resort, and the officers of any fair or fair grounds, to eject from his car, train, boat, hotel, saloon, public conveyance, fair grounds or place of public resort, any person known to him or whom he has good reason to believe to be a three-card-monte-man, or who offers to wager or bet money or other valuable things upon what is commonly known as three-card-monte, or bet on any trick, or game with cards or other gaming device and for such ejection no action
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NUISANCES AND ABATEMENT THEREOF.

for damage shall be maintained. And any ~arties operating any public conveyance by which passengers are earned shall keep posted up a
copy of this law in such conveyance.
SEc. 5. Any conductor of a railroad train, captain of any steam. boat, proprietor or manager of any public conveyance, officer of any
fair or fair grounds, or place of public resort, any hotel or saloon
keeper or their agent or employe, who shall fail, neglect or refuse to
perfonn the duties herein mentioned, or who shall knowingly suffer
or. permit a violation of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and the jurisdiction of such offense shall be the same as that
provided in section 2 of this act.
SEc. 6. Any person may be convicted for violation of section number one (1) of this act, on his own confession out of court, or upon the
testimony of an accomplice.
(Took effect by publication in newspapers March 24, 1876.)

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Conduc\()r, cap•
taln, etc., to be
deemed guilty,

CHAPTER 14.
NUISANCES, AND ABATEMENT THEREOF.

SECTION 4089. The erecting, continuing or using any building or
other place for the exercise of any trade, employment or manufacture
which by occasioning noxious exhalations, offensive smells, or other
annoyances becomes injurious and dangerous to the health, comfort
or property of individuals or the public, the causing or suffering any
offal, filth or noisome substance to be collected or to remain in any
place to the prejudice of others; the obstructing or impeding without
legal authority the passage of any navigable river, harbor or collection
of water; or the corrupting or rendering unwholesome o~ impure the
~water of any_ river, stream or pon!l; or unlawfully diverting the same
...-- £rom its natural course or state to the injury or prejudice of others;
and the obstructing or incumbering by fences, buildings or otherwise,
the public highways, private ways, streets, alleys, commons, landing
places, or burying grounds, are nuisances.x

"' Where an indictment. char!fed that the defendant " unlawfully and injunously did erect,
continue and use a certain enclosure or pen in
which cattle and hogs were confined, fed and
watered, and the excrement, decayed food, slop
and other filth were retained" whereby were
occasioned "noxious exhalations and offensive
smells greatly corrupting and infesting the air;
and other annoyances dangerous to the health,
comfort and property of the good people residing in that Immediate neighborhood," it was
held, that the acts charged constituted a ~_Jublic
indictable nuisance, both under this section of
the statute and at common law. The State v.
Kaster, 35 Iowa 221.
In a prosecution for nuisance, the defendant
will not be permitted to show in justification

tl2

When deemed
nuisances.
R.§ 4409.

that the public benefit resulting from his acts
equal the public inconveniPnce. Id.
Where an indictment charg-ed " that the defendant in, etc., on, etc., bemg possessed of a
certain mill-dam and mill, with their appurtenances, Rituated near and adjacent to a common
highway and public road, and the dwellinghouses of diverse persons and citizens of Johnson county, did at etc., unlawfully and injuriously cause and permit. the waters of said milldam to overflow the adjacent lands, as well of
others as his own, by means whereof the water
of said dam was rendered impure, corrupted
and unwholesome, and the land overflowed, as
aforesaid, rendered and kept marshy, and fillerl
with noxious weeds and putrid vegetation, and
corrupted, impure and unwholesome water,


SEC. 4090. If any person carry on the business of manufacturing gunpowder, or of mixing or grinding the composition therefor in any building within eighty rods of any valuable building erected at the time when such business may be commenced, the building in which such business is thus carried on is a public nuisance, and such person is liable to be prosecuted accordingly.

SEC. 4091. Houses of ill-fame kept for the purpose of prostitution and lewdness, gambling houses, or houses where drunkenness, quarrelling, fighting, or breaches of the peace are carried on or permitted, to the disturbance of others, are nuisances, and may be abated and punished as provided in this chapter.  

SEC. 4092. Whoever is convicted of erecting, causing or continuing a public or common nuisance as described in this chapter, or at common law when the same has not been modified or repealed by statute, where no other punishment therefor is specially provided, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and the court, with or without such fine, may order such nuisance to be abated, and issue a warrant as hereinafter provided.  

SEC. 4093. When upon indictment, complaint or action, any person is adjudged guilty of a nuisance, the court before whom such conviction is had, may, in addition to the fine imposed, if any, or to the judgment for damages or cost for which a separate execution may issue, order that such nuisance be abated or removed at the expense whereby the air became corrupted and infected, to the injury and prejudice of others; it was held, that the indictment sufficiently charged a public or common nuisance under the statute. The State v. Close, 35 Id., 570.

While the owner of premises may lawfully erect a mill-dam across an un navigable stream, yet if it be so erected or managed as to become prejudicial to the health or comfort of others, it thereby becomes a nuisance. Id.

* On the trial of an indictment for nuisance under this section, for keeping a disorderly house, the defendant may be convicted upon proof that he kept the house, though the disorderly conduct did not occur in the house, but on the sidewalk in front of it, if it was the character of the house that attracted the disorderly persons there to caused the disturbance. The State v. Webb, 25 Iowa, 235.

The keeping for sale of wine of his own manufacture by the defendant, who lived on a farm, and the fact that persons buying the same at his house drank it and became intoxicated while in the highways leading therefrom, and by noisy and 'riotous conduct disturbed the neighbors, living from one-half to one and a half miles from defendant's house, was held, not to authorize the conviction of defendant for keeping a nuisance under section 4091 of the code.

An indictment under this section, charging the defendant with keeping “a house of ill-fame for the purpose of prostitution and lewdness, to the disturbance of others,” is sufficient and conforms to the statute. The State v. Alderman et ux., 40 Id., 375.

So, also, an indictment alleging that the defendant kept a house of ill-fame, resorted to for the purpose of prostitution and lewdness, “and which prostitution and lewdness were carried on and permitted, to the disturbance of others,” was held to sufficiently charge the offense of nuisance under this section. The State v. Odell, 42 Id., 75.

It is competent to charge in one indictment the various acts which go to make up the offense of nuisance as enumerated in section 4091 of the code. The State v. Spurbeck et al., 44 Id., 667.

A person may be tried in our courts for keeping a house of ill-fame on a boat in the Mississippi river, although such boat may, when so used, for a portion of the time, as the water recedes, rest on the soil of an island, and on the east side thereof, near to the Illinois shore. The State v. Muller, 55 Id., 199.

* See The State v. Kaster, 35 Iowa, 221, cited in notes to section 4090, ante.

The provisions of this section were held not to govern in cases of convictions for violations of the prohibitory liquor law, but that such cases were governed by chapter 69, laws of 1870. The State v. Winstrand, 37 Iowa, 110.

A defendant convicted under this section may be imprisoned until the fine is paid, but the power of the court to imprison is limited to one day for every three and one-third dollars of the fine, (3.4509) and the defendant is not entitled to credit on the judgment by serving out such term of imprisonment. The State v. Jordan, 39 Id., 387.

The punishment for the offense defined in this section is a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars. The State v. Reininghaus, 43 Id., 149, 151; The State v. Dean et al., 44 Id., 645, 650.
of the defendant, and after inquiry into and estimating as nearly as may be the sum necessary to defray the expenses of such abatement, the court may issue a warrant therefor.a

Sec. 4094. When the conviction is had upon an action before a justice of the peace and no appeal is taken, the justice, after estimating as aforesaid the sum necessary to defray the expenses of removing or abating the nuisance, may issue a like warrant.

Sec. 4095. Instead of issuing such warrant, the court or justice may order the same to be stayed upon motion of the defendant, and upon his entering into an undertaking in such sum and with such surety as the court or justice may direct, to the state, conditioned either that the defendant will discontinue such nuisance, or that within a time limited by the court and not exceeding six months, he will cause the same to be abated and removed as either is directed by the court; and upon his default to perform the condition of his undertaking, the same shall be forfeited and the court in term time or vacation, or justice of the peace, as the case may be, upon being satisfied of such default, may order such warrant forthwith to issue, and a scire facias on such undertaking.

Sec. 4096. The expense of abating a nuisance by virtue of a warrant can be collected by the officer in the same manner as damages and costs are collected on execution, except that the materials of any buildings, fences or other things that may be removed as a nuisance, may be first levied upon and sold by the officer, and if any of the proceeds remain after satisfying the expense of the removal, such balance must be paid by the officer to the defendant or to the owner of the property levied upon, and if said proceeds are not sufficient to pay such expenses the officer must collect the residue thereof.

CHAPTER 15.

OF LIBEL.

Section 4097. A libel is the malicious defamation of a person made public by any printing, writing, sign, picture, representation or effigy, tending to provoke him to wrath or expose him to public hatred, contempt or ridicule, or to deprive him of the benefits of public confidence and social intercourse; or any malicious defamation made public as aforesaid, designed to blacken and vilify the memory of one who is dead, and tending to scandalize or provoke his surviving relatives or friends.b

Sec. 4098. Every person who makes, composes, dictates or procures the same to be done; or who willfully publishes or circulates such libel; or in any way knowingly or willfully aids or assists in

*a Where on an indictment for nuisance the district court, in the judgment, directed that the property where the nuisance was kept, being a boat moored to an island in the Mississippi river, be seized by the sheriff and sold, and that the proceeds be applied to the payment of the fine imposed, and the nuisance abated, it was held that the judgment was authorized by this section of the statute. The State v. Mullen, 35 Iowa, 199, 203.

*b In an action for libel the information and charges made by the defendant in a criminal proceeding against the plaintiff, are not admissible to establish the libel. Mass v. Meire et ux., 37 Iowa, 97.
making, publishing or circulating the same, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not more than one year, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

Sec. 4099. In all prosecutions or indictments for libel, the truth thereof may be given in evidence to the jury, and if it appear to them that the matter charged as libelous was true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the defendant shall be acquitted.

Sec. 4100. No printing, writing or other thing is a libel unless there has been a publication thereof.

Sec. 4101. The delivering, selling, reading or otherwise communicating a libel; or causing the same to be delivered, sold, read or otherwise communicated to one or more persons or to the party libeled, is a publication thereof.

Sec. 4102. In all indictments or prosecutions for libel, the jury, after having received the direction of the court, shall have the right to determine at their discretion the law and the fact.
TITLE XXV.
OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

CHAPTER 1.
OF PUBLIC OFFENSES.

Section 4103. Public offenses are divided into:

1. Felonies;

Sec. 4104. A felony is a public offense which is, or in the discretion of the court may be, punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Sec. 4105. Every other public offense is a misdemeanor.

Sec. 4106. No person can be punished for a public offense except upon legal conviction in a court having jurisdiction thereof.

Sec. 4107. All defendants are bailable both before and after conviction, by sufficient surety, except for offenses heretofore punishable with death under the laws of the state, where the proof is evident, or the presumption great; [but no defendant convicted of murder shall be admitted to bail.]

CHAPTER 2.
OF THE TERM MAGISTRATE, AND HIS POWERS, PEACE OFFICERS AND OFFICERS OF JUSTICE, AND COMPLAINTS.

Section 4108. Any judge of the supreme, district, or circuit courts, any judge of any city court, any justice of the peace, any mayor of any incorporated city or town, any police, or other special justice of such city, or town, shall have power to hear complaints and preliminary informations, to issue warrants, order arrests, require security to keep the peace, make commitments, and take bail in the manner directed by this code. They are designated under the general term...

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There are no crimes in this state but those expressly declared by statute. Per DAX, J., in Polk County v. Hierb, 37 Iowa, 367.

* When a defendant is accused of an offense that may be punished capitally, he may be admitted to bail by the examining magistrate when the evidence is slight or tends to show that the offense was committed under mitigating circumstances and would not be punished with death. The State v. Klingman, 14 Iowa, 404; The State v. Huffman, 23 Id., 579.
magistrate, and may exercise the jurisdiction hereby conferred on them as follows:
1. Judges of the supreme, district, and circuit courts throughout the state, in any county in which they may be at the time of complaint made;
2. Judges of city courts, justices of the peace, mayors of incorporated cities and towns, and police and other special justices of such cities and towns, within their respective counties. 

Sect. 4109. The following persons respectively are designated in this code under the general term, peace officer;
1. Sheriffs and their deputies;
2. Constables;
3. Marshals and policemen of incorporated cities and towns.

Sect. 4110. Magistrates and peace officers are sometimes designated by the term, officers of justice.

Sect. 4111. Complaint of preliminary information is a statement in writing, under oath or affirmation made before a magistrate, of the commission, or threatened commission, of a public offense and accusing some one thereof.

CHAPTER 3.

OF THE PREVENTION OF PUBLIC OFFENSES BY THE RESISTANCE OF THE PARTY ABOUT TO BE INJURED AND OTHERS.

Section 4112. Lawful resistance to the commission of a public offense may be made by the party about to be injured, or by others.

Sect. 4113. Resistance sufficient to prevent the offense may be made by the party about to be injured;
1. To prevent an offense against his person;
2. To prevent an illegal attempt by force to take or injure property in his lawful possession.

1 The general term "magistrate," applies to each of the officers named in this section. The State v. Emerson et al., 16 Iowa, 206, 209.
2 Peace officers are sheriffs, and their deputies, constables, marshals, and police—men of incorporated cities and towns. And it is their sworn duty to keep the peace and prevent crime, as well as to arrest those charged therewith. Blair et al. v. Dubuque County, 27 Iowa, 181, 183.
3 Section 4111 of the code embraces two classes of what are termed complaints of preliminary information, those of the commission of a public offense, and those of the threatened commission of a public offense. Per Day, Ch. J., in The State v. Darrington, 47 Iowa, on p. 519.
4 A party may repel force by force in the defense of his person, habitation or property, against one who manifestly intends, by violence or surprise, to commit a felony against either; and, if, in making such defense, he takes life, the killing is excusable. But if the assault is not felonious, the rule is different. An assault without a weapon when there is no reason for a belief on the part of the person assaulted, that his person was in danger of death or great bodily harm, will not justify or excuse the person so assaulted in using a deadly weapon in a deadly manner. The State v. Kennedy, 20 Iowa, 569.

Sections 4112 and 4113 of the code do not change the common law rule in respect to self-defense. Id.

Where a person is assailed in a manner plainly indicating an intention on the part of the assailant to commit a felony, he is not compelled to flee when he cannot do so without manifest danger to his life. The State v. Thompson, 9 Id., 188; The State v. Tweedy, 6 Id., 314.

It is not sufficient defense to an indictment for a felonious homicide, that the defendant believed, when he committed the homicide, that he was in imminent danger, unless the facts and circumstances were such as to satisfy the jury
CHAPTER 4.

OF SECURITY TO KEEP THE PEACE.

SECTION 4115. Whenever complaint is made before a magistrate, that any person has threatened to commit any public offense punishable by the laws of this state, and such magistrate is satisfied that there is reason to fear the commission of such offense, he may issue a warrant for the arrest of the person complained of; and the officer to whom the same shall be delivered for service shall forthwith arrest and bring the accused before such magistrate; or, in case of his absence or inability to act, before the nearest and most accessible magistrate of the same county. When the name of the person complained of is unknown, he may be designated in the warrant by any name, and the warrant issued in pursuance hereof may be executed by any peace officer in any county of the state; provided, that when issued by a magistrate other than a judge of the supreme, district, or circuit courts, it cannot be served in any county other than that in which it is issued, unless authenticated as is required in case of a warrant of arrest issued on a preliminary information.

that he had reasonable grounds for his belief. Id.

On the trial of an indictment for murder, the court instructed the jury that to sustain the plea of self-defense, the defendant must show that the deceased assaulted him and that the assault was eminently perilous, and the danger to the defendant actual and urgent: Held, that the term actual did not imply that the danger must have existed in fact, but implied danger apparent to the defendant's comprehension, and that it did not vitiate the instruction. The State v. Neeley, 20 Id., 108.

While it is necessary, in order to justify a homicide on the ground of self-defense, that there should have been actual and urgent danger, it is not necessary that the danger should exist in fact, but if it exists to the defendant's comprehension as a reasonable man, it is sufficient. The State v. Collins, 32 Id., 36; The State v. Neeley, 20 Id., 108; The State v. Thompson, 9 Id., 188; The State v. Tweedy, 5 Id., 388; The State v. Benham, 23 Id., 154.

A person may lawfully take the life of his assailant, when reasonably necessary to save himself from imminent and great bodily harm. The right of self-defense exists in such cases, the same as where the killing is necessary to save life. The State v. Barker, 30 Id., 331; The State v. Benham, 23 Id., 154, 162; The State v. Fraunberg, 40 Id., 555.

Where the assault is only a simple or ordinary non-felonious assault, with the intention simply to whip or chastise the person assaulted, he would not be excusable if he should take the


Nor will a person be excusable in taking the life of another in self-defense, if he sought the deceased for the purpose of provoking a difficulty or bringing on a quarrel. Id. See, also, The State v. Neeley, 20 Id., 108; The State v. Stanley, 33 Id., 526.

An instruction to the jury as follows: "If however, you find that the defendant inflicted the blow upon the deceased that caused his death, then the burden of proof is upon the defendant to show that he did it in self-defense." was held erroneous, on the ground that in effect it took away from the defendant the benefit of any reasonable doubt, under the facts, as to whether the act was willful. The State v. Porter, 34 Id., 131.

If in an altercation between two persons, one of whom is armed with a club, the other succeeds in wresting it from him, whereupon the latter retreats, the former is justified in pursuing him, if he believes the latter is going for a dangerous weapon, and that he cannot reasonably get out of the way, and he may be justified in taking life; but if he could retreat with safety, without resorting to the slaying of his adversary, then the killing is not justifiable. The State v. Malloy, 44 Id., 104.

Before a person will be justified in pursuing another and taking life on the ground of self-defense, he should at least stand his ground until he sees whether there is reasonable apprehension of danger. Id.

SEC. 4114. Any other person, in aid or defense of the person about to be injured, may make resistance sufficient to prevent the offense.
SEC. 4116. When the person arrested is taken before a magistrate other than the one who issued the warrant, the peace officer who executed the same, and who has charge of the person arrested, must, at the same time, deliver to the magistrate before whom the person arrested is taken, the warrant with his return indorsed and subscribed by him, and the complaint and other affidavits, if any, on which the warrant was issued, must be sent to the magistrate before whom the person arrested is taken, and if they cannot be procured, the complainant and his witnesses, if any, must be subpoenaed, if necessary, by the magistrate before whom the person arrested is taken, to appear before him and make a new complaint and affidavits.

SEC. 4117. When the person complained of is brought before the magistrate, if the charge be controverted, the magistrate must take testimony in relation thereto. [And a change of venue may be had as in preliminary examinations.] The evidence must be reduced to writing and subscribed by the witness.

SEC. 4118. If it appear that there is no just reason to fear the commission of the offense alleged to have been threatened, the person complained of must be discharged, and the complainant may be ordered to pay the costs of the proceeding if the magistrate regards the complaint as unfounded and frivolous, and, unless when the proceeding is before a judge of the supreme, district, or circuit court, may issue execution therefor, and when the proceeding is before a judge of the supreme, district, or circuit court, he shall transmit the complaint, affidavits, warrant, and order, to the clerk of the district court of the county, who shall file the same, make a memorandum thereof in the judgment docket, and issue execution therefor immediately.

SEC. 4119. If there be just reason to fear the commission of the offense the person complained of shall be required to enter into an undertaking in such sum as the magistrate may direct, with one or more sufficient sureties, to abide the order of the district court of the county at the next term thereof, and in the meantime to keep the peace towards the people of this state, and particularly towards the person against whom, or whose property, there is reason to fear the offense may be committed.

SEC. 4120. If the undertaking required by the last section be given, the party complained of must be discharged. If he do not give it, the magistrate must commit him to prison, specifying in the warrant the requirements to give security, the amount thereof, and the omission to give the same.

SEC. 4121. If the person complained of be committed for not giving an undertaking, he may be discharged by a magistrate upon giving the same.

SEC. 4122. The undertaking, together with the complaint, affidavits, if any, and other papers in the proceeding, must be returned by the magistrate to the district court of the county by the first day of the next term thereof.

SEC. 4123. Any person who, in the presence of a court or magistrate, shall assault or threaten to assault another, or to commit an offense against the person or property of another, or contends with another with angry words, may be ordered, without the process, to

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1 If the magistrate fails to reduce the testimony of the witnesses to writing as directed in this section, that fact furnishes no good reason for dismissing the proceedings, on motion, in the district court. *Gribble v. The State, 3 Iowa*, 217.
enter into an undertaking to keep the peace for a period of time not exceeding beyond the next term of the district court of the county as hereinbefore provided, and in case of his omission to comply with said order, he may be committed accordingly.

**IN DISTRICT COURT.**

**Sec. 4124.** The district court may, on the conviction of any person for an offense against the person or property of another, when necessary for the public good, require the defendant to enter into an undertaking to keep the peace as hereinbefore provided, and on his omission to do so, may commit him accordingly.

**Sec. 4125.** A person who has entered into an undertaking to keep the peace, when required by a magistrate as hereinbefore provided, must appear on the first day of the next term of the district court of the county, and if the complainant appear and the person bound by the undertaking does not appear, the court may forfeit his undertaking, and order the same to be prosecuted unless his default be excused.

**Sec. 4126.** If the principal in the undertaking appear, and the complainant does not appear, or if neither of the parties appear, the court shall enter an order discharging the undertaking; but if both parties appear, the court shall hear their proofs, and may require a new undertaking in such sum as it shall prescribe for a period not exceeding one year; and may commit the defendant until the same be given. Judgment shall be entered against the party holding the undertaking for all the costs of the proceeding; but if it is made to appear to the court that the proceeding was instituted without probable cause, the court may render judgment against the complainant for such costs.

**Sec. 4127.** An undertaking to keep the peace is broken by the forfeiture of the same, by the court, as hereinbefore provided, or upon the conviction of the party bound by the undertaking of a breach of the peace.

**Sec. 4128.** Upon the district attorney producing evidence of such conviction to the district court to which the undertaking is returned, the court must order the undertaking to be prosecuted, and the district attorney must, thereat, commence an action upon it.

**Sec. 4129.** In the action, the offense stated in the record of conviction must be alleged as the breach of the undertaking, and is conclusive evidence thereof.

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1 The failure of the prosecuting witness to appear at the district court and further prosecute a defendant who has, upon his complaint, been bound over to keep the peace, does not warrant a judgment against the complainant for the costs that have been incurred. *The State v. Holliday*, 22 Iowa, 307; *The State v. Luthers*, 16 Id., 406; *Gribble v. The State*, 3 Id., 217.

Where a party has been required by a magistrate to enter into bonds to keep the peace and he is discharged from his recognizance by the district court, he is entitled also to be discharged from the payment of costs in that court, but not from the prior costs before the magistrate. *Gribble v. The State*, 3 Id., 217.

The inquiry in the district court is as to whether there is still any just reason to fear a commission of the offense against the person or property of the complainant. The jurisdiction of the district court is in no sense in the nature of an appeal from the decision of the magistrate. It will be presumed that the magistrate has properly exercised his authority. *Id.*

In the district court the fullest investigation may be had, and neither party is restricted to the evidence heard before the magistrate. *Id.*

A party bound over to keep the peace in a preliminary examination before a magistrate upon a complaint of having threatened to commit a public offense was held not a competent witness in his own behalf. *The State v. Darlington*, 47 Id., 518. But see chapter 163, laws of 1875, section 1.
CHAPTER 5.

OF VAGRANTS.

SECTION 4130. The following persons are vagrants: All persons who tell fortunes, or where lost or stolen goods may be found; all common prostitutes and keepers of bawdy houses or houses for the resort of prostitutes; all habitual drunkards, gamblers, or other disorderly persons; all persons wandering about and having no visible calling or business to maintain themselves; all persons begging in public places, or from house to house, or procuring children so to do; all persons going about as collectors of alms for charitable institutions under any false or fraudulent pretences; all persons playing or betting in any street or public or open place, at, or with any table or instrument of gaming at any game or pretended game of chance.

Sec. 4131. Upon complaint made on oath to any magistrate against any person as being vagrant within his local jurisdiction as defined in this code, he shall issue a warrant for the arrest of such person, and his examination, and the complaint, warrant and arrest shall be governed by the provisions of the last chapter, as nearly as practicable, except as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 4132. All peace officers shall arrest any vagrant whom they may find at large and not in the care of some discreet person, and take him before some magistrate of the county, city or town in which the arrest is made.

Sec. 4133. If the arrests authorized in the last two sections are made during the night, the officer must keep the person arrested in confinement until the next morning, and if arrests are made within the local jurisdiction of a police or city court, the persons arrested must be taken before a justice of such court, unless he be absent.

Sec. 4134. If it appear by the confession of such person, or by competent testimony, that such person is a vagrant, the magistrate before whom he is brought may require of such person an undertaking, with sufficient surety, for good behavior for the term of one year thereafter.

Sec. 4135. The magistrate shall make up, sign, and file with the clerk of the district court of the county, a record of conviction of such person as a vagrant, specifying generally, the nature and circumstances of the charge, and shall, in default of such security being given, by warrant under his hand, commit such vagrant to the county jail of the county, city or town, as the case may be, until such security be found, or such vagrant discharged according to law.

Sec. 4136. The committing of any of the acts which constitute such person so bound a vagrant, shall be deemed a breach of the condition of such undertaking.

Sec. 4137. On a recovery upon any such undertaking, the court before which such recovery may be had, may, in its discretion, either require new sureties for good behavior, or may commit such vagrant to the common jail of the county for any time not exceeding six months.

Sec. 4138. Any person committed to jail for not finding sureties for good behavior, may be discharged by any magistrate upon giving such sureties for good behavior as were originally required of such person.
TRIAL IN DISTRICT COURT.

SEC. 4139. The district court to which the papers are returned, shall, on demand of the defendant, impanel a jury to inquire into and determine the truth of the charge made against him; and the rules and regulations of law governing said court in the trials of misdemeanors shall be applicable to and govern it in the trial herein contemplated.

SEC. 4140. If no jury be demanded, the district court may revise such conviction and discharge such vagrant from the undertaking or confinement absolutely, or upon sureties for good behavior, in its discretion.

SEC. 4141. Such district court may, in its discretion, order any such vagrant to be kept in the common jail for any time not exceeding six months at hard labor.

SEC. 4142. If there be no means in such jail for employing offenders at hard labor, such court may direct the keeper thereof to furnish such employment as it shall specify to such vagrant as may be committed thereto either by a justice or any court, and for that purpose to purchase any necessary raw materials and implements, not exceeding such amount as the court shall prescribe, and to compel such persons to perform such work as shall be allotted to them.

SEC. 4143. The expenses incurred in pursuance of such order shall be audited by the board of supervisors of the county, and paid out of the county treasury.

SEC. 4144. One-half of the net proceeds of such labor shall be paid to the person earning the same, upon his discharge from imprisonment, and the other half shall be paid into the county treasury for the use of the county.

(CHAPTER 69, LAWS OF 1876.)

VAGRANTS.

AN ACT to restrain vagrancy and common beggary.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That if any male person, physically able to perform manual labor, shall be found in a state of vagrancy or practicing common begging, he shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding fifty dollars, and sentenced to hard labor in the jail of the county, for which they [he] shall receive a credit at the rate of seventy-five cents per day until said fine and cost of prosecution, and accruing costs, shall be paid.

SEC. 2. The board of supervisors of the several counties are hereby authorized to provide for carrying the provisions of the foregoing section into effect, for which purpose they may, by order entered upon their journals, declare that the jail shall extend to and include the lands of the proper county, and every form and kind of labor commonly performed therein by male persons.

(Took effect by publication in newspapers, March 16, 1876.)
CHAPTER 6.

OF RESISTANCE TO PROCESS AND SUPPRESSION OF RIOTS.

Section 4145. When the sheriff or other officer authorized to execute process, finds, or has reason to apprehend, that resistance will be made to the execution thereof, he may command as many male inhabitants of his county as he may think proper, and any military companies in the county, armed and equipped, to assist him in overcoming the resistance, and if necessary, in seizing, arresting, and confining the resisters, and their aiders and abettors, to be punished by law.

Sec. 4146. The officer shall certify to the court from which the process issued, the names of the resisters, and their aiders and abettors, to the end that they may be punished for a contempt.

Sec. 4147. Every person commanded by a public officer to assist him in the execution of process, as provided in section four thousand one hundred and forty-five of this chapter, who, without lawful cause, refuses or neglects to obey such command, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 4148. If it appear to the governor that the power of any county is not sufficient to enable the sheriff to execute process delivered to him, he may, on the application of the sheriff, order such posse or military force from any other county or counties as is necessary.

Sec. 4149. When persons to the number of twelve or more, armed with dangerous weapons, or persons to the number of thirty or more, whether armed or not, are unlawfully or riotously assembled in any city or town, the judges, sheriff, and his deputies if they be present, the mayor, aldermen, marshal, constables, and justices of the peace of such city or town, must go among the persons assembled, or as near them as may be safe, and command them, in the name of the state, immediately to disperse.

Sec. 4150. If the persons assembled do not immediately disperse, the magistrates and officers must arrest them, that they may be punished according to law, and for that purpose may command the aid of all persons present or within the county.

Sec. 4151. If any person commanded to aid the magistrate or officer, without good cause neglect to do so, he is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 4152. If a magistrate or officer having notice of an unlawful or riotous assembly as above provided in this chapter, neglect to proceed to the place of assembly, or as near thereto as he can with safety, and to exercise the authority with which he is invested for suppressing the same and arresting the persons, he is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 4153. If the persons so assembled and commanded to disperse, do not immediately disperse, any two of the magistrates or officers before mentioned, may command the aid of a sufficient number of persons, and may proceed in such manner as, in their judgment, is necessary to disperse the assembly and arrest the offenders.

Sec. 4154. When an armed force is called out for the purpose of suppressing an unlawful or riotous assembly, or arresting the offenders, it must obey such orders in relation thereto as have been made by the governor, or by a judge of the supreme, district, or circuit court, a sheriff, or magistrate, as the case may be.
CHAPTER 7.

OF LOCAL JURISDICTION OF PUBLIC OFFENSES.

SECTION 4155. Every person, whether an inhabitant of this or any other state or country, or of a territory, or district of the United States, is liable to punishment by the laws of this state for a public offense committed by him therein, except where it is cognizable exclusively in the courts of the United States.

SECTION 4156. The local jurisdiction of the district court, is of offenses committed within the county in which it is held, and of such other cases as are, or may be, provided by law.

SECTION 4157. When the commission of a public offense commenced without this state is consummated within the boundaries thereof, the defendant is liable to punishment therefor in this state though he was without the state at the time of the commission of the offense charged; provided, he consummated the offense through the intervention of an innocent or guilty agent within this state, or any other means proceeding directly from himself; and in such case the jurisdiction is in the county in which the offense is consummated.¹

SECTION 4158. When an inhabitant or resident of this state, by previous appointment or engagement, fights a duel, or is concerned as second therein without the jurisdiction of the state, and in such duel a wound is inflicted upon any person whereof he die within this state, the jurisdiction of the offense is in the county where the death may happen.

SECTION 4159. When a public offense is committed in part in one county and part within another, or when the acts or effects constituting, or requisite to the consummation of the offense, occur in two or more counties, jurisdiction is in either county.²

SECTION 4160. When a public offense is committed on the boundary of two or more counties, or within five hundred yards thereof, the jurisdiction is in either county.³

SECTION 4161. When an offense is committed within the jurisdiction of this state on board a boat, raft, or vessel navigating a river, lake, or canal, or lying therein in the prosecution of her voyage, the jurisdiction is in any county through which the boat, raft, or vessel is navigated in the course of her voyage, or in the county where the voyage shall terminate.

¹ The stealing of property in another state and bringing it into this state is not the commencement of an offense in another state and its consummation in this, within the meaning of this section. *The State v. Bennett,* 14 Iowa, 479.

² When stolen property is brought into this state, the crime of larceny is completed in any county into which the property is brought by the thief, and he may be therein indicted and convicted. *Id.*

³ The jurisdiction of a case of abortion under section 4159 of the code, is in the county where the medicine intended to procure a miscarriage was administered, and not in another county in which the miscarriage took place. This section (4160) of the code does not apply to such a case, for the reason that the administering the medicine with the intent charged makes the crime complete. *The State v. Hollebeck,* 36 Iowa, 112.

Where jurisdiction is taken under this section and the case tried in a county other than the one in which the offense was committed, it is not entitled to recover the costs of the prosecution from such county under section 3841 of the code. *Floyd County v. Cerro Gordo County,* 47 Id., 199.
Sec. 4162. The jurisdiction of an indictment for the crime of forcibly, and without lawful authority seizing and confining another, or kidnapping him with intent, against his will, to cause him to be confined or imprisoned within the state, or to be sent out of the state; or of taking or enticing away a child under the age of twelve years from the parents, guardian, or other person having the legal charge of the person, with the intent to detain or conceal such child; or of taking or enticing away an unmarried female of previously chaste character under the age of fifteen years, for the purpose of prostitution; or of taking any woman unlawfully and against her will, or by force, menace, or duress, compelling her to marry against her will; or of seducing and debauching any unmarried woman of previously chaste character, is in any county in which the offense is committed, or into or out of which the person upon whom the offense was committed may, in the prosecution of the offense, have been brought, or in which an act is done by the offender in instigating, procuring, promoting, aiding in, or being an accessory to the commission of the offense, or in abetting the parties concerned therein.

Sec. 4163. When the offense of bigamy is committed in one county, and the defendant is apprehended in another, the jurisdiction is in either county.

Sec. 4164. When the offense is within the jurisdiction of two or more counties, a conviction or acquittal thereof in one county is a bar to prosecution or indictment thereof in another.

CHAPTER 8.

THE TIME OF COMMENCING CRIMINAL ACTIONS.

Section 4165. A prosecution for murder may be commenced at any time after the death of the person killed.

Sec. 4166. An indictment for a public offense must be found within eighteen months after the commission thereof, in the following cases, and not after:

1. Taking or enticing away an unmarried female, under the age of fifteen years, for the purpose of marriage or prostitution;
2. Seducing or debauching an unmarried female, of previously chaste character;
3. For rape and adultery;
4. For an assault with intent to commit a rape.

Sec. 4167. In all other cases an indictment for public offense must be found within three years after the commission thereof, and not afterwards.

Sec. 4168. A prosecution for a misdemeanor, triable before a justice of the peace, must be commenced within one year after the commission thereof, and not after.

* The statute of limitations cannot be properly pleaded so that the state may have an opportunity to reply. The State v. Hussey, 7 Iowa, 409.
Sec. 4169. If, when the offense is committed, the defendant is out of the state, the indictment or prosecution may be found or commenced within the time herein limited after his coming into the state, and no period during which the party charged was not usually and publicly resident within the state is a part of the limitation.

Sec. 4170. An indictment is found within the meaning of this chapter, when it is duly presented by the grand jury in open court and there received and filed.

CHAPTER 9.

OF FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE.

Section 4171. The governor of the state may, in any case authorized by the constitution and laws of the United States, appoint agents to demand of the executive authority of any other state or territory, or from the executive authority of any foreign government any fugitive from justice charged with treason or felony, and the accounts of the agents appointed for that purpose must be audited by the auditor of state and paid out of the state treasury.

The expenses to be allowed agents for returning fugitives from justice, shall be the fees paid the officers of the state upon whose governor the requisition is made; and the agent shall receive not exceeding ten cents per mile, each way, for all necessary travel of himself and for each fugitive, five cents per mile additional for the number of miles which such fugitive shall have been conveyed.

Bills for such expenses shall be made out in such manner as to show the actual rout traveled, and the number of miles, and be verified by affidavit, and be accompanied by proof that the fugitive for whom requisition was made has been returned and delivered into the custody of the proper authority; provided, that the state shall, in no case, pay the costs of returning the fugitive where he has not been tried, unless it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the governor that the want of trial has not been owing to any fault or neglect on the part of the person or persons interested in the prosecution.

Sec. 4172. No compensation, fee, or reward of any kind, can be paid to, or received by, a public officer of this state for a service rendered or expense incurred in procuring from the governor the demand mentioned in the last section, or the surrender of the fugitive, or for conveying him to this state, or detaining him therein, except as provided by law.

Sec. 4173. A violation of the last section is a misdemeanor.

Sec. 4174. No executive warrant for the arrest and surrender of any person demanded by the executive authority of any other state or territory, as a fugitive from the justice of such state or territory, and no requisition upon the executive authority of any other state or territory, for the surrender of any person as a fugitive from the justice of this state, shall be issued, unless the requisition from the executive authority of such other state or territory, or the application for such requisition upon the executive authority of such other state or territory shall be accompanied by sworn evidence that the party charged is
Sec. 4175. Whenever a demand is made upon the governor of this state by the executive of any other state or territory, in any case authorized by the constitution and laws of the United States, for the delivery of any person charged in such state or territory with any crime, if such person is not held in custody or under bail to answer for any offense against the laws of the United States or of this state, he shall issue his warrant under the seal of the state authorizing the agent who makes such demand, either forthwith or at such time as may be designated in the warrant, to take and transport such person to the line of this state at the expense of such agent, and may also by such warrant require all peace officers to afford all needful assistance in the execution thereof.

EXAMINATION BY MAGISTRATE.

Sec. 4176. If any person be found in this state charged with any crime committed in any other state or territory, and liable by the constitution and laws of the United States to be delivered over upon the demand of the governor thereof, any magistrate may, upon complaint on oath setting forth the offense and such other matters as are necessary to bring the case within the provisions of law, issue a warrant for the arrest of such person.

Sec. 4177. If, upon examination, it appear that there is reasonable cause to believe the complaint true, and that such person may be lawfully demanded of the governor, he shall, if not charged with murder, be required to enter into an undertaking, with sufficient surety in a reasonable sum, to appear before such magistrate at a future day, allowing reasonable time to obtain the warrant from the governor, and abide the order of such magistrate in the premises.

Sec. 4178. If such person does not give bail, or if he is charged with the crime of murder, he must be committed to prison, and there detained until such day in like manner as if the offense charged had been committed within this state.

*A citizen and resident of Iowa who is charged with having been constructively guilty of an offense in another state, upon which a requisition is based, but who never in fact has fled therefrom, is not a fugitive from justice within the meaning of the constitution. Jones et al. v. Leonard, 50 Iowa, 106.

The determination of the governor that the sworn evidence accompanying the requisition is sufficient to establish the facts upon which the requisition is based, is not conclusive of the matters therein set forth. Id.

A person arrested in this state, under section 4176 of the code, charged before a magistrate with the crime of murder in the second degree, committed in another state, is upon an adjournment of the examination entitled to bail for his appearance before the magistrate on the day to which the case is adjourned; and in case of his failure to appear at that time according to the terms of his recognizance, the same may be declared forfeited, and an action maintained thereon against the bail. The State v. Hufford, 23 Iowa, 579.

This chapter contemplates that a charge of the crime against the person to be arrested and delivered up must be made in the state where the crime was committed, in the form of an indictment, information or accusation known to the law of such state, before some court or officer thereof. The State v. Hufford, 23 Iowa, 391.

Unless a charge is thus made in the state from which the defendant is an alleged fugitive, a magistrate of this state has no jurisdiction under the statute to hold him to bail, and a bond given by the accused, in such case, is invalid, and though voluntarily executed does not estop the defendant from urging want of jurisdiction in the magistrate. Id.
SEC. 4179. A failure of such person to attend before the magistrate at the time and place mentioned in the undertaking, is a forfeiture thereof.

SEC. 4180. If such person appear before the magistrate upon the day ordered, he must be discharged unless he is demanded by some person authorized by the warrant of the governor to receive him, or unless the magistrate see good cause to commit him or to require him to enter into a new undertaking for his appearance at some other day to await a warrant from the governor.

SEC. 4181. Whether the person so charged be bound to appear, be committed, or discharged, any person authorized by the warrant of the governor may at any time take him into custody, and the same is a discharge of the undertaking, if there be one.

SEC. 4182. The complainant in any such case is answerable for all the costs and charges, and for the support in prison of any person so committed, and the magistrate before issuing his warrant or hearing the cause, must require the complainant to give security for the payment of all such costs, or may require them in advance.

SEC. 4183. Upon the appointment of any agent for the arrest of a fugitive from justice under the provisions of this chapter, the governor is hereby authorized to make it a condition upon such appointment, and the issue of the writ, that the same shall be executed without expense to the state, if in his opinion justice and equity so require.

SEC. 4184. When, in the opinion of the governor, expenses incurred in the arrest of fugitives from justice should be paid by the state, such expenses shall be made out by items in detail, and sworn to, and approved by him and at least two other members of the executive council, and when so approved shall be audited and paid out of the general revenue of the state, and this section shall be sufficient authority for the payment of the same.

CHAPTER 10.

OF WARRANTS OF ARREST ON PRELIMINARY INFORMATION.

SECTION 4185. When complaint is made before a magistrate of the commission of some designated public offense; triable on indictment in the county in which such magistrate has local jurisdiction, and charging some person with the commission thereof, he may issue a warrant for the arrest of such person. The complaint may be in form substantially the same as provided in section four thousand six hundred and sixty-three of chapter fifty-two of this title.

SEC. 4186. The warrant of arrest on a preliminary information, must be substantially in the following form:

COUNTY OF .........

THE STATE OF IOWA,

To any Peace Officer of the State:

Preliminary information upon oath having been this day laid before
me that the crime of (designating it,) has been committed, and accusing A. B. thereof:
You are, therefore, commanded forthwith to arrest the said A. B. and bring him before me at (naming the place), or in case of my absence or inability to act, before the nearest or most accessible magistrate in this county.
Dated at .... this .... day of .... A. D. 18...
C.... D...., Justice of the Peace.
(or as the case may be.)

Subpoena as witnesses E.... F.... and G.... H....

Sec. 4187. The warrant must specify the name of the defendant, and if it be unknown to the magistrate, may designate him by any name. It must also state, by name or general description, an offense which authorizes the magistrate to issue the warrant, the time of issuing it, and the county, city, town, township or village where it was issued, and must be signed by the magistrate with his name of office.

Sec. 4188. It must be directed to "any peace officer in the state."

Sec. 4189. If the offense stated in the warrant be a misdemeanor, the magistrate issuing it must make an indorsement on the warrant as follows: "Let the defendant, when arrested, be admitted to bail in the sum of .... dollars, if he desires to give bail," and fix in the indorsement the amount in which bail may be taken.

Sec. 4190. The warrant of arrest may be delivered to any peace officer for execution, and executed in any county in the state.

Sec. 4191. If the offense stated in the warrant be a felony, the officer making the arrest must take the defendant before the magistrate who issued it at the place mentioned in the command thereof, or, in the event of his absence or inability to act, before the nearest or most accessible magistrate in the county in which it was issued.

Sec. 4192. If the offense stated in the warrant be a misdemeanor, and the defendant be arrested in another county, the officer must, upon being required by the defendant, take him before a magistrate or clerk of the district court of the same county in which he was arrested, for the purpose of giving bail, and the magistrate or clerk before whom he is taken in such county, must take bail from him accordingly for his appearance at the district court of the county in which the warrant was issued, on the first day of the next term thereof.

Sec. 4193. On taking bail in the case provided for in the preceding section, the magistrate or clerk taking such bail must make on the warrant an order, signed by him with his name of office, for the discharge of the defendant, substantially as follows:

County of (here name the county),
The State of Iowa.

To (here state the name of the officer who has the defendant in custody, with the addition of his name of office thus, A. B. sheriff of .... county, according to the truth).

The defendant named in the warrant of arrest in your custody, under the authority thereof, for the offense therein designated, having given sufficient bail to answer the same, by the undertaking herewith delivered to you, you are commanded forthwith to discharge him from custody, and without unnecessary delay deliver this order, together
with the said undertaking of bail, to the clerk of the district court of .... county, on or before the first day of the next term thereof.

Dated at ...., this .... day of ...., A. D., (or as the case may be).

............ ........., Justice of the Peace,
(or as the case may be).

And must deliver the warrant with the order thereon, together with the undertaking of bail, to the officer having the defendant in custody, who shall forthwith discharge the defendant from arrest and without unnecessary delay, and on or before the first day of the next term of the court at which the defendant is required to appear, deliver or transmit by mail or otherwise the warrant with the order thereon, together with the undertaking or bail, to the clerk of the court at which the defendant is required to appear, who shall forthwith file the same in his office; and the magistrate who issued the warrant shall return to the clerk the affidavits of the informant, and his witnesses upon which the warrant was issued, on or before the first day of the next term of the court, and the clerk shall, when the affidavits are returned by the magistrate, file the same in his office, with the warrant and undertaking of bail.

SEC. 4194. If bail be not forthwith given by the defendant as provided in the two preceding sections, the magistrate or clerk must deliver to the officer the warrant, and the officer must take the defendant before the magistrate who issued it, at the place mentioned in the command thereof, or, if he be absent or unable to act, before the nearest or most accessible magistrate in the county in which the warrant was issued.

SEC. 4195. In all cases when the defendant is arrested, he must be taken before the magistrate or clerk without unnecessary delay, and the officer must at the same time deliver to the magistrate or clerk the warrant, with his return thereon, indorsed and subscribed by him in his name of office.

SEC. 4196. If the defendant be taken before a magistrate in the county in which the warrant was issued, other than the magistrate who issued it as hereinbefore provided, the affidavits on which the warrant was issued must be sent to such magistrate, or if they cannot be procured, the informant and his witnesses must be subpoenaed to make new affidavits.

CHAPTER 11.

OF ARREST, AND BY WHOM AND HOW MADE.

SECTION 4197. Arrest is the taking of a person in custody in a case, and in the manner authorized by law.

SEC. 4198. An arrest may be made by a peace officer, or by a private person.

SEC. 4199. A peace officer may make an arrest in obedience to a warrant delivered to him.

SEC. 4200. A peace officer without a warrant may make an arrest:
1. For a public offense committed or attempted in his presence;
2. Where a public offense has in fact been committed, and he has reasonable ground for believing that the person to be arrested has committed it.\(^a\)

**Sec. 4201.** A private person may make an arrest:

1. For a public offense committed or attempted in his presence;
2. When a felony has been committed, and he has reasonable ground for believing that the person to be arrested has committed it.

**Sec. 4202.** A magistrate may orally order a peace officer, or a private person, to arrest any one committing, or attempting to commit, a public offense in the presence of such magistrate, which order shall authorize the arrest.

**Sec. 4203.** An arrest may be made on any day, or at any time of the day or night.

**Sec. 4204.** The person making the arrest must inform the person to be arrested of the intention to arrest him, of the cause of the arrest, of his authority to make it, and that he is a peace officer, if such be the case, and require him to submit to his custody, except when the person to be arrested is actually engaged in the commission of, or attempt to commit, the offense, or flies immediately after its commission, and if acting under the authority of a warrant, he must give information thereof and show the warrant if required.

**Sec. 4205.** When the arrest is being made by an officer under the authority of a warrant, after information of the intention to make the arrest, if the person to be arrested either flee or forcibly resist, the officer may use all necessary means to effect the arrest.

**Sec. 4206.** To make an arrest, if the offense be a felony, a private person, if any public offense, a peace officer acting under the authority of a warrant, or without a warrant, may break open a door or window of a house in which the person to be arrested may be, or in which they have reasonable grounds for believing he is, after having demanded admittance and explained the purpose for which admittance is desired.

**Sec. 4207.** Any person who has lawfully entered a house for the purpose of making an arrest under the provisions of the preceding section, may break open the door or window thereof if detained therein, when necessary for the purpose of liberating himself; and an officer may do the same, when necessary for the purpose of liberating a person who, acting in his aid, and by his command, lawfully entered for the purpose of making an arrest, and detained therein.

**Sec. 4208.** Any person making an arrest, may orally summon as many persons as he deems necessary to aid him in making the arrest, and all persons failing to obey such summons shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

**Sec. 4209.** An arrest is made by an actual restraint of the person to be arrested, or by his submission to the custody of the person making the arrest.

**Sec. 4210.** No unnecessary force or violence shall be used in making an arrest.

**Sec. 4211.** A person arrested is not to be subjected to any more restraint than is necessary for his detention.

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\(^a\) The power to detain an offender in custody in justification in an action for false imprisonment for a reasonable length of time, is inherent to the duties of a peace officer, and may be pleaded.
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SEC. 4212. He who makes an arrest may take from the person arrested all offensive weapons which he may have about his person, and must deliver them to the magistrate before whom he is taken to be disposed of according to law.

SEC. 4213. If a person, after being arrested, either by a peace officer without a warrant, or by a private person, escape, or be rescued, the person from whose custody he escaped or was rescued, may immediately pursue and retake him in any part of the state, and for that purpose may, if necessary, break open the door or window of a house in which he may be, or in which he has reasonable grounds to believe he is, after having stated his purpose and demanded admittance, and when the person escaping or rescued was in custody under a warrant or commitment, this may be done at any time under the original warrant or commitment.

SEC. 4214. A peace officer may take before a magistrate a person who, being engaged in a breach of the peace, is arrested by a bystander and delivered to him.

SEC. 4215. A private person who has arrested another for the commission of an offense, must, without unnecessary delay, take him before a magistrate or deliver him to a peace officer.

SEC. 4216. A private person who makes an arrest and delivers the person arrested to a peace officer, must also accompany the officer before the magistrate.

SEC. 4217. An officer making an arrest in obedience to a warrant, shall proceed with the person arrested as commanded by the warrant, or as provided by law.*

SEC. 4218. When an arrest is made without a warrant, whether by a peace officer or a private person, the person arrested shall, without unnecessary delay, be taken before the nearest or most accessible magistrate in the county in which the arrest is made; and the grounds on which the arrest was made shall be stated to the magistrate by affidavit, subscribed and sworn to by the person making the statement before the magistrate, in the same manner as upon a preliminary information, as nearly as may be.

HEARING BEFORE MAGISTRATE.

SEC. 4219. If the magistrate believes from the statements in the affidavit that the offense charged is triable in the county in which the arrest was made, and that there is sufficient ground for a trial or preliminary examination, as the case may require, and that it will not be inconvenient for the witnesses on the part of the state that such trial or preliminary examination should be had before him, he shall proceed as if the person arrested had been brought before him on arrest under a warrant, and if the case be one within his jurisdiction to try and determine, shall order an information to be filed against him.

SEC. 4220. If the magistrate believes from the statements in the affidavit that the offense charged is triable in the county in which the arrest is made, and that there is sufficient ground for a trial or preliminary examination, and that it will be more convenient for the witnesses on the part of the state that such trial or examination should be had before some other magistrate, he shall, by a written

* An officer serving a warrant would be authorized to discharge the prisoner upon his giving bail in the required amount. The State v. Archer, 48 Iowa, 310, 312.
order by him signed with his name of office, commit the person arrested to a peace officer, to be by him taken before such magistrate in the same county who has jurisdiction to try or examine the charge as the case may require, and as shall be convenient for the witnesses on the part of the state, and deliver the affidavit and the order of commitment to the peace officer, who shall proceed with the person arrested as directed by the order; and such magistrate, when the person arrested is brought before him, shall proceed as on an arrest under a warrant, and, if the case be within his jurisdiction to try and determine, shall order an information to be filed against the person arrested.

SEC. 4221. If the magistrate believes from the statements in the affidavit that the offense charged is triable in a county different from that in which the arrest is made, and that there is sufficient ground for a trial or preliminary examination, he shall, by a written order by him signed with his name of office, commit the person arrested to a peace officer, to be by him taken before a magistrate in the county in which the offense is triable, who has jurisdiction to make either preliminary examination into the charges, or try and determine the same, as the case may require, and, if the offense be a misdemeanor only triable on indictment, shall fix in the order the amount of bail which the person arrested may give for his appearance at the district court of the county in which the offense is indictable, on the first day of the next term thereof, to answer an indictment.

SEC. 4222. If bail be given as provided in the preceding section, it may be either before the magistrate making the order, or the magistrate in the county in which the offense is triable before whom he is taken under the order, or a magistrate of any county through which he passes in going from the county in which the arrest was made to that in which the offense is triable, or the clerk of the district court of either of said counties; and, when given, the magistrate or clerk taking the same shall make on the order of commitment an order for the discharge of the person arrested from custody, who shall forthwith be discharged accordingly, and to transmit by mail, or otherwise, to the clerk of the district court of the county at which the person arrested is bound to appear, on or before the first day of the next term thereof, and as soon as it can be conveniently done after taking the bail, the affidavits, the order of commitment and discharge, together with the undertaking of the bail, who shall file the same together in his office.

SEC. 4223. If bail be not given as provided in the last two sections, before the magistrate in the county in which the arrest was made, or if the offense charged is a felony, or a misdemeanor, triable on information, the magistrate must deliver the affidavits and the order of commitment to a peace officer, who shall proceed with the person arrested as directed by the order, or provided by law; and the magistrate in the county in which the offense is triable, when the person arrested is brought before him, shall proceed as on an arrest under a warrant, and if the case be within his jurisdiction to try and determine, shall order an information to be filed against the person arrested.

SEC. 4224. In the cases contemplated in the last three sections, the officer having the person arrested in custody, under the order, shall take him before the proper magistrate in the county in which the offense is triable, which is most convenient for the witnesses on the part of the state, unless, in case of a misdemeanor triable on
indictment as hereinbefore provided, the person arrested desires to give bail, in which case he shall take him before the most convenient magistrate in the county in which the offense with which he is charged is triable, or any county through which he passes in going from the county in which the arrest was made to the county in which the offense is triable, or before the clerk of the district court of either of said counties for the purpose of giving bail.

Sec. 4225. In all cases, the peace officer, when he takes a person committed to him under an order as provided in this chapter before a magistrate, or clerk of the district court, either for the purpose of giving bail, if bail be taken, or for trial or preliminary examination, must make his return on such order, and sign such return with his name of office, and deliver the same to the magistrate or clerk.

CHAPTER 12.
OF PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS.

Section 4226. When the defendant is brought before the magistrate on arrest, either with or without a warrant, the magistrate must immediately inform him of the offense with which he is charged, and of his right to the aid of counsel in every stage of the proceedings.

Sec. 4227. The magistrate must allow the defendant a reasonable time to send for counsel, and, if necessary, must adjourn the examination for that purpose.

Sec. 4228. The magistrate, immediately after the appearance of counsel, or, if the defendant require the aid of counsel, after waiting a reasonable time therefor, must proceed to examine the case; provided, however, that before said examination is commenced, said defendant may have a change of venue upon filing an affidavit that the magistrate is prejudiced against him, is a material witness for either party, or that the defendant cannot obtain justice before him, as affiant verily believes. On filing of such affidavit a change of venue must be allowed, and the magistrate must immediately transmit all original papers, and a transcript of the record entire in the case, to the next nearest magistrate in the township against whom no objection exists, if there be any; if not, to the next nearest magistrate in the county against whom no such objections in the opinion of the justice exists, who shall proceed with said examination as hereinafter provided. Only one such change of venue shall be allowed.

Sec. 4229. The examination must be terminated at one session unless the magistrate, for good cause shown, adjourn it.

Sec. 4230. No examination can be adjourned for a longer period than thirty days.

Sec. 4231. If an adjournment be had for any cause, the magistrate shall commit the defendant for examination, or require him to give ample security for his appearance at the time and place to which the examination is adjourned.

Sec. 4232. If there is no jail in the county, the sheriff must retain the defendant in his custody until the examination.
Subpoenas.
R. § 4583.

Depositions.

Cross-interrogatories.

Read in evidence.

Cross-examination.

Witnesses excluded.
R. § 4591.

Persons excluded.
R. § 4592.

Testimony in writing.
R. § 4593.

SEC. 4233. The magistrate must issue subpoenas for any witnesses required either by the state or by the defendant, and the witnesses who appear at the examination must be examined in the presence of the defendant.

SEC. 4234. The deposition of a witness who resides out of the county in which the examination is had, may be taken, on application of the defendant on the order of the magistrate, before any officer authorized to take depositions in civil cases; which order shall not be made until three days after the filing with the magistrate of the written interrogatories to be propounded to the witness; nor until three days after the service of notice on the state, or on the attorney who appears for the state, of the filing of such interrogatories.

SEC. 4235. Before the order to take the deposition is made, the state may file cross-interrogatories to be propounded to the witness, which shall be answered by him in the deposition.

SEC. 4236. At the expiration of three days from the filing of the interrogatories, and the service of the notice thereof on the state as above provided, the magistrate may order the testimony of the witness to be taken in answer to the interrogatories and cross-interrogatories, if any, on file; and the deposition thus taken may be read as evidence on the examination; nor shall the same be excluded because of any irregularity in the taking of it, if the magistrate is satisfied that the irregularity complained of could work no substantial prejudice to the opposite party.

(Section 4237 repealed by section 2, chapter 163, of the laws of 1878.)

SEC. 4238. When the defendant testifies in his own behalf, he shall be subject to a cross-examination as an ordinary witness; provided, that, in the cross-examination, the state shall be strictly confined to the matters testified to in the examination in chief.

TRIAL.

SEC. 4239. While a witness is under examination before the magistrate, he may exclude all others who have not been examined. He may also cause the witnesses to be kept separate, that they may not converse with each other until they are all examined.

SEC. 4240. The magistrate must also, upon the request of the defendant, exclude from hearing the examination all persons except the magistrate, his clerk, the peace officer who has the custody of the defendant, the attorney or attorneys representing the state, and the defendant and his counsel.

SEC. 4241. The magistrate shall, in the minutes of the examination, write out, or cause to be written out, the substance of the testimony given on the examination by each witness examined before him, showing the name of the witness, his place of residence, and his business or profession, and the amount to which each witness is entitled for mileage and attendance. The minutes of the testimony taken by the justice upon a preliminary examination, as prescribed in the statute are not conclusive when introduced by the defendant on his trial in the district court, as to what the witnesses testified to upon such examination. The State v. Hull, 26 Iowa, 292.

The minutes of evidence taken by a magistrate on a preliminary examination, or before a grand jury, are not admissible upon the trial of an indictment, for the purpose of impeaching a witness. The State v. Hayden, 47 Id., 11.

If the magistrate shall cause the testimony of the witnesses to be reduced to writing, he does it for his own convenience, and the county is not chargeable therefor. Sanford v. Lee County, 49 Id., 148.
Sec. 4242. After the examination is closed, the magistrate must attach together the complaint, the warrant or order of commitment, if any, under which the defendant was brought before him, the minutes of the examination, including all depositions on file with him and used in the examination, and annex thereto his certificate, which must set forth in substance the time and place of examination, and that the minutes thereof are true, and the certificate must be signed by the magistrate, with his name of office.

Sec. 4243. If, after hearing the testimony, it appear to the magistrate, either that a public offense has not been committed, or that there is no sufficient reason for believing the defendant guilty thereof, he must order the defendant to be discharged; and such order must be indorsed on the minutes of the examination or annexed thereto and signed by the magistrate, to the following effect: “There being no sufficient cause for believing the defendant guilty of the offense herein mentioned, or of any other offense, I order him to be discharged.”

Sec. 4244. If it appears from the examination that a public offense triable on indictment has been committed, and that there is sufficient reason for believing the defendant guilty thereof, the magistrate shall in like manner indorse on or annex to the minutes of the examination, an order signed by him to the following effect: “It appearing to me by the within minutes that the offense therein mentioned, or any other offense triable on indictment, according to the fact, stating generally the nature thereof, has been committed, and there is sufficient cause for believing the defendant guilty thereof, I order that he be held to answer the same.”

BAIL.

Sec. 4245. If bail be taken by the magistrate, the following words in substance must be added to the order mentioned in the preceding section, “and I have admitted him to bail to answer thereto by the undertaking hereto annexed,” and the undertaking of bail must be annexed thereto.¹

Sec. 4246. If bail be not given by the defendant, then the magistrate must add to the order mentioned in section forty-two hundred and forty-four the following words in substance: “and that he be admitted to bail in the sum of (here state the amount), and that he be committed to the jail of the county of (here name the county) until he give such bail.”

Sec. 4247. If the magistrate order the defendant to be committed, he shall make out a warrant of commitment, signed by him with his name of office, and deliver it with the defendant to the officer to whom he is committed, or, if the officer be not present, to a peace officer who shall deliver the defendant into the proper custody, together with the warrant of commitment, which warrant may be in form following:

¹ When a defendant is accused of a capital offense he may be admitted to bail by the examining magistrate, when the evidence is slight, or tends to show that it was committed under mitigating circumstances and would not be punished with death. The State v. Kingman, 14 Iowa, 404; The State v. Hufford e. al., 23 Id., 579.

Where a defendant is charged with a felony with a preliminary information before a magistrate, is arrested in another county, he is not entitled to be taken before a magistrate thereof for the purpose of giving bail. The State v. Cannon et al., 34 Id., 352.
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"THE STATE OF IOWA:
To the sheriff of ........ county.
An order having been this day made by me, that A ....... B ......., (the name of the defendant) be held to answer upon a charge of (state the offense) you are commanded to receive him into your custody and detain him in the jail of the county until he be legally discharged.
Dated ........ this ........ day of ........, A. D. .......

SEC. 4248. On holding the defendant to answer, the magistrate must take from each material witness examined by him on the part of the state, a written undertaking, to the effect that he will appear and testify at the court to which the defendant is bound to answer [when required in the further progress of the cause; and that he will not evade or attempt to evade the service of a subpoena], or that he will forfeit the sum of one hundred dollars.

SEC. 4249. Whenever the magistrate is satisfied by oath, or otherwise, that there is reason to believe that any such witness will not fulfill his undertaking and appear and testify unless surety be required, he may order the witness to enter into a written undertaking with sureties, and in such sum as he may deem proper for his appearance.

SEC. 4250. Minors and married women who are material witnesses against the defendant, may, in like manner, be required to procure sureties for their appearance as provided in the preceding section.

SEC. 4251. If a witness, required to enter into an undertaking to appear and testify, either with or without sureties, refuse compliance with the order for that purpose, the magistrate must commit him until he comply or be legally discharged.

SEC. 4252. When a magistrate has discharged a defendant, or held him to answer an indictment, he must return to the district court of the county, on or before its opening, on the first day of the next term thereof, and as soon after the closing of the examination as practicable, all the papers mentioned in section four thousand two hundred and forty-two of this chapter, together with the undertaking of bail for the appearance of the defendant, and the undertakings of the witnesses, or for them, taken by him.

SEC. 4253. If it appear from the examination that a public offense has been committed which is not triable on indictment, but on information only, and that there is sufficient reason for believing the defendant guilty thereof, the magistrate shall retain all the papers, and forthwith order an information to be filed against the defendant, before him. If he have not jurisdiction to try and determine the same, he shall indorse on, or annex to, the minutes of the examination an order, signed by him to the following effect: "It appearing to me by the within minutes that the offense of (here state its name, or nature generally) has been committed, and that there is sufficient reason for believing the defendant guilty thereof, I order that an information be filed against him therefor (here name some magistrate who is the nearest and most accessible in the same county, and who has jurisdiction, giving the name of office), and that the defendant be committed to any peace officer to be taken before such magistrate." And the magistrate shall thereupon cause each material witness on the part of the state to enter into a written undertaking, to the effect that he will appear forthwith before the magistrate before whom the defendant is to be taken, or that he will forfeit the sum of fifty dollars, and deliver the undertaking, with all the other papers, to...
a peace officer, who shall forthwith proceed as directed by the order, and take the defendant before such magistrate, and deliver all the papers with the undertakings of the witnesses to the magistrate directed in the order, and make his return thereto, and sign the same with his name of office, and the magistrate before whom he is taken shall thereupon proceed accordingly.

Sec. 4254. When the defendant is discharged, the justice shall, if he is satisfied that the prosecution is malicious or without probable cause, tax the costs against the complainant and render judgment therefor; but the person against whom such judgment is rendered may appeal in the same manner, and with the same effect, as is provided for a prosecuting witness in section four thousand six hundred and [ninety-one] of this code. [Otherwise the costs shall be taxed against the state.]

CHAPTER 13.

OF SELECTING, DRAWING, SUMMONING AND EMPANELING OF THE GRAND JURY.

Section 4255. The selecting, drawing and summoning of the grand jury is as prescribed in the code of civil practice.

Sec. 4256. At a term of court at which grand jurors are required to appear, the panel shall be called, and the names of the grand jurors who shall appear shall be entered on the record. If fifteen grand jurors do not appear, or if the number appearing be reduced from any cause, either then or afterward, to less than fifteen, the court may order the sheriff of the county to summon a sufficient number of qualified persons to complete the panel. 

Sec. 4257. Persons summoned by the sheriff to supply a deficiency in the requisite number of grand jurors, serve only during the term at which they are summoned.

Sec. 4258. A defendant held to answer to a public offense, may challenge the panel of the grand jury, and the state or defendant may challenge an individual juror.

Sec. 4259. A challenge to an individual juror may be made by the state, for one or more of the following causes:
1. That he is related either by affinity or consanguinity nearer than in the fifth degree, or stands in the relation of agent, clerk, servant or employe to any person held to answer for a public offense whose case may come before the grand jury;
2. That he is bail for any one held to answer for a public offense, whose case may come before the grand jury;
3. That he is defendant in a prosecution similar to any prosecution to be examined by the grand jury;
4. That he is, or within one year preceding has been, engaged or interested in carrying on any business, calling or employment, the sheriff to fill the panel by summoning a sufficient number of qualified persons for that purpose, The State v. Garhart, 35 Iowa, 315.

* If, by reason of challenges sustained to individual jurors, or from any other cause, the grand jury becomes reduced to a less number than fifteen, it is the duty of the court to order
To the panel.
R § 4612.

To individual jurors.
R § 4613.

Decided by the court.
When challenge allowed.
R § 4615.

Same.
R § 4617.

Inform the court.
R § 4618.

Challenge to panel: no challenge after jury is sworn.
R § 4619.

Foreman.
R § 4620.

Oath.
R § 4621.

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carrying on of which is a violation of law, and for which the juror may be indicted by the grand jury. 5

Sec. 4260. A challenge to the panel can be interposed only for the reason that they were not appointed, drawn or summoned as prescribed by law.

Sec. 4261. A challenge to an individual juror by the defendant, may be made for one or more of the following causes only:
1. That he is a minor, insane or not competent by law to serve as such juror;
2. That he is a prosecutor upon a charge against the defendant;
3. 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.6

Sec. 4262. Challenges to the panel or to an individual juror, must be decided by the court.

Sec. 4263. If a challenge to the panel be allowed, the grand jury is prohibited from inquiring into the charge against the defendant by whom it was interposed. If the jury does so and finds an indictment the court must set it aside.

Sec. 4264. If a challenge to an individual juror be allowed, he shall not be present at, or take any part in, the consideration of the charge against the defendant.

Sec. 4265. The grand jury must inform the court of a violation of the last section, that it may be punished as a contempt.

Sec. 4266. When several persons are held to answer for one and the same offense, no challenge to the panel can be made unless they all join in such challenge, nor can any objection be interposed by a defendant to the grand jury or to any individual juror for any cause of challenge after they are sworn.

Sec. 4267. From the persons summoned to serve as grand jurors, the court must appoint a foreman; the court must also appoint a foreman when the person already appointed is discharged, excused or from any cause becomes unable to act before the grand jury is finally discharged.4

Sec. 4268. The following oath must be administered to the foreman of the grand jury: “You, as foreman of the grand jury, shall diligently inquire and true presentment make of all public offenses against the people of this state, committed or triable within this county,

b An objection to the grand jury or to an individual juror, cannot be interposed by a defendant for any cause of challenge, after the jury has been sworn. The State v. Ingalls et al., 17 Iowa, 8.

Semble, that in the exercise of a challenge to the grand jury the accused need not necessarily be personally present, and that the privilege may be exercised or waived by his attorney in his absence. The State v. Felter, 25 Id., 67.

A judgment against a defendant on an indictment for a public offense will not be reversed on the ground that one of the names on the list of grand jurors, as drawn, does not appear upon the list returned by the judges of the election for that year, when it is not shown but that the proper steps were taken by the court below to correct this error, and thus have em-

5 An objection to the grand jury or to an individual juror, cannot be interposed by a defendant for any cause of challenge, after the jury has been sworn. The State v. Hart, 29 Id., 268.

This objection should be taken by challenge to the panel of the grand jury, and not by demurrer to the indictment. Id.

• That a grand juror was not a citizen of the United States, and, therefore, not qualified to act as such, is not ground for setting aside an indictment of a defendant who was held to answer before the finding of the indictment. He had the opportunity to, and should have made the objection by way of, challenge to the juror before the grand jury was sworn. The State v. Gibbs, 39 Iowa, 318.

4 A talesman selected by the sheriff from the bystanders, may be appointed, by the court, foreman of the grand jury. The State v. Brandt, 41 Iowa, 593, 605.
of which you have, or can obtain legal evidence; you shall present no
person through malice, hatred, or ill will, nor leave any unpresented,
through fear, favor, or affection, or for any reward, or the promise or
hope thereof, but in all your presentments, you shall present the truth,
the whole truth and nothing but the truth, according to the best of
your skill and understanding. So help you God."

Sec. 4269. The following oath must thereupon be administered to
the other grand jurors present: "The same oath which your foreman
has now taken before you on his part, you and each of you shall well
and truly observe on your part. So help you God."

Sec. 4270. The grand jury being impaneled and sworn, may be
charged by the court. In doing so, the court shall give them such in­
formation as it may deem proper as to the nature of their duties, and
any charges for public offenses returned to the court or likely to come
before the grand jury. And it is hereby made the duty of the court
to specially give in charge to the grand jury, the provisions of law
regulating the accounting by public officers for fines and fees collected
by them, and providing for the suppression of intemperance.

Sec. 4271. The grand jury on the completion of its business shall
be discharged by the court. But whether its business be completed or
not, it is discharged by the final adjournment thereof.

CHAPTER 14.

OF THE POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE GRAND JURY.

Section 4272. The grand jury has power, and it is made its duty.
to inquire into all indictable offenses committed, or which may be
tried, within the county and present them to the court by indictment.

Sec. 4273. The indictment must in all cases be found only upon
evidence given by witnesses produced, sworn and examined before the
grand jury, or furnished by legal documentary evidence, (or upon the
minutes of the evidence given by witnesses before a committing mag­
istrate.)

Sec. 4274. The grand jury has power, by its foreman, to adminis­
ter the oath to all witnesses produced and examined before it.

Sec. 4275. It is the duty of the grand jury to appoint one of its
number, who is not foreman, clerk thereof, who must take and pre­
serve the minutes of the proceedings and of the evidence given before
it, except the votes of the individual members thereof on finding an
indictment.

The grand jury is endowed by law with the
power and charged with the duty of inquiring
into all indictable offenses committed or which
may be tried within the county. Per Dillon,
Ch. J., in The State v. Schill, 27 Iowa, on page
268.

The statute expressly enjoins upon each
member of the grand jury, the duty to keep se­
cret its proceedings; this includes, of course,
the votes taken on the question of finding an in-
dictment, and, as respects the votes of the indi­
cidual members of the grand jury, the clerk of
the grand jury is prohibited from recording
them. Per Miller, Ch. J., in The State v.
Gibbs, 39 Iowa, on page 322.

The minutes of the evidence given before the
grand jury, or of that submitted upon prelimi­
nary examination, are not admissible on the
trial for the purpose of impeaching a witness.
The State v. Hayden, 45 Ia., 11.
SEC. 4276. The grand jury is not bound to hear evidence for the defendant, but it is its duty to weigh all the evidence submitted to it, and when it has reason to believe that other evidence within its reach will explain away the charge, it may order such evidence to be produced.

SEC. 4277. If a member of the grand jury knows, or has reason to believe that a public offense has been committed, triable in the county, he must declare the same to his fellow jurors, and be sworn as a witness upon the investigation before them.

SEC. 4278. It is made the special duty of the grand jury to inquire:
1. Into the case of every person imprisoned in the jail of the county on a criminal charge and not indicted;
2. Into the condition and management of the public prisons within the county;
3. Into the willful and corrupt misconduct in office of all county officers;
4. Into the obstruction of highways.

SEC. 4279. The clerk of the court must, whenever required by the foreman of the grand jury or district attorney, issue subpoenas for witnesses to appear before the grand jury.

SEC. 4280. The jury is entitled to free access at all reasonable times to the county jails, and to the examination without charge, of all public records within the county.

SEC. 4281. The grand jury may, at all reasonable times, ask the advice of the district attorney, or the court; and the district attorney may attend before it for the purpose of examining witnesses when the grand jury deems it necessary.

SEC. 4282. Such attorney shall be allowed at all times to appear before the grand jury on his own request, for the purpose of giving information relative to any matter cognizable by it; but no such attorney, nor any other officer or person, except the grand jury, must be present when the question is taken upon the finding of an indictment.

SEC. 4283. The grand jury should find an indictment when all the evidence before it, taken together, is such as in its own judgment would, if unexplained, warrant a conviction by the trial jury. When the evidence is not such, it should not.

SEC. 4284. Every member of the grand jury must keep secret the proceedings of that body and the testimony given before them, except as hereinafter required. Nor shall any grand juror or officer of the court disclose the fact that an indictment for a felony has been found against any person not in custody or under bail, otherwise than by presenting the same in court, or issuing or executing process thereon, until such person has been arrested. A violation of this section is a misdemeanor.

* The mere presence of a bailiff of a court, in attendance on the grand jury, during the investigation by them of a criminal charge, is not a sufficient ground of objection to the indictment, if he were not present when the question was taken upon the finding of the indictment. But if it were, the objection should be made by motion to set aside the indictment, and not by motion for a new trial after verdict. *The State v. Kimball, 29 Iowa, 267.*

No person, except the members of the grand jury, are allowed to be present when the vote is taken upon finding an indictment. *The State v. Gibbs, 39 Id., 318, 322.*

* See *The State v. Gibbs, 39 Iowa, 318, 322,* cited in notes to sections 4279 and 4282, ante.
Sec. 4285. A member of the grand jury may be required by the court to disclose the testimony of a witness examined before them, for the purpose of ascertaining whether it is consistent with that given by the witness before court, or to disclose the testimony given before them by any witness upon a charge against him of perjury. 1

Sec. 4286. No grand juror shall be questioned for anything he may say, or any vote he may give, in the grand jury relative to a matter legally pending before them, except for perjury of which he may have been guilty in making an accusation, or in giving testimony to his fellow jurors. 1

Sec. 4287. When a witness under examination before the grand jury, refuses to testify or to answer a question put to him by the grand jury, the grand jury shall proceed with the witness into the presence of the court, and the foreman shall then distinctly state to the court the refusal of the witness, and, if the court, upon hearing the witness, shall decide that he is bound to testify, or answer the question propounded, he shall inquire of the witness if he persists in his refusal, and if he does, shall proceed with him as in cases of similar refusal in open court.

Sec. 4288. If a witness fail to attend before the grand jury, in obedience to a subpoena issued for that purpose and duly served, the court shall, upon the application of the district attorney, or foreman of the grand jury, proceed and coerce the attendance of the witness, and may punish his disobedience as in the case of a witness failing to attend on the trial.

Sec. 4289. [All the papers and other matters of evidence relating to the arrest and preliminary examination of the charge against defendants who have been held to answer, returned to the court by magistrate, shall be laid before the grand jury, and shall be competent evidence upon which an indictment may be found, if the grand jury are [is] satisfied that such evidence alone, or with other evidence, if unexplained, would warrant a conviction by the trial jury, and the grand jury need not have before them for examination any witness who was examined before the committing magistrate, and a minute of whose evidence has been returned by said magistrate, unless requested by the district attorney. And if indictment is found in whole or in part upon the minutes of evidence taken before a committing magistrate, the clerk of the grand jury shall write out a brief minute of the substance of such evidence and the same shall be returned to the court with the indictment. If upon investigation, the grand jury refuses to find an indictment it shall return all of said papers to the court, with an indorsement thereon, signed by the foreman, to the effect that the charge is dismissed, and thereupon the court must order the discharge of the defendant from custody, if in jail, or the exoneration of

1 Perjury may be committed by a witness in willfully giving false testimony of a material character before a grand jury. The State v. Schill, 27 Iowa, 263, 268.

Grand jurors may be called as witnesses to impeach the testimony of a witness given before the court, by showing that he testified differently before the grand jury, but the minutes of the evidence kept by the clerk of the grand jury are not competent for that purpose. The State v. Hayden, 45 Id., 11, 15.

1 A grand jury has no authority to present to the court otherwise than by indictment the misconduct of an officer; and a report made to the court by the grand jury charging an officer with malfeasance in office is not a privileged communication. But where such a report was made by the grand jury, imputing misconduct to an officer, when made in good faith and under the belief that it came within the discharge of their duty, was held not actionable. Rector v. Smith, 11 Iowa, 302.
of the bail, if bail be given, unless the court should, upon good cause shown, be of opinion that the charge should be again submitted to the grand jury in which case the defendant may be continued in custody, or on bail, until the next term of the court.

SEC. 4290. Such dismissal of the charge, does not prevent the same from being again submitted to a grand jury as often as the court may direct; but without such direction, it cannot again be submitted.

CHAPTER 15.

SECTION 4291. An indictment cannot be found without the concurrence of twelve grand jurors; and when so found it must be indorsed "A true bill," and the indorsement must be signed by the foreman of the grand jury.²

SEC. 4292. When an indictment is found at the instance of a private prosecutor, the following must be added to the indorsement required by the preceding section, "found at the instance of" (here state the name of the person), and in such case, if the prosecution fails, the court trying the cause may award costs against the private prosecutor, if satisfied, from all the circumstances, that the prosecution was malicious or without probable cause.¹

SEC. 4293. [When an indictment is found, the names of all witnesses, on whose evidence it is found, must be indorsed thereon before it is presented to the court, and the minutes of the evidence of such witnesses must be presented with the indictment to the court, and filed by the clerk of the court, and remain in his office as a record, but the minutes of evidence shall not be open for the inspection of any person except the judge of the court, and the district attorney or his clerk, the defendant and his counsel, or the clerk of such counsel, and the clerk of the court, must within two days after demand made, furnish the defendant or his counsel a copy thereof, without charge, or permit the defendant's counsel or the clerk of such counsel to take a copy.

SEC. 5. That when a demurrer [on] motion to set aside or otherwise an indictment is held insufficient, and an order is made to resubmit the case to the same or other grand jury, or where the grand jury have [has] ignored a bill and the same has been ordered back to the same or other grand jury for further investigation, it shall be unnecessary to summon the witnesses again before such jury in such cases, but the minutes of the testimony returned with the defective indictment or ignored bill or information, shall be detached and returned to the grand jury, and thereupon without more, such grand jury may

 querie. See The State v. Ostrander, 18 Id., 435; Norris v. The State, 3 G. Greene, 513.

² If the panel of the grand jury should be reduced by challenges to individual jurors, or by sickness or death, or any other cause, to less than twelve, no valid indictment can be found. The State of Iowa v. Ostrander, 18 Iowa, 435; The Same v. Garhart, 35 Id., 315, 317.

¹ This section does not authorize a judgment for costs against a prosecuting witness for a failure to appear in the district court and prosecute a defendant who has, on his complaint, been placed under bond to keep the peace. The State v. Holliday, 22 Iowa, 397.
find a bill, and attach said minutes of the evidence thereto, and
return said indictment therewith into court in the usual manner, and
the grand jury may also, in either case, take additional testimony.

Sec. 6. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are here-
by repealed."

Sec. 4294. The indictment, when found and indorsed as prescribed
by this chapter, must be presented by the foreman, in the presence of
the grand jury, to the court, and marked "filed" by the clerk of the
court, and remain in his office as a record.

CHAPTER 16.

OF INDICTMENT; ITS FORM AND REQUISITES.

SECTION 4295. An indictment is an accusation in writing found
and presented by a grand jury, legally convened and sworn, to the
court in which it is impaneled, charging that a person therein named
has done some act, or been guilty of some omission, which, by law, is
a public offense punishable on indictment.

Sec. 4296. The indictment must contain:
1. The title of the action, specifying the name of the court to
which it is presented, and the name of the parties;
2. A statement of the facts constituting the offense, in ordinary
and concise language, without repetition, and in such a manner as to
enable a person of common understanding to know what is intended.

"The district court may permit the introduction of a witness in behalf of the state, where
the minutes of his evidence before the grand jury were not attached to the indictment, when
they are otherwise identified as the minutes taken in the manner required by law. The State v. Postlewait,
14 Iowa, 446.

Where a grand jury examined numerous witnesses upon accusations against different persons
for selling intoxicating liquors in violation of law, kept minutes of their evidence, and when
indictments were found, returned these minutes as they had taken them, without first separating
those portions relating to each indictment, it was held, that while this was irregular, it did not,
in the absence of a showing of prejudice to the defendant, constitute sufficient ground for a
reversal of the judgment. The State v. Guisenkauze, 20 Iowa, 227.

Where papers containing the minutes of evidence taken before a grand jury, are, by them,
returned into court and deposited with the clerk, they are in fact filed, and the court upon
being satisfied of the fact, may order them to be indorsed filed as of the date when filed in
fact. Id.

"The fact that an indictment was presented and filed after the adjournment of the court,
cannot be established by affidavits. The correctness of the finding of the court below, that
the indictment was regularly presented, will be presumed. The State v. Gibbs, 39 Iowa, 318.

When the language, used in charging an offense in an indictment, shows, to the common
understanding, what the pleader intended to charge, it is sufficient. The State v. Schilling,
14 Iowa, 455.

An indictment which contains a statement of the facts constituting the offense, is sufficient
though it does not set out the technical name of the offense. The State v. Baily, 17 Iowa, 39;
The State v. Shaw, 35 Iowa, 575; The State v. Hessenkauze, 17 Iowa, 25; The State v. Anseleme,
15 Iowa, 44; The State v. Davis, 41 Iowa, 311.

An indictment charging an offense in the language of the statute defining it is sufficient. The State v. Shaw, 35 Iowa, 575; The State v. Hessenkauze, 17 Iowa, 25; The State v. Conlee,
25 Iowa, 237; The State v. Fmostat, 46 Iowa, 670.

If the offense charged has no name given to it by the statute, the giving it a name in the in-
dictment, which is repugnant to the facts alleged as constituting the offense will be regarded
as surplusage. Id.; The State v. Davis, 41 Iowa, 311.

An indictment in the form prescribed in the statute is sufficient as to the allegation of venue. The State v. Winstrand, 37 Iowa, 110.

And an indictment charging an offense in the language of the statute is not open to objection.
INDICTMENT, ITS FORM AND REQUISITES. [TITLE XXV.]

Sec. 4297. It may be substantially in the following form:

District court of the county of . . . .

The state of Iowa, } against

A. B. 

The grand jury of the county of . . . ., in the name and by the authority of the state of Iowa, accuse A. B. of the crime of (here insert the name of the offense, if it have one, such as treason, murder, manslaughter, robbery, larceny, or the like, or if it have no general name, then a brief general description of it as given by law, such as "mingling poison with food, with intent to kill a human being,") committed as follows:

The said A. B., on the first day of January, A. D. 18 . . . ., in the county as aforesaid (here insert the act or omission constituting the offense).

. . . . District Attorney, of the . . . . judicial district.

Sec. 4298. The indictment must be direct and certain as regards:
1. The party charged;
2. The offense charged;
3. The particular circumstances of the offense charged when they are necessary to constitute a complete offense.

Sec. 4299. When a defendant is indicted by a fictitious or erroneous name, and in any subsequent stage of the proceedings before execution, his true name is discovered, an entry shall be made in the record of the proceedings, of his true name, referring to the fact of his being indicted by the name mentioned in the indictment, and the subsequent proceedings shall be in the true name, substantially as follows:

The state of Iowa, } against

A. B., indicted by the name of C. D. }

Sec. 4300. The indictment must charge but one offense, but it may be charged in different forms to meet the testimony, and if it may have been committed in different modes and by different means, the

on account of its form. The State v. Smith, 46 Id., 670.

Where an indictment correctly defines an offense in the statement of facts therein, but in the charging part designates it by another name, it is nevertheless a good indictment for the offense defined. The State v. Davis, 41 Id., 311, following The State v. Shaw, 35 Id., 575.

It was accordingly held, that where the offense was designated in the indictment as manslaughter, but the statement of facts defined the crime of murder, the defendant was properly put upon his trial for the latter offense. Id.

To constitute a valid indictment, the particular circumstances of the offense must be charged when they are necessary to constitute a complete offense. The State v. Potter, 23 Id., 554.

In all cases the facts constituting the specific crime intended to be charged must be stated in the indictment. The State v. White, 41 Id., 316, 318.

An indictment in the form prescribed by section 4297 of the code, is sufficient as to the allegation of venue. The State v. Winstrand, 37 Id., 110.

P It is generally sufficient to charge an offense, created and defined by statute, in the language of the statute (The State v. Shaw, 35 Iowa, 575). But when a statute describes an offense by terms constituting rather a legal conclusion than a statement of the facts constituting it, the indictment must especially describe the offense by a statement of the facts. Per Miller Ch. J. in The State v. Brandt, 593, 608; Cole J. concurring.

Naming an offense murder in the first degree in the introductory and concluding parts of an indictment is not sufficient unless the facts charged constitute it such. The State v. McCormick, 27 Id., 402.
indictment may allege the modes and means in the alternative; provided, that in case of compound offenses, where in the same transaction more than one offense has been committed, the indictment may charge the several offenses, and the defendant may be convicted of any offense included therein; provided further, that this section shall in no manner affect any provision of this code providing for the suppression of intemperance.9

9An indictment may charge an offense in different forms, to meet the evidence; and if the offense may have been committed in different modes, or by different means, these may be alleged in the alternative; but in charging an offense in different forms, the pleader is not required to use the alternative form of expression. The State v. Watrous, 13 Iowa, 489. See also The State v. Abrams, 1 Id., 111; Same v. Vaughn, 5 Id., 309; Same v. Teegood, 7 Id., 292; Same v. Berrett, 8 Id., 598; Same v. McPeters, 9 Id., 33.

The offense of nuisance under section 1643 of the code may be committed either by the manufacture, sale, or keeping with intent to sell, intoxicating liquors in violation of law; and while an indictment is sufficient which charges the commission of the offense by either one of the unlawful acts, it is bad for duplicity if it charges the offense to have been committed by two or three of the specified unlawful acts. The State v. Baughman, 20 Id., 497; The State v. Becker, 48 Id.

Where an indictment charged that the defendant, on the 6th day of September, 1871, set fire to and burned a stack of hay of the value of $300, and on the same day did burn a building used as a stable and granary, it was held, that the indictment charged two offenses and was, therefore, bad. The State v. Fidnent, 35 Id., 541.

The prosecutor, in case an indictment charges two distinct offenses, may be required to elect upon which charge he will proceed. Id. The State v. McPeters, 9 Id., 53.

An indictment charging the defendant with burglariously and feloniously breaking and entering a store with intent to commit larceny, and with stealing and carrying away certain articles therein contained, was held, not liable to the objection of charging two distinct offenses. The State v. Hayden, 45 Id., 11.

So an indictment which charged the defendant with keeping and controlling a building where intoxicating liquors were sold in violation of the statute, and where "gambling, fighting, drunkenness and breaches of the peace" were permitted by him, was held, not as charging two offenses. The State v. Dean, 44 Id., 648.

Where an indictment charged that the defendant "committed an assault and battery upon the person of C. C. How, with intent to inflict upon the person of said How a great bodily injury," it was held, that it charged but one offense. Cokely v. The State, 4 Id., 477.

Where an indictment charged the defendant in one count with keeping a gambling-house, and in another with permitting other persons, in a place under his control, to play for money or other things, it was held, not vulnerable to the objection of duplicity. The State v. Cooster, 10 Id., 453.

Where a statute contains different grades or degrees of the same offense, an indictment under it may charge a violation of them all, or of any of them; and the proof need cover only so much of the allegations of the indictment as constitute a complete offense. The State v. Harris, 11 Id., 414.

An indictment that charges the defendant with both "injuring" and "defacing" a dwelling-house, charges but one offense. The State v. Hockenberry, 11 Id., 269.

An indictment charging that the defendant did unlawfully and feloniously conspire to rob and steal from, etc., charges but one offense— conspiracy. The State v. Sterling, 34 Id., 443.

An indictment charging the defendant with counterfeiting and with having in his possession counterfeit coin, with intent to utter the same, is not objectionable for duplicity. The State v. Meyers, 10 Id., 448; The State v. Berrett, 8 Id., 598.

Where an indictment in the first count charged the defendant with selling intoxicating liquors to one Arigoni, and in the second with selling such liquors to divers persons whose names were to the grand jury unknown, it was held not to charge two distinct offenses. Walters v. The State, 5 Id.

An information charging that the defendant "did, unlawfully, sell beer to persons unknown," charges but one sale to several persons jointly, and is not bad for duplicity under a city ordinance making each separate act of selling an offense. The State v. King, 37 Id., 462.

The term "compound offenses" as used in this section (4390), has reference only to cases where the act constitutes in itself more than one, and does not include cases in which two or more crimes are committed in succession. The State v. Ridley and Johnson, 48 Id., 370.

An indictment which charges the defendant with the commission of both burglary and larceny, is bad for duplicity, the one offense not being included in the other. The State v. McFarland, 49 Id., 99.

Where an indictment charges two offenses, but alleges the commission of one of them to have been in another county, this allegation constitutes mere surplusage and will be disregarded. The State v. Swounce, 50 Id., 43.

An indictment is not vulnerable to an attack for duplicity which sets out the same transaction in different forms to meet the evidence. The State v. Brannon, 50 Id., 372.
**INDICTMENT, ITS FORM AND REQUISITES. [TITLE XXV.**

SEC. 4301. The precise time at which the offense was committed need not be stated in the indictment, but it is sufficient if it allege that the offense was committed at any time prior to the time of the finding thereof, except where the time is a material ingredient in the offense.  

SEC. 4302. When an offense involves the commission of, or an attempt to commit, an injury to the person or property, and is described in other respects with sufficient certainty to identify the act, an erroneous allegation as to the time of the person injured, or attempted to be injured, is not material.  

SEC. 4303. The words used in an indictment must be construed in their usual acceptation in common language, except words and phrases defined by law, which are to be construed according to their legal meaning.  

SEC. 4304. Words used in a statute to define a public offense need not be strictly pursued in an indictment, but other words conveying the same meaning may be used.  

SEC. 4305. The indictment is sufficient if it can be understood:  
1. That it was found by a grand jury of the county empaneled in the court having authority to receive it, though the name of the court is not actually stated;  
2. That the defendant is named, or, if his true name is unknown to the grand jury, that fact be stated, and that he be described by a fictitious name;  
3. That the offense was committed within the jurisdiction of the court, or is triable therein;  
4. That the offense was committed at some time prior to the time of the finding of the indictment;  

* The precise time at which an offense was committed need not be stated in an indictment, except where time is a material ingredient of the offense. *The State v. Layton*, 25 Iowa, 193, 196.  

Time is sufficiently alleged in an indictment, by an allegation that the act constituting the offense was committed "on or about" a day therein stated. *Cokely v. The State*, 4 Id., 477.  

* An allegation as to the name of the person injured is not material in an indictment, under our statute, if the offense be, in other respects, described with sufficient certainty to identify the act. An error in name, or other similar error, which does not tend to prejudice the substantial rights of the defendant, will not render an indictment insufficient. *The State v. Emeigh*, 18 Iowa, 122.  

In an indictment for resisting an officer an erroneous allegation as to the name of the officer resisted does not constitute a fatal variance. *The State v. Flynn*, 43 Id., 164.  

A mistake in the name of the person injured, in an indictment for robbery, is not material unless it be shown that the party accused has suffered prejudice by reason of the mistake. *The State v. Carr & Brown*, 43 Id., 418.  

† Under our law it is not necessary, as it was at common law, in an indictment for murder, to specifically charge that the defendant "murdered" the deceased; but the use of allegations which import an equivalent meaning is sufficient. *The State v. O'Niel*, 23 Iowa, 272.  

Where the body of an indictment was in the following form: "The said G. S., on, etc., in, etc., in and upon the body of one W. P., then and there being, willfully, feloniously, deliberately, premeditatedly, by lying in wait, and of his malice aforethought, did commit an assault with a deadly weapon, being a pistol, then and there held in the hands of the said G. S., and loaded and charged with powder and bullet, and then and there the said G. S. did lie in wait, with the specific intent to kill and murder the said W. P. willfully, feloniously, deliberately, premeditatedly, and of his malice aforethought, shoot off and discharge the contents of said deadly weapon at, against, into and through the head and body of the said W. P., thereby willfully, feloniously, deliberately, premeditatedly, and of his malice aforethought, inflicting upon the head and body of the said W. P. a mortal wound, of which mortal wound the said W. P. then and there did die." Held: 1. That the indictment was sufficient as charging murder in the first degree; 2. That the time of the death was sufficiently alleged, as being at the time and place when and where the assault was made; 3. That the indictment was sufficient as charging that the deceased was a human being. *The State v. Stanley*, 33 Id., 526.
5. That the act or omission charged as the offense, is stated with such a degree of certainty, in ordinary and concise language, and in such a manner as to enable a person of common understanding to know what is intended, and the court to pronounce judgment upon a conviction according to the law of the case.

6. That when material, the name of the person injured, or attempted to be injured, be set forth when known to the grand jury, or if not known to it, that it be so stated in the indictment.

SEC. 4306. No indictment is insufficient, nor can the trial, judgment, or other proceedings thereon be affected by reason of any of the following matters, which were formerly deemed defects or imperfections:

1. For the want of an allegation of the time or place of any material fact, when the time and place have been once stated;

2. For the omission of any of the following allegations, namely:
   - "with force and arms;"
   - "contrary to the form of the statute, or of the statutes;" or
   - "against the peace and dignity of the state;"

3. For the omission to allege that the grand jury was impaneled, sworn, or charged;

4. For any surplusage or repugnant allegation, or for any repetition, when there is sufficient matter alleged to indicate clearly the offense and person charged; nor,

"An indictment is sufficient when the offense is charged with such certainty and in such manner as to enable a person of common understanding to know what is intended, and the court to pronounce judgment according to the law of the case. The State v. Watrous, 13 Iowa, 439; The State v. Conlee, 25 Id., 297; State v. Newton, 44 Id., 45, 47.

In an indictment for willful trespass in cutting down and destroying timber, it is sufficient to allege that the injury was done, and by cutting down and destroying, without being more specific. Id.

An indictment which describes the offense charged in the language of the statute is sufficient, though it does not set out the technical name of the offense. The State v. Hessenkamp, 17 Id., 25.

Although an indictment in charging a public offense may be greatly wanting in that clearness and certainty which is desirable in such pleadings, yet if it can be easily determined what was intended by the pleader, the indictment will be held sufficient. The State v. Reed, 20 Id., 413, 417.

In an indictment for breaking and entering a building in which valuable things are kept, with intent to commit a felony, the name of the owner of the building must be set out and averred, if known, and if not known, then it should be so stated therein, The State v. Morrissey, 22 Id., 158.

In charging a public offense in an indictment it is not necessary to follow the language of the statute; the use of equivalent language is sufficient. The State v. Conlee, 25 Id., 297.

Where in an indictment for forgery it is necessary to set out a copy of the instrument alleged to be forged, it need not be prefaced by any technical form of words to express that it is so set out; and the words "of the purport and effect following," are sufficient under the statute. The State v. Johnson et al., 26 Id., 407.

To constitute a good indictment for murder in the first degree, the facts showing the commission of the crime and the degree must be alleged. The State v. McCormick, 27 Id., 402.

For the requisites of an indictment for murder in the first degree see notes to section 3849, ante.

An indictment for keeping a nuisance under section 1564 of the revision (code § 8, 1543), which charged the offense as having been committed "by using and keeping a room and place for the purpose of selling, and by selling therein intoxicating liquors, in violation of section 1562 of the revision," was held sufficient. The State v. Freeman, 27 Id., 333.

To constitute a valid indictment for conspiracy, the particular circumstances, of the offense must be charged when they are necessary to constitute a complete offense. The State v. Potter, 30 Id., 554.

An indictment which charged the larceny of "one hundred and eighty dollars in bank notes, usually known and described as greenbacks," was held sufficiently certain as to the subject matter of the offense. The State v. Hockenberry, 30 Id., 604.

An information "charging that the defendant on &c., at &c., did sell intoxicating liquors contrary to the statute," without stating to whom the sale was made, was held, insufficient on the ground that the name of the person to whom the liquor was sold was not stated, nor was there a statement that his name was unknown. The State v. Allen, 32 Id., 491. This virtually overrules The State v. Becker, 20 Iowa, 458, as to this point.
5. For any other matter which was formerly deemed a defect or imperfection, but which does not tend to the prejudice of the substantial rights of the defendant upon the merits.\*\n
SEC. 4307. Neither presumptions of law nor matters of which judicial notice is taken need be stated in an indictment.

SEC. 4308. In pleading a judgment or other determination of, or proceeding before, a court or officer of special jurisdiction, the facts constituting jurisdiction need not be stated in the indictment, but it is sufficient to state that the judgment or determination was duly made or the proceedings duly had, before such court or officer; but the facts constituting the jurisdiction must be established on the trial.

SEC. 4309. In pleading a private statute, or right derived therefrom, it is sufficient to refer to the same by its title and the day of its approval, and the court must thereupon take judicial notice thereof.

SEC. 4310. An indictment for a libel need not set forth any extrinsic facts for the purpose of showing the application to the party libeled of the defamatory matter upon which the indictment is founded, but it is sufficient to state generally that the same was published concerning him, and the fact that it was so published must be established on trial.

SEC. 4311. When an instrument which is subject of an indictment, has been destroyed or withheld by the act of procurement of the defendant, and the fact of such destruction or withholding is alleged in the indictment and established on the trial, the misdescription of the instrument is immaterial.

SEC. 4312. In an indictment for perjury, or subornation of perjury, it is sufficient to set forth the substance of the controversy, or matter in respect to which the offense was committed, and in what court or before whom the oath alleged to be false was taken, and that the court or person before whom it was taken had authority to administer the same, with proper allegations of the falsity of the matter on which the perjury is assigned; but the indictment need not set forth the pleadings, record, or proceedings with which the oath is connected, nor the commission or the authority of the court or person before whom the perjury was committed.\*\n
SEC. 4313. In any case where an intent to defraud is required to constitute the offense of forgery, or any other offense that may be prosecuted, it shall be sufficient to allege in the indictment an intent to defraud without naming the particular person or body corporate intended to be defrauded; and on the trial of such indictment it is sufficient if there appear to be an intent to defraud the United States, or any state, county, city, or township, or any body corporate, or any officer in his official capacity, or any co-partnership, or member thereof, or any particular person.\*\n
\* An indictment describing an offense in the language of the statute, though the offense be not named, is sufficient. The State v. Shaw, 35 Iowa, 575; The State v. Davis, 41 Id., 311.

Where an information, to obtain a warrant for the seizure of intoxicating liquors, was entitled "State of Iowa, Clayton County," it was unnecessary to allege in the information that the liquors were in Clayton county. The State v. Thompson, 44 Id., 399.

\* In an indictment for perjury it is essential to aver that the court or person, before whom the alleged false oath was taken, had authority to administer the oath. The State v. Nickerson, 46 Iowa, 447.

\* An indictment for forgery which charges generally an intent to defraud, without specifying the person intended to be defrauded, is sufficient under the statute. The State v. Maxwell, 47 Iowa, 454.

In an indictment for forgery copies of the alleged forged instruments should be set out or, it should state a sufficient reason for not doing so. The State v. Callendine, 8 Id., 238.
CHAP. 17.

PROCESS UPON AN INDICTMENT.

Sec. 4314. The distinction between an accessory before the fact and a principal, is abrogated, and all persons concerned in the commission of a public offense, whether they directly commit the act constituting the offense, or aid and abet its commission, though not present, must hereafter be indicted, tried, and punished as principals.7

Sec. 4315. An accessory after the fact to the commission of a public offense, may be indicted, tried, and punished, though the principal be neither tried nor convicted.

Sec. 4316. A person may be indicted for having, with the knowledge of the commission of a public offense, taken money or property of another, or a gratuity or reward, or engagement or promise thereof, upon agreement or understanding, express or implied, to compound or conceal the offense, or to abstain from a prosecution therefor, or to withhold any evidence thereof, though the person guilty of the original offense has not been indicted or tried.

Sec. 4317. In an indictment for the embezzlement or fraudulent conversion of money, it shall be sufficient to allege the embezzlement or fraudulent conversion to have been of money generally, without designating its particular species; and proof that the defendant embezzled, or fraudulently converted any money or bank note, will be sufficient to support the averment, although the particular species be not proved.

CHAPTER 17.

OF PROCESS UPON AN INDICTMENT.

Sec. 4318. The process upon an indictment for the arrest of an individual, shall be a bench warrant.

Sec. 4319. When an indictment is filed by the clerk of the court against a defendant, not in custody, or under bail, or who has not deposited money instead of bail, the judge of the court shall make an order on the indictment, which shall be signed by him, with his name of office, that a bench warrant issue for the arrest of the defendant, and, if the offense charged in the indictment be bailable, fix the amount in which bail may be taken.

Sec. 4320. The clerk, on the application of the district attorney, shall accordingly, at any time after the making of the order of the judge, whether the court be in session or not, issue a bench warrant into one or more counties.

7 By this section the distinction between The mere fact that a person was in company with another, at the time of the commission of a crime by him will not render the former guilty; his participation in some manner must be shown. The State v. Farr, 33 Id., 553.

Where the court below instructed the jury that "aiding and abetting" in the commission of a public offense may consist in "agreeing to or taking care of the families of the parties" who have committed the theft, it was held, to be correct where there was evidence on which to base the instruction. The State v. Stanley, 48 Id., 221.
SEC. 4321. A bench warrant, if the offense be a felony, may be, substantially, in the following form:

County of..............

The State of Iowa.

To any peace officer in the state:

An indictment having been found in the district court of said county, on the....day of............, A. D., 18.. (the day on which the indictment is marked filed, by the clerk of the court), charging A. B. with the crime of (here designating the offense by the name, if it have one, or by a brief general description of it, as given by law, substantially, as in the indictment).

You are, therefore, hereby commanded to arrest the said A. B., and bring him before said court to answer said indictment, if the said court be then in session in said county, or if the said court be not then in session in said county, that you deliver him into the custody of the sheriff of said county.

Given under my hand, and the seal of said court, at my office [seal] in..........., in the county aforesaid, this....day of........, A. D., 18..

By order of the judge of the court.

SEC. 4322. If the offense be a misdemeanor, the bench warrant may be in a similar form, adding to the body thereof a direction, substantially, to the following effect:

"Or, if the said A. B. require it, that you take him before a magistrate, or the clerk of the district court in said county, or in the county in which you arrest him, that he may give bail to answer the said indictment."

SEC. 4323. If the offense charged be bailable, the clerk must make an indorsement on the bench warrant, to the following effect: "The defendant is to be admitted to bail in the sum of....dollars." (The amount fixed by the judge and indorsed on the indictment.)

SEC. 4324. The bench warrant may be served in any county in the state.

SEC. 4325. If the defendant, when arrested, be brought before a magistrate, or the clerk of the district court of the same county in which it was issued, or another county, for the purpose of giving bail, the same proceedings must be had, in all respects, as if he had been arrested on a warrant of arrest, issued by a magistrate on a preliminary information, as nearly as may be.

SEC. 4326. The process upon an indictment against a corporation shall be a notice; which shall be issued by the clerk at any time after the filing of the indictment in his office, on the application of the district attorney. The notice shall be under the seal of the court, and shall, substantially, notify the defendant of the finding of the indictment, of the nature of the offense charged, and that he must forthwith appear and answer the same. It may be served by any peace officer in any county in the state on any officer or agent of the defendant, by reading the same to him and leaving with him a copy thereof. It shall be returned to the clerk's office without delay, with proper evidence of its service; and, from and after two days from the time of the making of such service, the defendant shall be considered in court, and thereafter shall be considered to be present to all proceedings had on the indictment.
CHAPTER 18.

OF ARRAIr\NIENT OF THE DEFENDANT.

SECTION 4327. As soon as practicable after an indictment is found, the defendant must be arraigned thereon, unless he waive the same; but where a corporation is defendant, arraignment shall not be required.\(^6\)

SEC. 4328. If the indictment be for a felony, the defendant must be personally present, but if for a misdemeanor only, his personal appearance is unnecessary, and he may appear upon arraignment by counsel.\(^7\)

SEC. 4329. When he is in custody, the court must direct the officer in whose custody he is to bring him before it to be arraigned, and the officer must do so accordingly.

SEC. 4330. If the defendant has been discharged on bail, or has deposited money instead thereof, and does not appear for arraignment when his personal appearance is necessary, the court, in addition to the forfeiture of the undertaking of bail, or of the money deposited, may, on motion of the district attorney, make an order directing the clerk to issue a bench warrant for his arrest, and fix the amount in which bail will be taken if the offense be bailable.

SEC. 4331. The clerk, on the application of the district attorney, may, accordingly, at any time after the order, whether the court be in session or not, issue a bench warrant into one or more counties of this state for the arrest of the defendant.

SEC. 4332. If the defendant appear for arraignment without counsel, he must be informed by the court that it is his right to have counsel before being arraigned, and must be asked if he desire the aid of counsel, and if he does, and is unable to employ any, must allow him to select, or assign him counsel, not exceeding two, who shall have free access to him at all reasonable hours.

SEC. 4333. The arraignment may be made by the court, or by the clerk or district attorney under its direction, and consists in reading the indictment to the defendant, and unless previously done, delivering to him a copy of the indictment and the indorsements thereon, and informing him that if the name by which he is indicted is not his true name, he must then declare what his true name is, or be proceeded against by the name in the indictment, and asking him what he answers to the indictment.

SEC. 4334. If he gives no other name, or gives his true name, he is thereafter precluded from objecting to the indictment upon the ground of being therein improperly named.\(^b\)

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\(^6\) If one indicted waives arraignment, he cannot afterwards object that he is not indicted by his right name. The State v. Winstrand, 37 Iowa, 110.

\(^7\) In the exercise of a challenge to the grand jury the accused need not necessarily be personally present, but the privilege may be exercised or waived by his attorney in the absence of the accused. The State v. Felter, 25 Iowa, 67.

That the prisoner on trial for forgery, was not present when the jury were brought into court after the case had been submitted, will not be ground for reversal, when it appears that no prejudice could have resulted to the prisoner from this irregularity. The State v. Vaughan, 29 Id., 286.

\(^b\) The objection that the defendant is erroneously named in the indictment cannot be made for the first time after arraignment and trial. Failing to make the objection upon his arraignment, or to declare his true name, he thereby
SEc. 4335. If he alleges that another name is his true name, the court must direct an entry thereof in the minutes of the arraignment, and the subsequent proceedings on the indictment may be had against him by that name, referring also to the name by which he is indicted.

SEc. 4336. In answer to the arraignment, the defendant may move to set aside the indictment, or he may demur or plead to it, and is entitled to one day after arraignment in which to answer thereto if he demand it.

CHAPTER 19.
OF SETTING ASIDE THE INDICTMENT.

SECTION 4337. The motion to set aside the indictment can be made by the defendant on one or more of the following grounds, and must be sustained:

1. When it is not indorsed "a true bill," and the indorsement signed by the foreman of the grand jury as prescribed by this code;
2. When the names of all the witnesses examined before the grand jury are not indorsed thereon; when the minutes of the evidence of the witnesses examined before the grand jury are not returned therewith;
3. When it has not been presented and marked "filed" as prescribed by this code;
4. When any person, other than the grand jurors, was present before the grand jury when the question was taken upon the finding of the indictment, or when any person, other than the grand jurors, was present before the grand jury during the investigation of the charge, except as required or permitted by law;
5. That the grand jury were not selected, drawn, summoned, impaneled, or sworn as prescribed by law.  

waives his right to subsequently make the objection. *The State v. White*, 32 Iowa, 17; See, also, *The State v. Winstrand*, 37 Id., 110.

If the record is silent as to the arraignment, it will be presumed that the defendant was properly arraigned and failed to give his true name, or that he waived the arraignment. *The State v. Winstrand*, 37 Id., 110.

An objection to an indictment grounded upon the illegality of the grand jury should be taken before pleading to the indictment. *The State v. Reed*, 20 Iowa, 413; *The State v. Ingalls*, 17 Id., 8; *The State v. Howard*, 10 Id., 101; *The State v. Ostrander*, 18 Id., 435.

Where papers containing minutes of the evidence taken before the grand jury are returned by them into court and deposited with the clerk, they are in fact filed, and the court, upon being satisfied of such fact, may order that they be indorsed "filed" as of that date. *The State v. Guisenhause*, 20 Id., 227.

Where the minutes of evidence taken before the grand jury in regard to sales of intoxicating liquors in violation of law, and several indictments were found, were returned by the grand jury as they were taken, without separating those portions of the evidence relating to each indictment, it was held, that while this was irregular, yet in the absence of a showing of prejudice to the accused by reason thereof, it did not afford sufficient ground for a reversal of the judgment. *Id.*

The admission of incompetent evidence before the grand jury does not constitute sufficient ground for setting aside an indictment. *The State v. Tucker*, 1 Id., 508.

The mere presence of a bailiff of the court in attendance on the grand jury during their investigation of a criminal charge, is not a sufficient ground for setting aside an indictment, if he were not present when the question was taken upon the finding of the indictment. *The State v. Kimball*, 29 Id., 267.

Where the testimony of witnesses examined before the grand jury is taken down and returned, as required by statute, but their names
SEc. 4338. A motion to set aside the indictment on the ground that the names of all the witnesses examined before the grand jury are not indorsed thereon; or that the name of any other witness than those so examined is indorsed thereon as prescribed in the second subdivision of section four thousand three hundred and thirty-seven hereof, shall not be sustained if the indorsement is corrected by the insertion or striking out of such names or name by the district attorney or the clerk of the court, under the direction of the court, so as to correspond with the minutes required to be kept by the clerk of the grand jury and returned and preserved with the indictment to the court.  

SEc. 4339. The ground of the motion to set aside the indictment mentioned in the fifth subdivision of section four thousand three hundred and thirty-seven hereof, is not allowed to a defendant who has been held to answer before indictment.  

SEc. 4340. The motion must be heard when it is made, unless for good cause the court postpone the hearing to another time.

are not indorsed upon the indictment, it may be assailed by a motion to set aside; but if not thus assailed, the witnesses may be examined on the trial. The State v. Flynn, 42 Id., 164; The State v. Robinson, 47 Id., 483.

Where the name of a witness examined before the grand jury was not indorsed on the indictment, and after the jury had been called into the box the district attorney moved to have the indorsement made then; it was held, that the granting of the motion worked no prejudice to the defendant. The State v. Robinson, 47 Id., 483.

That the minutes of evidence taken before the grand jury do not show sufficient to justify the finding of the indictment, is no ground for quashing or setting aside the indictment. The State v. Morris, 36 Id., 272; The State v. Bowers, 17 Id., 46; The State v. Van Vleet, 23 Id., 27.

The statute does not require that the names of witnesses before the grand jury, who give no material testimony, should be indorsed on the indictment. The State v. Little, 42 Id., 51.

An indictment presented in the proper court and properly filed therein, is not invalid because of an indorsement thereon reciting that it was found in another county. The State v. Smouse, 50 Id., 43.

The minutes of evidence taken before the grand jury, should be filed with the clerk, whereupon they become a part of the record, and cannot be contradicted by affidavits of grand jurors or witnesses. This record is conclusive as to the persons who were thus examined as witnesses. The State v. Little, 42 Iowa, 51.

The fact that witnesses were examined on the trial whose names were not indorsed on the indictment, may be taken advantage of by objection first raised after conviction. The State v. Houston, 50 Id., 512.

That a "grand jury were not selected, drawn, summoned, impaneled or sworn as prescribed by law," is not ground for setting aside the indictment against one who was held to answer before the finding of the indictment. The State v. Gibbs, 39 Id., 318.

The right to challenge a grand juror, on the ground that he is an alien, must be exercised before he is sworn. The State v. Gibbs, 39 Id., 318.

Affidavits of grand jurors that they did not assent to the finding of an indictment, are not admissible on a motion to set it aside. Id.; The State v. Mescherter, 46 Id., 88; The State v. Davis, 41 Id., 311.

That one of the names upon the list of grand jurors, as drawn, does not appear upon the list returned by the judges of election for that year, is not ground for reversing a judgment in a criminal case, when it is not shown but that the proper steps were taken by the court below to correct this error, and thus have impaneled a legal grand jury. The State v. Hart, 39 Id., 268.

An indictment will be set aside for irregularities in the selection of the grand jury, only when there has been a departure from the requirements of the statute affecting the substantial rights of the defendant. The State v. Brandt, 41 Id., 563.

Where the proper number to serve on a grand jury had been returned from all the election precincts save one, and the county canvassers failed to supply the omission, but certain members of the board of supervisors suggested to the county auditor from the delinquent township to supply the deficiency, it was held, not to be such an irregularity as would render the grand jury an illegal body. Id.

Where, in the drawing of the jury, the comparison of the ballots with the list of grand jurors was made by the clerk and the deputy sheriff, in the absence of the sheriff, the grand jury thus selected was held not to be a legal body, and incapable of finding a valid indictment. Id., following Dutell v. The State, 3 G. Greene, 125.
If denied, R. § 4696.
If granted, R. § 4697.
If re-submitted, R. § 4698.

If denied, R. § 4696. If the motion be denied, the defendant must immediately answer the indictment, either by demurring or pleading thereto.

If granted, R. § 4697. If the motion be granted, the court must order the defendant, if in custody, to be discharged, or if admitted to bail, that his bail be exonerated; or if he has deposited money instead of bail, that the money deposited be refunded to him, unless the court direct that the case be re-submitted to the same or another grand jury.

If re-submitted, R. § 4698. If the court direct that the case be re-submitted, the defendant, if already in custody, must so remain unless he be admitted to bail; or, if already admitted to bail, or money has been deposited instead thereof, the bail or money is answerable for the appearance of the defendant to answer a new indictment.

Order to set aside, no bar, R. § 4699. An order to set aside the indictment as provided in this chapter, shall be no bar to a future prosecution for the same offense.

CHAPTER 20.
OF PLEADING BY THE DEFENDANT.

Section 4345. The only pleading on the part of the defendant is a demurrer or plea.

Section 4346. The demurrer and plea must be put in in open court, and may be oral; but an entry thereof must be made on the record.

CHAPTER 21.
OF THE MODE OF TRIAL.

Section 4347. Issues of law shall be tried by the court. Issues of fact shall be tried by a jury.

Section 4348. An issue of law arises upon a demurrer to the indictment. No joinder in demurrer is necessary.

Section 4349. An issue of fact arises on a plea of not guilty, or of former conviction or acquittal of the same offense. No replication or further pleading is necessary.

Section 4350. An issue of fact must be tried by a jury of the county in which the indictment is found, unless a change of venue has been awarded.

Section 4351. If the indictment be for a misdemeanor, the trial may be had in the absence of the defendant, if he appear by counsel; but if for a felony, he must be personally present.

When a motion to set aside an indictment is denied, the defendant must immediately demur or plead thereto, and upon his refusal to do either, a plea of "not guilty" must be entered by the court. The State v. Morris, 36 Iowa, 272.

See The State v. Vaughan, 29 Iowa, 236, cited in notes to section 4328, ante.
CHAPTER 22.

OF DEMURRER.

SECTION 4352. The defendant may demur to the indictment when it appears upon its face, either:

1. That it does not substantially conform to the requirements of this code;
2. That the indictment contains any matter, which, if true, would constitute a legal defense or bar to the prosecution.

Sec. 4353. The entry on the record of a demurrer, may be substantially in the following form: "The defendant demurs to the indictment."

Sec. 4354. When the demurrer is put in, the objection thereby presented must be heard immediately, or at such time as the court may appoint.

Sec. 4355. If the demurrer is sustained on the ground that the offense charged was within the exclusive jurisdiction of another county in this state, the same proceedings shall be had as provided in sections four thousand four hundred and forty-six to four thousand four hundred and forty-nine, inclusive, of this code.

Sec. 4356. If the demurrer is sustained because the indictment contains matter which is a legal defense or bar to the indictment, the judgment shall be final, and the defendant must be discharged.

Sec. 4357. If the demurrer is sustained on any other ground than that mentioned in the last two sections, the defendant must be dealt with as provided in section four thousand three hundred and forty-one of this code, unless the court is of opinion, on good cause shown, that the objection can be remedied or avoided in another indictment; in which case the court may order the cause to be re-submitted to the same or another grand jury, and the defendant may be dealt with as provided in section four thousand three hundred and forty-two of this code.

Sec. 4358. If the demurrer is overruled, the defendant has a right to put in a plea. If he fails to do so, final judgment may be rendered against him on the demurrer, and, if necessary, a jury may be impaneled to inquire and ascertain the degree of the offense.

CHAPTER 23.

OF PLEAS TO THE INDICTMENT.

SECTION 4359. There are but three pleas to an indictment. A plea of:

1. Guilty;
2. Not guilty;

Ground of.
Entry: form.
Objection: when heard.
If sustained.
Same.
Same.
If overruled.

The defendant may demur when the indictment does not substantially conform to the various requirements of the case in regard thereto. The State v. Morrissey, 22 Iowa, 158, 159.
3. A former judgment of conviction or acquittal of the offense charged, which may be pleaded with or without the plea of not guilty.

Sec. 4360. The plea may be entered on the record, substantially, in the following form:

1. A plea of guilty: “The defendant pleads that he is guilty of the offense charged in the indictment.”

2. A plea of not guilty: “The defendant pleads that he is not guilty of the offense charged in the indictment.”

3. A plea of former conviction or acquittal. “The defendant pleads that he has formerly been convicted, or acquitted (as the case may be), of the offense charged in the indictment, by the judgment of the court of . . . . (naming it), rendered on the . . . day of . . . ., A. D. 18 . . . (naming the time”).

Sec. 4361. The plea of guilty can only be put in by the defendant himself in open court.

Sec. 4362. At any time before judgment, the court may permit the plea of guilty to be withdrawn, and other plea or pleas substituted.¹

Sec. 4363. The plea of not guilty is a denial of every material allegation in the indictment; and all matters of fact may be given in evidence under it, except a former conviction or acquittal.

Sec. 4364. A conviction or acquittal by a judgment upon a verdict shall bar another prosecution for the same offense, notwithstanding a defect in form or substance in the indictment on which the conviction or acquittal took place.

Sec. 4365. When the defendant has been convicted or acquitted upon an indictment for an offense consisting of different degrees, the conviction or acquittal shall be a bar to another indictment for the offense charged in the former or for any lower degree of that offense, or for an offense necessarily included therein.

Sec. 4366. The judgment for the defendant on a demurrer, except where it is otherwise provided, or for an objection to its form or substance taken on the trial, or for variance between the indictment and the proof, shall not bar another prosecution for the same offense.

Sec. 4367. If the defendant fail or refuse to answer the indictment by demurrer or plea, a plea of not guilty must be entered by the court.²

CHAPTER 24.

OF CHANGE OF VENUE IN CRIMINAL CASES.

Sec. 4368. In all criminal cases which may be pending in any of the district courts of this state, any defendant therein may petition the court for a change of venue to another county.³

¹ Where a criminal case has been appealed from a justice of the peace by the state, the district court may inquire into the circumstances, in order to settle and fix the amount of the punishment, though the defendant had pleaded guilty below, and though the plea is not withdrawn in the district court. Especially is this so, where the plea and judgment were entered in the absence of the prosecutor and before the day fixed for the trial. The State v. Tait, 22 Iowa, 140.

² Where the defendant refuses to either demur or plead to the indictment, after a motion to set aside the same has been overruled, a plea of “not guilty” must be entered by the court. The State v. Morris, 36 Iowa, 272.

³ The discretion confided to the court by this and subsequent sections of the code, does not exist in applications in civil cases. Miller v. Laraway, 31 Iowa, 538; Jones v. C. & N. W. R. Co., 36 Id., 68.
Sec. 4369. Such petition must set forth the nature of the prosecution, the court where the same is pending, and that such defendant cannot receive a fair and impartial trial owing to the prejudice of the judge, or to excitement or prejudice against him in such county, and must verify the same by his affidavit stating the same to be true as he verily believes.

Sec. 4370. When the ground alleged in the petition is excitement and prejudice against him in the county, it must be verified by three disinterested persons, residents of the county from which the change is sought, in addition to the petitioner himself.

Sec. 4371. The petition need not state the facts upon which the belief of the petitioner, or other persons verifying the same, is founded, but may allege the belief of the particular ground thereof in general terms.

Sec. 4372. The court may receive additional testimony, by affidavits only, either on the part of the defendant or the state, when the alleged ground in the petition is excitement and prejudice in the county against the petitioner.

Sec. 4373. The petition and affidavits, if any, must be filed with the clerk, and are parts of the record:

Sec. 4374. The court, in the exercise of a sound discretion, must decide the matter of the petition, when fully advised, according to the very right of it. 1

Sec. 4375. If sustained, the court must, if the ground alleged be the prejudice of the judge, order the change of venue to the most convenient county in an adjoining district to which no objection exists.

Sec. 4376. If sustained on the ground of excitement and prejudice in the county, it must be awarded to such county in the same district in which no such objection exists.

Sec. 4377. Upon the making of the order, if there be but one defendant in the case, unless all have joined in the petition, the clerk must make out and certify a transcript of all papers on file in the case, including the indictment, and file the same in his office; and a certified copy of all record entries, and all the original papers on file

1 Applications for change of venue, in criminal cases, on the ground of prejudice either of the judge or the people are addressed to the sound legal discretion of the court, and though the averments of the affidavits are in the very language of the statute, the supreme court will not interfere unless it be clearly shown that such discretion has been improperly exercised. The State v. Arnold, 12 Iowa, 479; The State v. Ingalls & King, 17 Id., 8; The State v. Hutchinson, 21 Id., 212; The State v. Freeman, Id., 333; The State v. Felter, 32 Id., 49; The State v. Ostrander, 18 Id., 435; The State v. Knight, 19 Id., 94; The State v. Westfall, 49 Id., 328, 332; The State v. Spurbeck et al., 44 Id., 667; The State v. Meecherter, 46 Id., 88; The State v. Ross, et al., 21 Id., 467; The State v. Balgy, Id., 39.

Affidavits showing the prejudice of the judge, if admissible at all, must state facts and not the opinions and belief of deponents. The State v. Mecheckerter, 46 Id., 88.
When the application for change of venue is applied for on the ground of prejudice and excitement against the defendant or on the part of the people of the county, the petition must be verified by three disinterested residents of the county, and additional evidence also may be received by the court upon the allegations of the petition. When the petition is based upon the prejudice of the judge it need not be thus supported by the verification or testimony of witnesses. Per Beck J. in The State v. Meechecerter, 1d., on p. 91.

While the determination of applications for change of venue in criminal cases, based upon local prejudice, is vested in the discretion of the court, yet it is not an absolute and arbitrary discretion, but a sound judicial discretion, subject to review in the appellate court. The State v. Canada, 43 Id., 448.
must be, without unnecessary delay, transmitted to the clerk of the court to which the change of venue is ordered.\textsuperscript{m}

\textsuperscript{m} The certificate of the clerk appended to a transcript of the cause in a change of venue, showed that it embraced all of the original papers filed, and a true copy of all the record entries made in the case; held sufficient. \textit{The State v. Ross}, 21 Iowa, 467.

\textsuperscript{n} The clerk of the court to which a case is taken by charge of venue has the same power to accept a recognizance as the one in the court where the indictment was found. \textit{The State v. Merrihew}, 47 Iowa, 112.

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textbf{Sec. 4378.} If there be more than one defendant in the case, and all the defendants have not joined in the petition, the clerk, upon the making of such order, must, without unnecessary delay, make out and certify a transcript of all entries appearing on the record, and of all the papers on file in the case, including the indictment, and transmit the transcript so certified to the clerk of the court to which the change of venue is ordered, retaining the originals.
  \item \textbf{Sec. 4379.} If a defendant who has applied for a change of venue, which has been ordered, be in custody, the sheriff of the county from which the venue is changed, must, on the order of the court, transfer and deliver such defendant to the sheriff of the county to which such change is allowed, and upon such transfer and delivery, with a certified copy of such order, the sheriff last mentioned must receive and detain the defendant in his custody until legally discharged therefrom, and give a certificate of such delivery.
  \item \textbf{Sec. 4380.} The court to which such change of venue is granted must take cognizance of the cause, and proceed therein to trial, judgment, and execution, in all respects as if the indictment had been found by the grand jury impaneled in such court.\textsuperscript{n}
  \item \textbf{Sec. 4381.} In all changes of venue under the provisions of this chapter, the county from which the change of venue was taken shall pay the expenses and charges of removing, delivering, and keeping the defendant, and all other expenses necessary and consequent upon such change of venue and the trial of such defendant, which shall be audited and allowed by the court trying such case.
  \item \textbf{Sec. 4382.} Sheriffs, for delivering prisoners under the provisions of this chapter, are entitled to the same fees therefor as are allowed for conveyance of convicts to the penitentiary.
  \item \textbf{Sec. 4383.} When any district judge in this state is satisfied from his own knowledge or otherwise, that any organized county in his district does not contain a sufficient number of inhabitants possessing the qualifications of jurors to compose grand and trial jurors for the presentment and trial of any person or persons, charged with the commission of an offense in said county requiring the intervention of a grand jury, said judge shall make an order transferring all prosecutions for such offenses committed in said county to the next nearest county in the same judicial district possessing the requisite number of inhabitants qualified to serve as jurors.
  \item \textbf{Sec. 4384.} Said order may be made by the judge in vacation or by the court, and the district court of the county to which said prosecution may be transferred, shall have full and complete jurisdiction of the offense, and the person or persons charged with committing the offense may be indicted and tried in the county to which the prosecution is so transferred, in the same manner as though the offense had been committed in said county.
\end{itemize}
SEC. 4385. When any prosecution has been transferred by the court or judge under the provisions of this chapter, the person charged with committing the offense shall be required to appear at the next succeeding term of the district court of the county to which the prosecution is transferred, and shall give bond accordingly, and the court or judge may require all material witnesses in behalf of the prosecution to enter into cognizance for their appearance at the district court of the county to which the prosecution is transferred.

SEC. 4386. The county in which the offense was committed, and from which the prosecution was transferred, shall pay all the costs attending the prosecution.

SEC. 4387. No appeal or writ of error shall lie from any order for the transfer of prosecutions made under the provisions of this chapter.

SEC. 4388. The provisions of this chapter apply to prosecutions or charges now pending, or that may hereafter be instituted for offenses heretofore or hereafter committed.

CHAPTER 25.

OF THE FORMATION OF TRIAL JURY.

SECTION 4389. The jury for the trial of criminal actions is selected, drawn, and summoned as provided in the code of civil practice.

SEC. 4390. At the opening of the court, the clerk shall prepare separate ballots, containing the names of the persons returned as jurors, which shall be folded each in the same manner, as near as may be, and so that the name thereon shall not be visible, and must deposit them in a box to be kept for that purpose.

SEC. 4391. When the indictment is called for trial and before drawing the jury, either party may require the names of all the jurors in the panel to be called, and that an attachment issue against those who are absent, but the court may, in its discretion, wait or not for the return of the attachment.

SEC. 4392. Before the name of any juror is drawn the box must be closed and shaken, so as to intermingle the ballots therein, and the clerk shall draw such ballots without seeing the names written on them, from the box, through the top or lid thereof.

SEC. 4393. When the jury is completed, the ballots containing the names of the jurors sworn must be laid aside and kept apart from the ballots containing the names of the other jurors, until the jury so sworn is discharged.

* When the venue in a criminal case is changed the sureties, upon his recognizance for his appearance, etc., prior to the change, are liable for the appearance of the accused before the court to which the change is ordered; no new recognizance having been entered into for such appearance. The State v. Brown, 16 Iowa, 314.

The appearance of a defendant in a criminal cause does not discharge the sureties on his bond. They are still liable for any failure to obey the orders of the court before surrendered or discharged. Id.; The State v. Merrick, 47 Id., 112.

† The terms "opening of the court," used in this section, are to be understood as conveying the idea that the court is in session, organized for the transaction of judicial business. Hobart v. Hobart, 45 Iowa, 501, 504.
CHALLENGING THE JURY.

SECTION 4398. A challenge is an objection made to the trial jurors, and is of two kinds:

1. To the panel;
2. To an individual juror.\(^2\)

SEC. 4399. When several defendants are tried together, they are not allowed to sever their challenges, but must join therein.

SEC. 4400. A challenge to the panel can be interposed, only on the ground that they were not selected, drawn or summoned as prescribed by law.

SEC. 4401. A challenge to the panel must be taken before a challenge to any individual juror, and must be in writing, specifying distinctly and plainly the facts constituting the ground of challenge.

SEC. 4402. A challenge to the panel may be taken by either party, and upon the trial thereof the officers, whether judicial or ministerial, whose irregularity is complained of, as well as any other persons, may be examined to prove or disprove the facts alleged as the ground of the challenge.

SEC. 4403. If the facts of the challenge be allowed by the court, the jury must be discharged so far as the trial of the indictment in question is concerned. If it be disallowed, the court shall direct the jury to be impaneled:

SEC. 4404. A challenge to an individual juror may be taken orally, and is either:

1. For cause;
2. Peremptory.

\(^2\) There is no such thing known to our statute individual have been made, a challenge to the "array." We have two kinds of challenges, namely: to the panel, and to an individual juror. After challenges to the individual have been made, a challenge to the panel comes too late. The State v. Davis, 41 Iowa, 31. See, also, The State v. Bryan, 40 Id., 379.
CHAP. 26. CHALLENGING THE JURY.

SEC. 4405. A challenge for cause may be made, either by the state or by the defendant; it must distinctly specify the facts constituting the causes of challenge, and 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. Having been or interested in carrying on any business, calling or employment, the carrying on of which is a violation of law, and when the defendant is indicted for a like offense;
14. Because he has been a witness, either for or against the defendant, on the preliminary trial or before the grand jury.

*A juror who stated upon his examination that he had not formed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused, but had in regard to some of the transactions in the case, stating further that he could render an impartial verdict upon the evidence, was held, to be competent to serve. The State v. Bryan, 40 Id., 379.

Where persons called as jurors stated that "they had repeatedly heard the matters of the case talked over, and had said and thought that if the reports were true the defendant was
Exemption, R. § 4772.

Sec. 4406. An exemption from service on a jury is not a cause of challenge, but the privilege of the person exempted.

Sec. 4407. Upon the trial of a challenge to an individual juror, the juror challenged may be examined as a witness to prove or disprove the challenge, and must answer every question pertinent to the inquiry thereon, but his answers shall not afterwards be testimony against him.

Sec. 4408. Other witnesses may also be examined on either side; and the rules of evidence applicable to the trial of other issues shall govern the admission or exclusion of testimony on the trial of the challenge.

Sec. 4409. In all challenges the court shall determine the law and the fact, and must either allow or disallow the challenge.

Sec. 4410. The state shall first complete its challenges for cause, and the defendant afterwards.

Sec. 4411. After twelve jurors have been obtained, against whom no cause of challenge has been found to exist, peremptory challenges may be made.

guilty of the charge," and another person also called as a juror stated "that if the reports I have heard are true, the defendant is guilty. Unless my opinions are substantiated by the testimony, they would not modify my verdict." Each of said jurors stating that they had not formed or expressed an unqualified opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the defendant; it was held, that they were not disqualified to serve as jurors. The State v. Ostrander, 18 Id., 435, 451.

A juror, in answer to interrogatories, stated that he had formed and expressed an opinion as to the killing, but not as to the guilt of the defendant; it was held, 1. That he was a competent juror; 2. That an opinion formed and expressed by a juror, does not affect his competency, or afford cause for challenge, unless it is as to the guilt or innocence of the defendant, of the crime laid to his charge. The State v. Thompson, 9 Id., 188.

The failure of a defendant in a criminal action to object to a juror on the ground of incompetency is not cured by verdict. The State v. Bruce, 18 Id., 435; The State v. Hinkle, 6 Id., 380; The State v. Thompson, 9 Id., 188; The State v. Bryan, 49 Id., 379.

A juror when challenged for cause, answered under oath as follows: "I read an account of this matter in the papers, and came to the conclusion that the defendant shot McNamara, and that it was a criminal thing for him to do so * * * I have not formed such an opinion of the guilt or innocence of the accused as would prevent me from rendering a true verdict." Held, that the juror had not formed such an unqualified opinion as to render him incompetent as a juror in the case. The State v. Bruce, 48 Id., 550.
Sec. 4412. A peremptory challenge is an objection to a juror for which no reason need be given, but upon which the court must exclude him.

Sec. 4413. If the offense charged in the indictment is punishable with imprisonment in the penitentiary for life, or may be so punishable in the discretion of the court, the state is entitled to ten peremptory challenges and the defendant twenty; if any other felony, the state is entitled to six and the defendant to twelve; and if a misdemeanor, the state to three and the defendant to six challenges.

Sec. 4414. The state shall be entitled to the first challenge, and shall challenge one juror; the defendant shall be entitled to the second challenge, and shall challenge two jurors; the state shall be entitled to the third challenge, and shall challenge one juror; the defendant shall be entitled to the fourth challenge, and shall challenge two jurors; and so on, alternately, until all the challenges are exhausted.

Sec. 4415. The challenges of either party need not be all taken at once, but separately in the following order, including in each challenge all the causes of challenge belonging to the same class:
1. To the panel;
2. To an individual juror, for cause;
3. To an individual juror, peremptorily.

Sec. 4416. After each challenge which is allowed, the vacancy occasioned thereby shall, if required, be filled before any further challenge is made, and any new juror thus introduced may be challenged for cause, as well as peremptorily, if the peremptory challenges are not exhausted.

Sec. 4417. No juror shall be sworn to try the issue until twelve jurors are accepted.

Sec. 4418. Bias in a juror against either party is no cause of challenge by the other. It may be waived by the party against whom it exists.

CHAPTER 27.

OF THE TRIAL OF AN ISSUE OF FACT IN AN INDICMENT.

Section 4419. The provisions of the code of civil practice, relative to the continuances of the trial of civil causes, shall apply to the continuance of criminal actions, except that no judgment for costs shall be rendered against a defendant in a criminal action on account of such continuance; and except as in this code otherwise provided; and except that the defendant shall, if he, upon entering his plea demand the facts stated in the affidavit for continuance, such statements assume the character of the witness' evidence, and cannot be impeached by showing that he has made statements out of court different from those in the affidavit. The State v. Shannahan, 22 Iowa, 435.

The ordinary rule, that the proper foundation must be laid before a witness can be impeached by proving statements made out of court, ap-
TRIAL OF AN ISSUE OF FACT. [TITLE XXV.

Sec. 4420. [The jury having been impaneled and sworn, the court must proceed in the following order:

1. The clerk or district attorney must read the indictment, and state the defendant's plea to the jury, and the district attorney may briefly state the evidence by which he expects to sustain the indictment.

2. The attorney for the defendant may then briefly state his defense, and the evidence by which he expects to sustain it.

3. The state may then offer the evidence in support of the indictment.

4. The defendant or his counsel may then offer his evidence in support of his defense.

5. The parties may then respectively offer rebutting evidence only, unless the court, for good reasons in furtherance of justice, permit them to offer evidence upon their original case.

6. When the evidence is concluded, unless the case is submitted to the jury on both sides, without argument, the district attorney must commence, the defendant follow by one or two counsel at his option, unless the court shall permit him to be heard by a larger number, and the district attorney conclude, confining himself to a response to the arguments of the defendant's counsel, provided that where two or more defendants are on trial for the same offense, they may be heard by one counsel each; and provided further, that the court, when the affirmative of the issue is with the defendant, may, in its discretion, award to the defendant the last argument;

7. The court shall then charge the jury in writing without oral explanation or qualification.]

Sec. 4421. The district attorney in offering the evidence in support of the indictment, in pursuance of the order prescribed in the last section, under the second sub-division thereof, shall not be permitted to introduce any witness who was not examined before the grand jury, and the minutes of whose testimony was not taken by the clerk of the grand jury, and presented with the indictment to the court, unless he shall have given to the defendant a notice in writing, stating the name, place of residence, and occupation of such witness, applies to this class of cases whether criminal or civil. The rule does not lose its application if the statements out of court were made under oath. Id.

Where in a criminal case, the facts stated in an affidavit for a continuance on the ground of absent witnesses, are admitted by the prosecution, and are read on the trial as the evidence of the absent witnesses, in order to avoid a continuance, such affidavits are not admissible on a second trial of the cause at a subsequent term. The State v. Felter, 32 Id., 43.

* Under this section the state is not, on the trial of an indictment, restricted, in the examination of a witness whose name is indorsed on the indictment, to the testimony given by him before the grand jury. If the name of a witness is indorsed on the indictment, and the minutes of his testimony are properly presented and filed, he may be examined as to any and all matters within his knowledge touching or bearing upon the defendant’s guilt or innocence. Per Lowe and Cole, JJ. in The State v. Bowers, 17 Iowa, 46. Wright, Ch. J. not concurring; Dillon, J. absent.

The state may, in a criminal case, introduce as rebutting evidence, the testimony of witnesses who were not before the grand jury and whose names are not indorsed on the indictment, and of whose introduction no notice has been given to the defendant. The State v. Parish, 22 Id., 284.

But that is not rebutting testimony which seeks by another witness, after the defense has closed, to sustain the character of the prosecuting witness whose testimony has been impeached, by showing that the statements of the prosecutor as he gave them on his examination, were in accordance with the facts of the case. Id.

The district court has the discretion to permit a witness to be examined on behalf of the state as to matters not rebutting, after the defendant has concluded his testimony. The State v. Flynn, 42 Id., 165.
and the substance of what he expects to prove by him on the trial, at least four days before the commencement of such trial; [Provided, that whenever the district attorney desires to introduce evidence to support, the indictment of which he shall not have given said four day's notice because of insufficient time therefor since he learned said evidence could be obtained, he may move the court for leave to introduce such evidence, giving the name, place of residence, and occupation of the witnesses he desires to introduce, and the substance of what he expects to prove by said witnesses, and showing diligence such as is required in a motion for a continuance supported by affidavit, whereupon, if the court sustain said motion, the defendant shall elect whether said cause shall be continued on his motion, or the witnesses shall then testify; and if said defendant shall not elect to have said cause continued, the district attorney may examine said witnesses in the same manner and with the same effect as though four days notice thereof had been given defendant as hereinbefore provided, except that the district attorney, in the examination of said witnesses, shall be strictly confined to the matters set out in his motion.]

SEC. 4422. When the defendant's only plea is a former conviction or acquittal, the order prescribed in the second and third sub-divisions of the section immediately preceding the last, shall be reversed, and the defendant shall first offer his evidence in support of his defense.

SEC. 4423. The court shall not restrict counsel as to time in their arguments.

SEC. 4424. When two or more defendants are jointly indicted for felony, any defendant requiring it may be tried separately. In other cases, defendants jointly indicted may be tried separately or jointly in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 4425. Upon a trial for a conspiracy, in a case where an overt act is required by law to constitute the offense, the defendant cannot be convicted unless one or more overt acts be expressly alleged in the indictment, nor unless one or more of the acts alleged be proved; but other overt acts not alleged in the indictment may be given in evidence.

SEC. 4426. The rules of evidence in civil cases are applicable also to criminal cases, except as otherwise provided.*

*The defendant in a criminal case who has accepted service of notice that a witness whose name is not indorsed on the indictment will be introduced on the trial, and who has agreed to treat such notice as personally served, cannot object that it was not signed by the district attorney. The State v. Watrous, 13 Iowa, 459. See State v. Flynn, 42 Id., 164; cited in notes to section 4337, ante.

While two or more defendants jointly indicted may, in the discretion of the court, be tried jointly or separately, a separate judgment must be entered in each. The State v. Hunter, 33 Iowa, 361.

Where several parties have been jointly indicted, and they demand separate trials, the order in which they shall be tried may be determined by the district attorney, under the direction of the court. The State v. Hudson, 60 Iowa, 157.

See as to verbal declarations as evidence, The County of Mahaska v. Ingalls, 16 Iowa, 81; The State v. Woodard, 20 Id., 542, 550.

In a trial for murder, where the defense is insanity, medical witnesses who have no personal knowledge of the prisoner cannot be allowed to state an opinion formed from the testimony in the case and the defendant's conduct on the trial, as to his sanity or insanity at the time of the commission of the act. This would practically be putting such witnesses in the place of the jury to decide the question. The State v. Felter, 25 Iowa, 67.

It is competent to show the insanity of the defendant prior to the commission of the act; and a physician who visited him during such insanity, and from actual observation and examination became acquainted with his mental condition may give an opinion as to his sanity or insanity at the time when he thus observed or examined him. Id.

So also, it is competent to show, in such cases, that the defendant's father was subject to insanity. Id.

On an indictment for obtaining money under false pretenses, consisting of representations by defendant that he had money on deposit in a
SEC. 4427. The confession of the defendant, unless made in open court, will not warrant a conviction unless accompanied with other proof that the offense was committed. 7

SEC. 4428. Where there is a reasonable doubt of the defendant being proven to be guilty, he is entitled to an acquittal. 3

SEC. 4429. Where there is a reasonable doubt of the degree of the offense of which the defendant is proven to be guilty, he shall only be convicted of the lower degree. 4

SEC. 4430. If it appear by the testimony that the facts proved constitute an offense of a higher nature than that charged in the indictment, the court may direct the jury to be discharged and all proceedings on the indictment to be suspended, and may order the defendant to be committed or continued on bail to answer any new indictment which may be found against him for the higher offense.

SEC. 4431. If the indictment for the higher offense be submitted by the grand jury or be not found at the next term, the court must proceed to try the defendant on the original indictment. 3

SEC. 4432. Whenever, in the opinion of the court, it is proper that the jury should view the place in which the offense is charged to have been committed, or in which any other material fact occurred, it may order the jury to be conducted in a body, in the custody of proper officers, to the place, which shall be shown them by a person appointed by the court for that purpose. The officers must be sworn to suffer no person to speak to or communicate with the jury, on any subject connected with the trial, nor to do so themselves, except the person appointed by the court for that purpose, and that only to show the place to be viewed, and to return them into court without unnecessary delay at a specified time.

SEC. 4433. If a juror have any personal knowledge respecting a fact in controversy in a cause, he must declare the same in open court during the trial; and if during the retirement of the jury, a juror de-
clare any fact which could be evidence in the cause, as of his own knowledge, the jury must return into court and the juror must be sworn as a witness, and examined in the presence of the parties, if his evidence be admissible.

**SEPARATION OF JURY.**

**SEC. 4434.** The jurors sworn to try an indictment, may, at any time before the final submission of the cause to them, in the discretion of the court, be permitted to separate, except where one of the parties object thereto, or be kept together in charge of proper officers. The officers must be sworn to keep the jury together during the adjournment of the court, and to suffer no person to speak to or communicate with them on any subject connected with the trial, nor do so themselves, and to return them into court at the time to which it adjourns.

**SEC. 4435.** The jury, whether permitted to separate or kept together in charge of sworn officers, must be admonished by the court that it is their duty not to permit any person to speak to or communicate with them on any subject connected with the trial, and that any and all attempts to do so, should be immediately reported by them to the court, and that they should not converse among themselves on any subject connected with the trial, or form or express an opinion thereon, until the cause is finally submitted to them. This admonition must be given or referred to by the court at each adjournment, during the progress of the trial, previous to the final submission of the cause to the jury.

**TRIAL.**

**SEC. 4436.** The court shall, on the trial of every indictment, when requested by either party, keep, or cause to be kept, by some person for that purpose by it appointed, full and accurate minutes of the testimony of each witness examined on the trial, showing the name of the witness, the place of residence, and his occupation, as well as of any oral evidence introduced, either by the state or defendant, after a plea or verdict of guilty, to be considered by the court in aggravation or alleviation of the punishment in pronouncing sentence against the defendant, which shall be certified to be full and accurate by the judge, and signed by him, and filed with the clerk, and so marked by him, which shall be deemed a part of the record of the cause. The person who acts under such an appointment shall be entitled to such compensation for his services as may be allowed by the court, which shall be paid by the proper county, and shall be taxed as costs.

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*The district court may, in its discretion, under section 4434 of the code, permit the jury in the trial of a capital case, to separate, under the admonition of the court as required by section 4435, at the various adjournments of the court during the trial, and prior to the final submission of the case to the jury, although the accused at the time objects to such separation. The discretion confided to the court by the statute, would however, be more safely exercised in granting than in denying the request of the accused. The State v. Felter, 25 Iowa, 67.*

*This section requires jurors, pending a trial in which they are acting, to keep their minds in statu quo, and if during the adjournments of court they do no act which impairs their mind or clouds their understanding, when again called to hear the evidence or arguments of counsel; the drinking of intoxicating liquors by them during such adjournments is not such misconduct as to prejudice either party. The State v. Bruce, 48 Id., 593, 597.*

*There is a wide distinction between the duty of a juror during an adjournment of the court pending the trial, and his duty after the case is submitted to him for his determination. Id.*
When several defendants. R. § 4810.
Trial of libel. R. § 4811.
Of offenses other than libel. R. § 4812.

SEC. 4437. Upon an indictment against several defendants, any one or more may be convicted or acquitted.
SEC. 4438. On the trial of an indictment for a libel, the jury have
the right to determine the law and the fact.
SEC. 4439. On the trial of an indictment for any other offense than 
libel, questions of law are to be decided by the court; saving the right 
of the defendant and the state to except. Questions of fact are to be 
tried by jury. And although the jury have the power to find a gen­
eral verdict which includes questions of law as well as fact, they are 
bound, nevertheless, to receive as law what is laid down as such by the 
court.

INSTRUCTIONS.

SEC. 4440. The court shall, on motion of either party, instruct the 
jury on the law applicable to the case, which must always be in writ­
ing, signed by the judge and filed with the clerk, and so marked by 
him, and it is to be deemed a part of the record of the cause, and no 
oral qualification thereof shall be permitted.
SEC. 4441. Any instruction asked by either party to be given by 
the court must be in writing, and must be either given or refused, and 
so marked and signed by the judge, and filed with the clerk, and so 
marked by him, and is to be deemed a part of the record. It may be 
qualified in writing by the court, but not orally, and the qualification 
must be distinguished, intelligibly, from the instruction as originally 
asked by the party, and signed by the judge.
SEC. 4442. After hearing the charge, the jury may either decide in 
court or may retire for deliberation. If they do not agree without re­
tiring, one or more officers must be sworn to keep them together in 
some private and convenient place without meat or drink, water ex­
cepted, and not to suffer any person to speak to or communicate with 
them themselves unless it be to ask them whether they have agreed 
upon their verdict, and not to communicate to any one the state of 
their deliberation or the verdict agreed upon, until after the same shall 
have been declared in open court, and received by the court, and 
to return them into court when they shall have so agreed upon their 
verdict, unless by permission or order of the court, or they be sooner 
discharged.

DISCHARGE OF JURY.

SEC. 4443. If before the conclusion of a trial a juror become sick so 
as to be unable to perform his duty, the court may order him to be dis­
charged, and in such case a new juror may be sworn and the trial 
begin anew, or the jury may be discharged and a new jury then or 
afterwards be impaneled.
SEC. 4444. The court may also discharge the jury where it appears 
that it has not jurisdiction of the offense, or that the facts as charged 
in the indictment do not constitute an offense punishable by law.

This section of the code is directory only,
and the failure to comply therewith will be held
an error only when the party complaining is prejudiced thereby. The State v. Stanley, 43
Iowa, 221.

The supreme court will not review instruc­
tions which have not been made a part of the 
record, either by the signature of the judge, as 
contemplated by sections 4440 and 4441, of the 
code, or by being incorporated into a bill of 
exceptions. The State v. Gibhardt, 13 Iowa, 
473.
SEC. 4445. If the jury be discharged because the court has not jurisdiction of the offense charged in the indictment, and it appear that it was committed out of the jurisdiction of this state, the defendant must be discharged or ordered to be retained in custody a reasonable time, until the district attorney shall have a reasonable opportunity to inform the chief executive of the state in which the offense was committed of the facts, and for said officer to require the delivery of the offender.

SEC. 4446. If the offense was committed within the exclusive jurisdiction of another county of this state, the court must direct the defendant to be committed for such time as shall be deemed reasonable to await a warrant from the proper county for his arrest; or, if the offense be bailable, he may be admitted to bail in an undertaking with sufficient sureties that he will, within such time as the court may appoint, render himself amenable to a warrant for his arrest from the proper county, and if not sooner arrested thereon will attend at the office of the sheriff of the county where the trial was had, at a certain time particularly designated in the undertaking, to surrender himself upon the warrant, if issued, or that the bail will forfeit such sum as the court may fix, to be mentioned in the undertaking.

SEC. 4447. In the case provided for in the last section, the clerk must transmit, forthwith, a certified copy of the indictment and all the papers in the action filed with him, except the undertaking mentioned in the last section, to the district attorney of the proper county.

SEC. 4448. If the defendant be not arrested on a warrant from the proper county he shall be discharged from custody, or his bail in the action shall be exonerated, or money deposited instead of bail shall be refunded, as the case may be, and the sureties in the undertaking must be discharged.

SEC. 4449. If he be arrested, the same proceedings must be had thereon as upon the arrest of a defendant in another county on a warrant of arrest issued by a magistrate.

SEC. 4450. If the jury be discharged because the facts set forth do not constitute an offense punishable by law, the court must order that the defendant, if in custody, be discharged therefrom, or if admitted to bail, that his bail be exonerated, or if he has deposited money instead of bail, that the money deposited be refunded, unless in its opinion a new indictment can be framed upon which the defendant can be legally convicted, in which case the court may direct that the case be submitted to the same or another grand jury.

SEC. 4451. When a defendant, having given bail, appears for trial, the court may, in its discretion, at any time after his appearance for trial, order him to be committed to the custody of the proper officer to abide the judgment or further order of the court; and he shall be committed and held in custody accordingly.
CHAPTER 28.

OF THE CONDUCT OF JURY AFTER THE CAUSE IS SUBMITTED TO IT.

SECTION 4452. Upon retiring for deliberation, the jury may take with it all papers which have been received as evidence in the case, except depositions and copies of such parts of public records or private documents as ought not, in the opinion of the court, to be taken from the person having them in possession.

SEC. 4453. The jury may also take with them notes of the testimony or other proceedings on the trial taken by themselves or any of them, but none taken by any other person.

SEC. 4454. After the jury have retired for deliberation, if there be any disagreement between them as to any part of the testimony, or if they desire to be informed on any point of law arising in the cause, they must require the officer to conduct them into court, and upon their being brought in, the information required must be given in the presence of, or, after oral notice, to the district attorney, and the defendant or his counsel.

SEC. 4455. If, after the retirement of the jury, one of them be taken sick so as to prevent the continuance of his duty, or any other accident or cause occur to prevent their being kept together for deliberation, the court may discharge them.

SEC. 4456. Except as provided in the last section, the jury cannot be discharged after the cause is submitted to them until they have agreed upon their verdict and rendered it in open court, unless by the consent of both parties entered upon the record, or unless at the expiration of such time as the court may deem proper, it satisfactorily appears that there is no reasonable probability that the jury can agree.

SEC. 4457. In all cases where a jury is discharged or prevented from giving a verdict by reason of any accident or other cause, except where the defendant is discharged from the indictment during the progress of the trial, or after the cause is submitted to them, the cause may be again tried at the same or another term of the court.

SEC. 4458. While the jury is absent the court may adjourn from time to time as to other business, but it shall be nevertheless deemed open for every purpose connected with the cause submitted to the jury until a verdict be rendered or the jury is discharged.

SEC. 4459. A final adjournment of the court discharges the jury.

* The discharge of the jury, in a criminal case, on the ground that they are unable to agree, is a matter within the sound discretion of the court, and when not abused, will not work a discharge of the prisoner on the ground that he has been put in jeopardy. The State v. Vaughn, 29 Iowa 286; The State v. Redman, 17 Id., 329.
CHAPTER 29.

OF THE VERDICT.

SECTION 4460. When the jury has agreed upon its verdict, it must be conducted into court by the officer having it in charge. The names of the jurors must then be called, and if all do not appear the rest must be discharged without giving a verdict. In such case the cause may again be tried at the same or another term.

Sec. 4461. If the indictment be for a felony, the defendant must be present at the rendition of the verdict. If it be for a misdemeanor, the verdict may be rendered in his absence.†

Sec. 4462. When the jury have answered to their names, the court or the clerk shall ask them whether they have agreed upon the verdict, and if the foreman answers in the affirmative they must, on being required, declare the same.‡

Sec. 4463. The jury may either render a general verdict, or where they are in doubt as to the legal effect of the facts proven, they may, except upon an indictment for libel, find a special verdict.¶

Sec. 4464. A general verdict upon a plea of not guilty is either "guilty" or "not guilty," which imports a conviction or acquittal on every material allegation in the indictment. Upon a plea of a former conviction or acquittal of the same offense it is either "for the state" or "for the defendant."†

Sec. 4465. Upon an indictment for an offense consisting of different degrees, the jury may find the defendant not guilty of the degree charged in the indictment, and guilty of any degree inferior thereto, or of an attempt to commit the offense, if punishable by indictment.∥

Sec. 4466. In all other cases the defendant may be found guilty of any offense, the commission of which is necessarily included in that with which he is charged in the indictment.¶

† That the verdict was rendered in the absence of a defendant indicted for forgery and that the names of the jury were not called, is erroneous but where it appears that no prejudice resulted therefrom the case will not be reversed. The State v. Vaughn, 29 Iowa, 286.

‡ The provisions of sections 4460 and 4462, of the code contemplate that the jury, after informing the court of their agreement upon a verdict, must, on being required by the court, declare the same, which may be done orally. Per Miller J. in The State v. Collins, 32 Iowa on p. 42.

¶ On the trial of an indictment charging the defendant with "concealing," and with "receiving" and "aiding in the concealment of stolen property," the jury returned a verdict as follows: "We, the jury, find the defendant guilty of aiding in concealing the stolen property mentioned in the indictment, as charged therein, and assess the value of the same at one thousand dollars. This was held, to be equivalent to a general verdict. The State v. Turner, 19 Iowa, 144.

The jury themselves are to determine whether their verdict shall be general or special. It can be special only when they are in doubt as to the legal effect of the facts proved. The State v. Ridley & Johnson, 48 Id., 570, 374.

∥ A general verdict of guilty imports a conviction of the defendant in a criminal trial, on every material allegation or charge in the indictment. It is accordingly held, that an inquiry by the court of the jury, upon their returning a verdict of guilty, as to whether they found the defendant guilty of the particular charge mentioned in the indictment was not erroneous. The State v. Collins, 32 Iowa, 36.

† Murder is the felonious killing with malice. Manslaughter is the felonious killing without malice. The latter is not a degree of the former. The State v. White, 45 Iowa, 325.

∥ Section 4466 of the code, authorizing the conviction and punishment of an accused for an offense less than felony, when it is included in or is only a less degree of the offense charged in the indictment, is not in conflict with section 11 Art. 1 of the state constitution. The State v. Jarvis, 21 Iowa, 44.

On an indictment for an assault with intent to commit murder, the defendant may be found
Sec. 4467. On an indictment against several, if the jury cannot agree upon a verdict as to all, they may render a verdict as to those in regard to whom they do agree, on which a judgment shall be entered accordingly, and the case as to the rest may be tried by another jury.

Sec. 4468. If the jury render a verdict which is neither a general nor special verdict, the court may direct them to reconsider it, and it shall not be recorded until it be rendered in some form from which it can be clearly understood what is the intent of the jury, whether to render a general verdict or to find the facts specially and leave the judgment to the court.1

Sec. 4469. If the jury persist in finding an informal verdict, from which, however, it can be understood that their intention is to find for the defendant upon the issue, it shall be entered in the terms in which it is found, and the court must give judgment of acquittal. But no judgment of conviction can be given unless the jury expressly find against the defendant upon the issue, or judgment be given against him upon a special verdict.

Sec. 4470. When a verdict is rendered, and before it is recorded, the jury may be polled on the requirement of either party; in which case they shall be severally asked whether it be their verdict, and if any one answer in the negative, the jury must be sent out for further deliberation.

Sec. 4471. When the verdict is given, and is such as the court may receive, the clerk may immediately enter it in full upon the record, and must read it to the jury, and inquire of them whether it is their verdict. If any juror disagree, the fact must be entered upon the record, and the jury again sent out. But if no disagreement be expressed, the verdict is complete and the jury must be discharged from the case.

Sec. 4472. If the defense be the insanity of the defendant, the jury must be instructed, if they acquit him on that ground, to state that fact in their verdict. The court may thereupon, if the defendant be in custody, and his discharge is deemed dangerous to the public peace and safety, order him to be committed to the Iowa insane hospital, or retained in custody until he becomes sane.

Sec. 4473. If judgment of acquittal be given on a general verdict, and the defendant be not detained for any other legal cause, he must be discharged as soon as the judgment is given.

An indictment for burglary includes the offense of entering a dwelling-house in the nighttime without breaking, and will admit of a conviction for the latter offense. The State v. Maxwell, 42 Id., 208.

On an indictment for rape, the defendant may be convicted of an assault with intent to commit a rape. The State v. McLaughlin, 44 Id., 82, 87.

An assault with intent to commit manslaughter is included in an assault with intent to commit murder, and on an indictment for the latter offense, the defendant may be convicted of the former. The State v. White, 45 Id., 328, overruling the same case in 41 Iowa, 318, which see. So, on such an indictment, a conviction may be had for an assault and battery. Dixon v. The State, 3 Id., 416.

On an indictment for murder, the defendant may be found guilty of manslaughter. Gordon v. The State, 3 Id., 410.

Under an indictment for maiming or disfiguring, the defendant may be convicted of an aggravated assault and battery. Benham v. The State, 1 Iowa, 542.

1 Where under an indictment for burglary, the jury found the "defendant guilty of entering the dwelling-house of Charles E. Gale, in the nighttime, as stated in the indictment," it was held that this was a special verdict, and failed to respond to all the facts necessary to the rendition of a judgment thereon, and that the court, therefore, had a right to direct the jury to reconsider it. The State v. Maxwell, 42 Iowa, 208, 214.
SPECIAL VERDICT.

SEC. 4474. A special verdict is that by which the jury finds the facts only, leaving the judgment to the court. It must present the conclusions of fact as established by the evidence and not the evidence to prove them, and these conclusions of fact must be so presented as that nothing remains to the court but to draw conclusions of law upon them.

SEC. 4475. The special verdict must be reduced to writing by the jury or in their presence, entered upon the minutes of the court, read to the jury and agreed to by them, before they are discharged.

SEC. 4476. The special verdict need not be in any particular form, but shall be sufficient if it present intelligibly the facts found by the jury.

SEC. 4477. The court must give judgment upon the special verdict as follows:

1. If the plea be not guilty and the facts prove the defendant guilty of the offense charged in the indictment, or of any other offense of which he could be convicted in law under that indictment, judgment shall be given accordingly. But if the facts found do not prove the defendant guilty of the offense charged, or of any offense of which he could be so convicted under the indictment, judgment of acquittal must be rendered;

2. If the plea be a former conviction or acquittal of the same offense, the court must give judgment of conviction or acquittal according as the facts prove or fail to prove the former conviction or acquittal.

SEC. 4478. If the jury do not, in a special verdict, pronounce affirmatively or negatively on the facts necessary to enable the court to give judgment, or if they find the evidence of facts merely, and not the conclusions of fact from the evidence as established to their satisfaction, the court may order them to retire for further deliberation.

CHAPTER 30.

OF BILLS OF EXCEPTION.

SECTION 4479. On the trial of an indictment, exceptions may be taken by the state, or by the defendant, to any decision of the court upon matters of law, in any of the following cases:

1. In disallowing a challenge to an individual juror;

2. In admitting or rejecting witnesses or evidence on the trial of any challenge;

3. In admitting or rejecting witnesses or evidence, or in deciding any matter of law, not purely discretionary, on the trial of the issue.

SEC. 4480. Nothing herein contained is to be construed so as to deprive either party of the right of excepting to any action or decision of the court which affects any other material or substantial right of either party, whether before or after the trial of the indictment, or on such trial.
CHAPTER 31.

OF NEW TRIAL.

SECTION 4487. A new trial is a re-examination of the issue in the same court before another jury, after a verdict has been given.

SEC. 4488. The granting of a new trial places the parties in the same position as if no trial had been had. All the testimony must be produced anew and the former verdict cannot be used or referred to either in the evidence or in argument.

SEC. 4489. The court may grant a new trial for the following causes, or any of them:

1. When the trial has been had in the absence of the defendant, if the indictment be for a felony;
2. When the jury has received any evidence, paper, or document out of court not authorized by the court;

m Where the certificate of the judge shows the rulings made during the trial, and states that the same were duly excepted to, such certificate is a sufficient compliance with the statute respecting bills of exceptions. *The State v. Fay*, 43 Iowa, 651.
3. When the jury have separated without leave of the court, after retiring to deliberate upon their verdict, or have been guilty of any misconduct tending to prevent a fair and due consideration of the case;

4. When the verdict has been decided by lot, or by means other than a fair expression of opinion on the part of all the jurors;

5. When the court has misdirected the jury in a material matter of law;

6. When the verdict is contrary to law or evidence. But no more than two new trials shall be granted for this cause alone;

7. When the court has refused properly to instruct the jury;

8. When from any other cause the defendant has not received a fair and impartial trial.

Sec. 4490. The application for a new trial can be made only by the defendant, and must be made before judgment.  

Application: when made.  

An objection to the grand jury comes too late in a motion for a new trial. It should, at least, be made before pleading to the indictment. The State v. Reid, 20 Iowa, 413, 424, citing The State v. Ingalls & King, 17 Id., 8; The State v. Howard & Cress, 10 Id., 101; The State v. Ostrander, 18 Id., 455.

While it is better that the defendant should be present, when a motion for a new trial in a criminal case is made and passed upon by the court, it is not clear that it is necessary, and where the defendant objected to judgment on that ground, and the court offered to again consider and hear a re-argument of the motion, it was held that there was no error to the prejudice of the defendant. The State v. Decklott, 19 Id., 445.

When the admission or absence of evidence would not have controlled the verdict, and the verdict is sustained by the clear and conclusive nature of the evidence properly admitted, the supreme court will hesitate before reversing a judgment on the ground that such evidence was improperly admitted. The State v. Knight, 19 Id., 94.

A new trial should be ordered where the verdict of the trial of a criminal case fails to pronounce affirmatively or negatively on all facts necessary to enable the court to give judgment; and where no order has been made that the jury retire for further deliberation, the defendant is not entitled to a discharge, but the court should set the verdict aside and order a new trial. The State v. Arthur, 21 Id., 322; The State v. Turner, 19 Id., 144. See, also, The State v. Redman, 17 Id., 929.

The admission of that which could have worked no prejudice to the defendant is not ground for a new trial. The State v. Shean, 32 Id., 88.

The refusal of the court below to sustain an objection to an improper question propounded to a witness, is no ground of reversal if the objecting party was not prejudiced thereby. The State v. Groome, 10 Id., 308.

A defendant will not be condemned by an erroneous assumption by his own counsel which resulted to his prejudice, but a new trial will not be ordered when it is apparent from the record that such assumption did not operate to his prejudice. The State v. Turner, 19 Id., 144.

When, from a view of all the equitable circumstances, it is evident that the defendant in a criminal case, without fault on his part, has not had a full and impartial trial, a new trial will be ordered, although no one of those circumstances amount to error in law. Trulock v. The State, 1 Id., 515. See, also, The State v. Tomlinson, 11 Id., 401; The State v. Collins, 20 Id., 85.

Greater latitude is allowed to the party asking a new trial in a criminal than in a civil case; and all the reasons that apply in favor of an interference with the verdict in a civil case apply with still greater force in criminal trials. State v. Elliott, 15 Id., 72; The State v. Tomlinson, 11 Id., 401.

A motion for a new trial, on the ground that the jurors had, during their retirement, read the notes of the testimony as taken by one of the attorneys on the trial, was properly overruled. The State v. Accola, 11 Id., 246.

When a juror, after retiring to consider upon the verdict, left the jury-room in charge of the sheriff and went to a grocery store, where he drank a glass of ale or lager beer, and then returned to the jury-room and participated in finding the verdict; held, that the misconduct of the juror was sufficient ground to set aside the verdict and grant a new trial. The State v. Baldy, 17 Id., 39; Bryan v. Harrow, 27 Id., 404.

Where a juror, during the progress of a trial, used intoxicating liquors combined with curative agents, as a medicine, without medical advice, will not vitiate the verdict, in the absence of a showing that it was so used without the knowledge of the defendant or his attorney, or that its effects were intoxicating. The State v. Morphy, 33 Id., 270.

Where a motion for a new trial is based upon the ground that one of the jurors, previous to the trial, had formed and expressed an unqualified opinion that the defendant was guilty of the offense charged, it must be made to appear of record that the juror was examined on oath,
CHAPTER 32.

OF ARREST OF JUDGMENT.

Section 4491. A motion in arrest of judgment, is an application to the court in which the trial was had, on the part of the defendant, that no judgment be rendered upon a verdict against him, or on a plea of guilty, and shall be granted:
1. Upon any ground which would have been ground for demurrer;
2. When upon the whole record no legal judgment can be pronounced.

as to whether he had formed or expressed such opinion, and if it be not thus shown there is no ground for a new trial. The State v. Shelly, 8 Id., 477. See, also, The State v. Funk, 17 Id., 365.

In such case, the affidavit of the defendant, nor a recital in the record that "the jury was impaneled and sworn," will not be sufficient to show that they were examined under oath as to whether they had formed or expressed an unqualified opinion as to the defendant's guilt. Id.

The supreme court may review an order of the district court granting or denying a new trial, on the ground that the verdict is against the evidence, but it will interfere only when it is made manifest that the discretion vested in the district court has been abused. The State v. Tomlinson, 11 Id., 401; The State v. Lyon, 10 Id., 340; The State v. Funk, 17 Id., 365; The State v. Siker, 22 Id., 52; The State v. Polson, 29 Id., 135; The State v. Collins, 20 Id., 85.

A new trial will be granted in a criminal case where the verdict is against the weight of the evidence, and in the consideration of the evidence greater latitude is allowed than would be countenanced in civil cases. The State v. Tomlinson, 11 Id., 401; The State v. Brainard, 25 Id., 573; The State v. Woolsey, 30 Id., 251; The State v. Elliott, 15 Id., 72.

Where a verdict of guilty was rendered upon proof of the stolen property being found in the possession of the defendant, notwithstanding an alibi was testified to by several witnesses, whose testimony no attempt was made to impeach or contradict, a new trial was granted. The State v. Woolsey, 30 Id., 251.

Where the evidence on the part of the state in a criminal prosecution is insufficient to support a verdict of guilty, the supreme court will not hesitate to grant a new trial. The State v. Moffitt, 31 Id., 316; The State v. Hilton & Gordon, 22 Id., 241; The State v. May, 20 Id., 305.

In a criminal trial for a high offense, where the case is complicated, it is the duty of the district court trying the case, whether requested or not by counsel, to point out to the jury the controverted questions of fact, and to see that the law applicable thereto is given to the jury in proper instructions. And where this is not done, and it is doubtful whether the verdict against the defendant effectuates justice, a new trial will be awarded. The State v. Brainard, 25 Id., 572.

The giving of erroneous instructions to the jury will not be sufficient ground for a new trial, if the evidence with the law given will sustain the verdict. The State v. Coaster, 10 Id., 489.

The refusal of the court to give instructions which are unobjectionable, will not justify a reversal of the judgment when the record does not contain all of the instructions given to the jury. The State v. Johnson, 19 Id., 290.

An instruction, which, when considered alone, would be erroneous, will not be sufficient ground of reversal, if when taken in connection with the other instructions it could have worked no prejudice to the defendant. The State v. Johnson, 8 Id., 529; The State v. Finn, 10 Id., 19.

On the hearing of a motion for a new trial in a criminal case, an affidavit of one of the jurors, that the verdict was never assented to by him, is not admissible. The State v. Douglass, 7 Id., 413.

Jurors cannot be compelled to make affidavits showing that the jury disregarded or refused to consider the instructions of the court; nor can their declarations be received to prove such facts. Grody v. The State, 4 Id., 461.

The supreme court, in reviewing the judgment of the court below, as to the sufficiency of the evidence, will give much weight to the fact that the judgment is sustained by two different verdicts rendered by different juries, upon different trials of the same case. The State v. Cross, 12 Id., 68; Jourdan v. Reed, 1 Id., 133.

Where the accused has been convicted on the possession of intoxicating liquors, kept for illegal sale, in its nature a criminal one, and after trial in the district court on appeal it is error to sustain a motion by the state for a new trial. The State v. Certain Intoxicating Liquors, etc., 40 Id., 95.
SEC. 4492. The court may also, upon its own observation of any of these grounds, arrest the judgment on its own motion.

SEC. 4493. If the court is of opinion from the evidence on the trial that the defendant is guilty of a public offense, of which no legal conviction can be had on the indictment, he may be held to answer the offense in like manner as upon a preliminary examination.

SEC. 4494. The motion may be made at any time before judgment, or after judgment, during the same term.°

CHAPTER 33.
OF JUDGMENT.

SECTION 4495. Upon a verdict of not guilty for the defendant, or special verdict upon which a judgment of acquittal must be given, the court must render judgment of acquittal immediately.

SEC. 4496. Upon a plea of guilty, upon a verdict of guilty, or a special verdict, upon which a judgment of conviction must be rendered, the court must fix a time for pronouncing judgment. The time appointed for pronouncing judgment must be at least three days after the verdict is rendered, if the court remain in session so long, or if not, as remote a time as can reasonably be allowed, but in no case can the judgment be pronounced in less than six hours after the verdict is rendered.°

SEC. 4497. For the purpose of judgment, if the conviction be for a felony, the defendant must be personally present; if it be for misdemeanor, judgment may be pronounced in his absence.°

SEC. 4498. If the defendant has been discharged on bail, or has deposited money instead thereof, and does not appear for judgment when his personal appearance is necessary, the court, in addition to the forfeiture of the undertaking of bail, or money deposited, may make an order directing the clerk to issue a bench warrant for his arrest.

SEC. 4499. The clerk, on the application of the district attorney, may, accordingly, at any time after the order, whether the court be in session or not, issue a bench warrant into one or more counties for his arrest.

SEC. 4500. The bench warrant may be substantially in the following form:

COUNTY OF . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

THE STATE OF IOWA,

To any Peace Officer in the State:

A. B. having been duly convicted on the . . . . day of . . . ., A. D.

° See cases cited in notes to sections 4487 and 4490, on new trials.

° Where a defendant was convicted of an assault and battery, it was held, that judgment might be rendered against him in his absence. Hughes v. The State, 4 Iowa, 554.

While it is better that the defendant should be present when a motion for a new trial, in a case of felony, is made and passed upon by the court, it is not clear that it is necessary. The State v. Docklett, 19 Id., 447.
18... in the district court of ....... county, of the crime of (here designate it generally, as in the indictment).
You are, therefore, hereby commanded to arrest the said A. B. and bring him before said court for judgment, if it be then in session, or if it be not then in session, you deliver him into the custody of the sheriff of said county.

Given under my hand and the seal of said court, at my [seal] office in ......., in said county, this .... day of ......., A. D. 18...

By order of the court. ....... ......., Clerk.

Sec. 4501. The bench warrant may be served in any county in the state.

Sec. 4502. Whether the bench warrant be served in the county where it was issued, or in another county, the officer must arrest the defendant and bring him before the court, or commit him to the officer mentioned in the warrant according to the command thereof.

Sec. 4503. Where the defendant appears for judgment, he shall be informed by the court, or by the clerk under its direction, of the nature of the indictment and of his plea, and the verdict, if any thereon, and must be asked whether he have any legal cause to show why judgment should not be pronounced against him.7

Sec. 4504. He may show for cause against the judgment, that he is insane, or any sufficient ground for a new trial, or in arrest of judgment.

Sec. 4505. If the court is of opinion that there is reasonable ground for believing him insane, the question of his insanity shall be determined as provided in this code, and if he is found to be insane, such proceedings shall be had as are herein directed.

Sec. 4506. If he move for a new trial, or in arrest of judgment, the court shall defer the judgment, and proceed to hear and decide the motions.

Sec. 4507. If no sufficient cause be alleged or appear to the court why judgment should not be pronounced, it shall thereupon be rendered.

Sec. 4408. If the defendant is convicted of two or more offenses, before judgment on either, the punishment of each of which is, or may be, imprisonment, the judgment may be so rendered that the imprisonment upon any one shall commence at the expiration of the imprisonment upon any other of the offenses.8

Sec. 4509. A judgment that the defendant pay a fine may also direct that he be imprisoned until the fine be satisfied, specifying the extent of the imprisonment, which shall not exceed one day for every three and one-third dollars of the fine.9

7 When the record is silent, the supreme court will presume that in pronouncing sentence after verdict, the district court observed the directions of this section. The State v. Wood, 17 Iowa, 18; The State v. Wells, 46 Id., 662, 666. 8 Where a party arraigned under two indictments pleaded guilty upon both and was sentenced upon each to one year in the penitentiary, and it was not provided in either judgment which term of imprisonment should first commence, nor that one term should commence at the expiration of the other, but the mittimus in the case in which judgment was last entered provided that the term of imprisonment in that case should commence at the expiration of the first, held, that both terms would not run concurrently, but one should commence at the expiration of the other. Mier v. McMillen, 51 Iowa, 240. 9 Where a defendant, sentenced to imprisonment in default of the payment of a fine entered against him in a criminal case, substantially complied with sections 4881, and 5005 of the
SEC. 4510. When a person is, in any event, to be committed to jail, if there be no jail or no sufficient one in the county where the party would be committed under the ordinary provisions of law, the court or magistrate committing may order him to be committed to the jail of some other county, which shall be the one which is most convenient and safe, and the county to which the cause originally belonged shall be holden for all the expenses thereof.

SEC. 4511. In all cases, except murder in the first degree, the court rendering judgment must make an order fixing the amount in which bail must be taken, and there shall be no execution of the judgment until such order be made.

CHAPTER 34.

OF EXECUTION.

SECTION 4512. When a judgment of imprisonment, either in the penitentiary or county jail is pronounced, a certified copy of the entry thereof in the record book, must be forthwith furnished to the officer whose duty it is to execute the same, who shall proceed and execute it accordingly, and no other warrant or authority is necessary to justify or require its execution.

SEC. 4513. If the judgment be imprisonment, or fine and imprisonment until it be satisfied, the defendant must forthwith be committed to the custody of the proper officer, and by him detained until the judgment be complied with, or the defendant discharged by due course of law.

A defendant committed for the non-payment of a fine under section 4092 of the code, may be lawfully imprisoned, under section 4509, until the fine is paid, but the power of the court to imprison is limited under the latter section to one day for every three and one-third dollars of the fine, and the defendant is entitled to no credit on the fine therefor. But if he is sentenced to labor under section 4736 of the code, he is entitled to a credit of one dollar and a half a day on the judgment. A sentence of imprisonment until the fine and costs are paid by labor at one dollar and a half a day is erroneous. The State v. Jordan, 39 Id., 387.

A judgment that the defendant pay a fine and stand committed until it is satisfied, should specify the extent of the imprisonment, which cannot exceed one day for every three and one-third dollars of the fine. The State v. Myers, 44 Id., 580.

Authority to imprison for the non-payment of costs not being expressly given by statute, will not be inferred, and a court therefore cannot sentence a defendant to stand committed until a fine and costs are paid. The State v. Erwin, 44 Id., 637; The State v. Jordan, 39 Id., 387.

Where the judgment in a criminal case, rendered in the Marshall district court, ordered that the defendant be confined in the Polk county jail for the term of imprisonment specified, and the record did not show that there was a sufficient jail in the county where the judgment was rendered, the presumption was in favor of the regularity of the proceeding of the court below, and the supreme court would not say there was error in directing the imprisonment in a different county. Hughes v. The State, 4 Id., 554.
By whom executed.
R. § 4998.

SEC. 4514. When the judgment is imprisonment in the county jail of the county in which the trial is had, or a fine and that the defendant be imprisoned in such county jail until it be satisfied, the judgment must be executed by the sheriff of that county. In all other cases, when the judgment is imprisonment, the sheriff of the county in which the trial was had, must deliver the defendant to the proper officer in execution of the judgment.

SEC. 4515. If the judgment be imprisonment, or a fine and imprisonment until it be satisfied, in the county jail of the county in which the trial was had, the sheriff of the county in which the trial was had, shall deliver a certified copy of the entry of the judgment, together with the body of the defendant, to the keeper of the jail or prison in which the defendant is to be imprisoned, and take his receipt therefor on a duplicate copy of such entry, which he must forthwith return to the clerk of the court in which the judgment was rendered, with his return thereon.

SEC. 4516. The sheriff, or his deputy, while conveying the defendant to the proper prison, has the same authority to require the assistance of any citizen of the state in securing the defendant, and retaking him if he escape, as if the sheriff were in his own county; and every person who neglects or refuses to assist the sheriff when so required shall be punishable as if the sheriff were in his own county.

SEC. 4517. An officer executing a judgment of imprisonment shall make a written return of the execution of such judgment forthwith after such execution, and file the same with the clerk of the court, by which the judgment was rendered.

SEC. 4518. Upon a judgment for a fine, a writ of execution may be issued as upon a judgment in a civil case.

SEC. 4519. When the judgment is for the abatement or removal of a nuisance, or for anything other than the payment of money by the defendant, a certified copy of the entry of such judgment, delivered to the sheriff of the proper county, shall authorize and require him to execute such judgment, and he shall return the same with his doings under the same thereon indorsed to the clerk of the court in which the judgment was rendered within seventy days after the date of the certificate of such certified copy, unless it be a judgment of imprisonment, which is hereinbefore provided for.

CHAPTER 35.

OF APPEALS.

SEC. 4520. The mode of reviewing in the supreme court any judgment, action, or decision of the district court in a criminal case, is by an appeal.

SEC. 4521. Either the defendant or the state may take an appeal.

* If the state appeals in a criminal cause, the supreme court cannot reverse the judgment of the district court so that another trial may be had, but it may point out any errors in the proceedings or the measure of punishment. The effect of the decision is nothing more than an authoritative exposition of the law, to be followed by the inferior courts in other cases. The State v. Kinney, 44 Iowa, 444.
Sec. 4522. No appeal can be taken until after judgment, and then only within one year thereafter.

Sec. 4523. An appeal is taken by the party taking it, or the attorney of such party, serving on the adverse party, or the attorney of the adverse party who acted as attorney of record in the district court at the time of the rendition of the judgment, and also on the clerk of the district court by which the judgment was rendered, a notice in writing of the taking of the appeal from the judgment.

Sec. 4524. The appeal is deemed to be taken when the notices thereof, required by the last section, are filed in the office of the clerk of the court in which the judgment was rendered, with evidence of the service thereof indorsed thereon, or annexed thereto.

Sec. 4525. When an appeal is taken, it is the duty of the clerk of the court in which the judgment was rendered, without unnecessary delay, to make out a full and perfect transcript of all papers in the case on file in his office, except the papers returned by the examining magistrate on the preliminary examination, where there has been one, and of all entries made in the record book, and certify the same under his hand and the seal of the court, and transmit the same to the clerk of the supreme court.

Sec. 4526. When several defendants are indicted and tried jointly, any one or more of them may join in taking the appeal, but those of their co-defendants who do not join shall take no benefit therefrom, yet they may appeal afterwards.

Sec. 4527. An appeal taken by the state, in no case, stays the operation of a judgment in favor of the defendant.

Sec. 4528. An appeal taken by the defendant does not stay the execution of the judgment unless bail be put in, except as provided in the next section.

Sec. 4529. Where the judgment is imprisonment in the penitentiary, and an appeal is taken during the term at which the judgment is rendered, and the defendant is unable to give bail, and that fact is satisfactorily shown to the court, it may, in its discretion, order the sheriff or officer having the defendant in custody, to detain him in custody, without taking him to the penitentiary, to abide the judgment on the appeal, if the defendant desire it.

Sec. 4530. When an appeal is taken by the defendant, and bail is put in, it is the duty of the clerk to give forthwith to the defendant, his agent or attorney, a certificate under his hand and the seal of the court, stating that an appeal has been taken and bail put in, and the sheriff or other officer having the defendant in custody, must, upon the delivery of such certificate to him, discharge the defendant from custody where imprisonment forms any part of the judgment, and cease all further proceedings in execution of the judgment, and return forthwith to the clerk of the court who issued it, the execution or certified copy of the entry of judgment under which he acted, if such execution or certified copy has not been issued, and if such execution or certified copy has not been issued, it shall not be issued, but shall abide the judgment on the appeal.

* In The State v. Brandt, 41 Iowa, 593, 639, it was held, by a majority of the court, that whenever the decision of a motion or demurrer involves the merits or the legality of the proceedings in a criminal cause, an appeal may be taken therefrom before final judgment is rendered. This point was overruled in The State v. Swearengen, 43 Id., 336, in which it was held that an appeal does not lie from an intermediate decision upon a demurrer to the indictment, but can only be taken from a final judgment. The same ruling was followed in The State v. Davis, 47 Id., 634.

* See note b to section 4521.
SEC. 4531. The party taking the appeal is known as the appellant, the adverse party as the appellee, but the title of action shall not be changed in consequence of the appeal; it shall be docketed in the supreme court as it was in the district court.

SEC. 4532. Appeals, in criminal cases, shall be docketed in the supreme court for trial at the commencement of that portion of the term which has been assigned for trying causes from the judicial district from which the appeal comes. They shall take precedence of all other business, and shall be tried at the term at which the transcript is filed, unless continued for cause, or by consent of the parties, and shall be decided, if practicable, at the same term.

TRIAL OF THE APPEAL.

SEC. 4533. The personal appearance of the defendant in the supreme court on the trial of an appeal, is in no case necessary.

SEC. 4534. An appeal shall not be dismissed for any informality or defect in taking the appeal, if the same be corrected in a reasonable time, and the supreme court must direct how it shall be corrected.

SEC. 4535. No assignment of error, or joinder in error, shall be necessary.

SEC. 4536. The defendant shall be entitled to close the argument.

SEC. 4537. The opinion of the supreme court must be in writing, filed with its clerk and recorded.

SEC. 4538. If the appeal was taken by the defendant from a judgment against him, the supreme court must examine the record, and without regard to technical errors or defects which do not affect the substantial rights of the parties, render such judgment as the district court should have rendered, and may, if necessary, or proper, order a new trial. It may reduce the punishment, but cannot increase it.7

7 Although the defendant has failed to file an assignment of errors, or furnished any brief or argument, the supreme court is required to examine the record and without regard to technical errors or defects which do not affect the substantial rights of the parties, render such judgment on the record as the law demands. The State v. McKinzie, 18 Iowa, 573; The State v. Thompson, 19 Id., 299, 301; The State v. Mercer, 1 Id., 570; The State v. Decklots, 1 Id., 447, 452; The State v. Brandt, 41 Id., 593, 600; The State v. Potter, 25 Id., 554; The State v. Smith, 1 Id., 663, 667; The State v. Mecherter, 46 Id., 88, 93.

The supreme court will disregard technical errors and refuse to reverse a judgment which is otherwise fair and unexceptionable on the merits. The State v. Knight, 19 Id., 94, 102; The State v. Raymond, 20 Id., 582, 585; The State v. Felter, 25 Id., 67, 71.

The supreme court will not reverse a decision of the district court overruling a motion to quash an indictment upon objections to the manner in which the grand jury was selected, when such objections are purely technical, and do not affect the substantial rights of the parties. The State v. Carney et al., 20 Id., 82; The State v. Anselme, 15 Id., 44; The State v. Brandt, 41 Id., 593, 600.

While the supreme court has, by this section, authority to modify the penalties and reduce the punishment imposed by the district court, it will not exercise that power when the evidence upon which that court acted is not in the record. The State v. Baughman, 20 Id., 497.

This power of the supreme court to reduce the punishment in a criminal cause, should be exercised only in cases where the district court has manifestly imposed too severe punishment—punishment disproportioned to the degree of guilt as shown by the evidence. The State v. Freeman, 27 Id., 333.

That the punishment inflicted by the court below is excessive is no ground for a reversal of the judgment, on appeal to the supreme court, but in such case that court may reduce the punishment as it may deem just and proper in the attainment of justice. The State v. Madden, 35 Id., 511, 512; The State v. Little, 42 Id., 54.

On an indictment for an assault with intent to kill, the defendant was convicted on evidence which was barely sufficient to support the verdict; the supreme court reduced the punishment
SEC. 4539. If the appeal was taken by the state, the supreme court cannot reverse the judgment, or modify it so as to increase the punishment, but may affirm it, and shall point out any error in the proceedings, or in the measure of punishment, and its decision shall be obligatory on the district court, as the correct exposition of the law.

SEC. 4540. If a judgment against the defendant be reversed without ordering a new trial, the supreme court must direct, if the defendant be in custody, that he be discharged, or if he be admitted to bail, that his bail be exonerated, or if money be deposited instead of bail, that it be refunded to him.

SEC. 4541. On a judgment of affirmation against the defendant, the original judgment shall be carried into execution as the supreme court shall direct, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 4542. When a judgment of the supreme court is rendered it must be recorded, and a certified copy of the judgment must be forthwith remitted to the clerk of the district court in which the judgment appealed from was rendered, with proper instructions and a copy of the opinion, in such time, and in such manner, as the supreme court may, by rule, prescribe.

SEC. 4543. After the certified copy of the entry of the judgment of the supreme court, and its instructions have been remitted as provided in the preceding section, the supreme court has no farther jurisdiction of the proceedings therein, and all proceedings which may be necessary to carry the judgment of the supreme court into effect, must be had in the court to which it is remitted, or by the clerk thereof, except as provided in the next two sections.

SEC. 4544. Unless where some proceedings in the district court are directed by the supreme court, a copy of the certified copy of the judgment of the supreme court, with its directions, certified by the clerk of the district court to whom the same has been transmitted, delivered to the sheriff, or other proper officer, shall authorize him to execute the judgment of the supreme court, or take any steps to bring the proceeding to a conclusion, except as provided in the next section.

SEC. 4545. If a defendant, who has been imprisoned during the pendency of an appeal, upon a new trial ordered by the supreme court shall be again convicted, the period of his former imprisonment shall be deducted by the district court from the period of imprisonment to be fixed on the last verdict of conviction.

from imprisonment in the penitentiary for five years, to such imprisonment for one year. Id.

Where a defendant was convicted and sentenced for murder in the first degree, and on appeal to the supreme court it was held that the indictment charged only murder in the second degree, the supreme court rendered the proper judgment as upon a conviction for the latter crime, the attorney-general and the defendant consenting thereto. The State v. McCormick, 27 Id., 402; The State v. Thompson, 31 Id., 393, 394.

When a judgment of conviction is reversed on appeal, because of erroneous proceedings in the district court, legal jeopardy will not be deemed to have attached, and the defendant may be again tried. The State v. Knouse, 33 Id., 365; State v. Redman, 17 Id., 329, and cases cited; The State v. Tweedy, 11 Id., 350.

* See note to section 4521.
CHAPTER 36.

OF IMPEACHMENT.

Section 4546. An impeachment is the written accusation of a state officer by the house of representatives before the senate, of any misdemeanor or malfeasance in office.

Sec. 4547. A majority of all the members of the house of representatives elected must concur in an impeachment.

Sec. 4548. The impeachment must specify the offenses charged with the same precision as is requisite in an indictment, and the accused must be allowed counsel as in cases of other prosecution.

Sec. 4549. If the impeachment charge more than one misdemeanor or act of malfeasance, they shall be stated separately and distinctly.

Sec. 4550. When possessed of an impeachment, the senate must forthwith cause the person accused to be brought before it.

Sec. 4551. All writs and process must be issued by the secretary of the senate, and tested in his name, and may be served by any person thereto authorized by the senate or president.

Sec. 4552. Upon the appearance of the person impeached, he is entitled to a copy of the impeachment, and to a reasonable time in which to answer the same.

Sec. 4553. Before proceeding to the trial, an oath, truly and impartially to try and determine the charge in question according to the evidence, shall be administered by the secretary of the senate to the president, and by him to each of the members of that body.

Sec. 4554. Every officer impeached shall be suspended from the exercise of his official duties until his acquittal.

Sec. 4555. If the president of the senate be impeached, notice thereof must be immediately given to the senate; which shall thereupon choose another president, to hold his office until the result of the trial is determined.

CHAPTER 37.

OF EVIDENCE.

Section 4556. The rules of evidence prescribed in the civil part of this code, shall apply to criminal proceedings as far as applicable, and as they are not inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter.

Sec. 4557. In a prosecution against a railway company for obstructing a highway or any private way, proof that any such way is in an unsafe condition, or that it is inconvenient for travel at the place of its intersection with such railway, shall be presumptive evidence that such company has obstructed such way.

* When one of two defendants, in a criminal cause, testifies on behalf of the other, he is liable to impeachment as a witness, under the same conditions as he would be if he were not himself upon trial. The State v. Hardin & Henry, 46 Iowa, 623.

Prior to the enactment of chapter 168, laws of 1878, a defendant in a criminal case was not a competent witness in his own behalf. The State v. Darrington, 47 Id., 318, 320; The State v. Laffer, 38 Id., 422; The State v. Bixby, 39 Id., 465.
Sec. 4558. Proof of actual penetration into the body is sufficient
to sustain an indictment for rape.\*  
Sec. 4559. A conviction cannot be had upon the testimony of an
accomplice, unless he be corroborated by such other evidence as shall
tend to connect the defendant with the commission of the offense;
and the corroboration is not sufficient if it merely show the commis­sion of the offense or the circumstances thereof.\*  
Sec. 4560. The defendant in a prosecution for a rape, or for enticing
or taking away an unmarried female of previously chaste character
injured, unless she be corroborated by other evidence tending to con­nect the defendant with the
sec. 4561. A magistrate, in any criminal proceeding before him,
may issue subpœnas subscribed by him with his name of office for
witnesses within the state in behalf of either party thereto.\*

\* An instruction defining the crime of rape in the language of the statute to the effect that the defendant must have ravished and carnally
known the prosecutrix by force and against her will, but that proof of actual penetration was sufficient, held correct. Approved in The State
v. Tarr, 23 Iowa, 397, 400.

\* An accomplice cannot be corroborated in his testimony against the defendant, by the failure of the latter to introduce the testimony of wit­nesses present at the trial, who, if the testimony of the accomplice had been false, might have contradicted him. The State v. Hull, 26 Iowa,
292.

The defendant, in such case, has a right to stand upon the law, requiring the testimony of the accomplice to be corroborated by "other evidence " and no basis for a presumption in favor of the testimony of the accomplice, can arise from the failure of the defendant to controvert it. Id.

The corroboration of the testimony of an accomplice to warrant a conviction, must not merely relate to the commission of the offense charged, or the circumstances thereof, but must tend to connect the defendant with the commission of the criminal act. The State v. Thornton, 26 Id., 79; Upton v. The State, 5 Id., 465, 521.

The fact that one has received stolen property from the thief, knowing the same to have been stolen, does not constitute such receiver an accomplice in a burglary by which the possession of the goods was obtained. The State v. Hayden, 45 Id., 11.

The corroboration of the testimony of an accomplice is not limited to the testimony of witnesses, but may be by circumstantial evidence. The State v. Stanley, 48 Id., 221.

\* See, as to observations in respect to the corroboration evidence contemplated by the statute, Andre v. The State, 5 Iowa, 359; Upton v. The State, Id., 465.

The corroborative testimony required by the statute should be of a character to strengthen and corroborate the testimony of the injured person, and to point out the defendant as the person who committed the offense. Andre v. The State, supra. See also, The State v. Wil­lie, 9 Id., 582; The State v. Tulley, 18 Id., 88.

Where one indicted for rape was shown to have stated, before the commission of the offense became publicly known that he would under certain circumstances, named, "get clear" this was held a sufficient corroboration of the statements of the prosecutrix. The State v. Comstock, 46 Id., 265.

In the trial of an indictment for seduction, a fact which is testified to by the person injured, is not admissible to corroborate her. The State v. Kingsley, 39 Id., 439.

The fact that the crime of rape has been committed may be established by the evidence of the person injured, but the defendant cannot be convicted upon her testimony unless it be corroborated by other evidence tending to connect the accused, with the commission of the crime. The State v. McLaughlin, 44 Id., 82.

Where bruises are found upon the person of the prosecutrix, it should be left to the jury to determine whether or not they are sufficient to corroborate her testimony to connect the defendant with the commission of the offense. Id.

In the trial of an indictment for seduction, the infant alleged to be the fruit thereof cannot be offered in evidence to corroborate the prosecutrix by reason of a supposed resemblance between the child and the accused. The State v. Danforth, 49 Id., 43.

Proof of having opportunity for having sexual intercourse does not constitute evidence corroborative of the prosecuting witness on a trial for seduction. The evidence to be corroborative, must tend to connect the defendant with the commission of the offense. The State v. Painter, 50 Iowa, 313.
SEC. 4562. The clerk of the court in which any criminal case is pending must, at all times, upon the application of the defendant or his attorney, issue as many blank subpœnas under the seal of the court, subscribed by him, for witnesses within the state, as may be required by the defendant. He must also issue subpœnas, on the part of the state, when required.

SEC. 4563. A peace officer must serve within his town or county, as the case may be, any subpœna delivered to him for service on the part of either the state or defendant, and must make a written return of the service subscribed by him and state the time and place of service, without delay. A subpœna may, however, be served by any other person.

SEC. 4564. The service of a subpœna must be by delivering a copy and showing the original to the witness personally.

SEC. 4565. If a witness conceal himself to avoid the service of a subpœna, the officer may break open doors or windows for the purpose of making service.

SEC. 4566. Disobedience to a subpœna, or refusal to be sworn, or to answer as a witness, may be punished by the court or magistrate as a contempt.

SEC. 4567. A witness willfully disobeying a subpœna in a criminal case without good cause, shall be liable to the party injured for the amount of the damages sustained by such party.

SEC. 4568. The undertakings of witnesses in criminal cases may be forfeited and enforced like the undertaking of bail.

SEC. 4569. A subpœna in a criminal case, runs into any part of the state.

SEC. 4570. In cases of impeachment, subpœnas may be issued on behalf of either party by the secretary of the senate.

SEC. 4571. A defendant in a criminal case, either after preliminary information, indictment, or information, may examine witnesses conditionally or on commission in the same manner and with like effect as in civil actions.

SEC. 4572. A person apprehensive of a criminal prosecution, may perpetuate testimony in his favor, in the same manner, and with like effect, as it may be done in apprehension of any civil action.

CHAPTER 38.

OF BAIL, UPON BEING HELD TO ANSWER BEFORE INDICTMENT.

SECTION 4573. When the defendant has been held to answer for any bailable offense, bail must be taken by the magistrate who held him to answer, or by any judge of the supreme, district, or circuit courts, or by the court to which the papers on the preliminary examination are to be returned by the magistrate who held him to answer, or by the clerk of such court, or by any magistrate of the county in which the offense is triable.

SEC. 4574. Bail is put in by a written undertaking, executed by one or more sufficient sureties (with or without the defendant, in the discretion of the court, clerk, or magistrate), acknowledged before, and
accepted by the court, clerk, or magistrate taking the same, and may be, substantially, in the following form:

COUNTY OF .......

An order having been made on the ........ day of ........ A. D., 18 .. , by A. B., a justice of the peace of the township of ........ , (or as the case may be), that C. D. be held to answer upon a charge of (stating briefly the nature of the offense), upon which he has been duly admitted to bail, in the sum of ........ dollars.

We, E. F. (stating his place of residence and occupation), and G. H., of (stating his place of residence and occupation), hereby undertake that the said C. D. shall appear at the district court of the county of ........ , at the next term thereof, and answer said charge, and abide the order and judgment of said court, and not depart without leave of the same, or if he fail to perform either of these conditions, that we will pay to the state of Iowa the sum of ........ dollars (inserting the sum in which the defendant is admitted to bail).

E. F.
G. H.

Acknowledged before, and accepted by me as .......... , in the township of ......... , in the county of ......... , this .......... day of ........ , A. D., 18 .. , I. J., justice of the peace, (or, as the case may be) .

Sec. 4575. The qualifications of bail are as follows:
1. Such bail must be a resident and householder, or freeholder, within the state;
2. Such bail must be worth the amount specified in the undertaking, exclusive of property exempt from execution; but the court, clerk, or magistrate taking the bail, may allow more than one bail to justify severally in amounts less than that expressed in the undertaking, if the whole justification be equivalent to one sufficient bail.

Sec. 4576. The bail must in all cases justify, by affidavit taken before the court, clerk, or magistrate, as the case may be, taking such bail, and the affidavit must state that they each possess the qualifications prescribed in the last section.

Sec. 4577. The district attorney, or the court, clerk, or magistrate, as the case may be, may thereupon further examine the bail upon oath, concerning their sufficiency, in such manner as may be deemed proper.

Sec. 4578. The court, clerk, or magistrate, may also receive other testimony, either for or against the sufficiency of the bail.

Sec. 4579. When the examination is closed, the court, clerk, or magistrate, must make an order, either allowing or disallowing the bail, and must forthwith cause the same, with the affidavits of justification, and the undertaking of bail, to be filed with the clerk of the court to

* The appearance of the defendant in a criminal action, to answer to the charge, does not discharge the sureties on his bond. They are liable for any failure to obey the orders of the court before surrender or discharge. The liability is a continuing one which can be discharged only by surrendering the accused as provided by statute, or by obtaining the discharge of the accused. The State v. Brown, 16 Iowa, 314.

The objection that a bail bond, filed and approved by the clerk, was not also marked "accepted" by him, as specified in this section of the code, is technical and cannot affect the right of the state to recover on the bond. The State v. Emily et al., 24 Id., 24.

It is not necessary, under this section, that a defendant in a criminal case, who furnishes bail for his appearance, should sign the bond with his sureties. The State v. Patterson, 23 Id., 575.

The use of the word "he" in a bail bond drawn to the form prescribed in this section, in place of "we will pay," etc., is a manifest clerical error, and should be disregarded. Id.
which the papers on the preliminary examination are required to be sent.

SEC. 4580. Upon the allowance of the bail and the execution of the undertaking, the court, clerk, or magistrate, must make an order, signed with his name of office, for the discharge of the defendant, to the following effect:

**THE STATE OF IOWA:**

To the sheriff of the county of .........

C. D., who is detained by you on commitment, to answer a charge for the offense of (here designate it generally), having given sufficient bail to answer the same, you are commanded forthwith to discharge him from custody.

Dated at .........., in the township of .........., in the county of .........., this .......... day of .........., A. D. 18 ....

K. L., justice of the peace,
(or as the case may be).

SEC. 4581. If the bail be disallowed the defendant must be detained in custody until other bail be put in and justify.

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**CHAPTER 39.**

**OF BAIL UPON AN INDICTMENT BEFORE CONVICTION.**

**SECTION 4582.** When the offense charged in the indictment is a misdemeanor, the officer serving the bench warrant, if therein required, must take the defendant before a magistrate in the county in which it was issued, or in which he is arrested, or before the clerk of the district court of either of such counties, for the purpose of giving bail.

SEC. 4583. If the offense charged in the indictment be a felony, the officer arresting the defendant must deliver him into custody according to the command of the warrant.

SEC. 4584. When the defendant is so delivered into custody, if the felony charged be bailable, bail must be taken by that court, or the clerk of that court, or by any magistrate in the same county.

SEC. 4585. The bail must be put in by a written undertaking, executed by one sufficient surety, with or without the defendant, in the discretion of the court, clerk, or magistrate, acknowledged before and accepted by the court, clerk, or magistrate taking the same, and may be substantially in the following form:

**COUNTY OF ..........**

"An indictment having been found in the district court of the county of .........., on the .......... day of .........., A. D. 18 ...., charging A. B. with the crime of (designating it as in the bench warrant), and he having been duly admitted to bail in the sum of .......... dollars:

We, A. B., of (stating his place of residence and occupation), and C. D., of (stating his place of residence and occupation), and E. F., of (stating his place of residence and occupation), hereby undertake that
the said A. B. shall appear and answer the said indictment, and abide the orders and judgment of said court, and not depart without leave of the same, or if he fail to perform either of these conditions, that he will pay to the state of Iowa the sum of ........ dollars (inserting the sum in which the defendant is admitted to bail.)

A. B.,
C. D.,
E. F.

Acknowledged before and accepted by me, at ........ in the township of ........, in the county of ........, this ........ day of ........, A. D. 18........

G. H., justice of the peace,
(or as the case may be).

Sec. 4586. The provisions of the preceding chapter, subsequent to the form of the undertaking relative to the qualifications of bail, the justification, the examination, receiving other testimony against the sufficiency, and the order of allowance or disallowance thereof, and the filing of the undertaking with the affidavits, and all proceedings incidental thereto, in the cases therein provided for, apply also to the cases provided for in this chapter.

CHAPTER 40.

OF BAIL, UPON AN APPEAL TO THE SUPREME COURT, AFTER CONVICTION.

Section 4587. After conviction upon an appeal to the supreme court, the defendant must be admitted to bail as follows:

1. If the appeal be from a judgment imposing a fine, upon the undertaking of bail that will pay the same, or such part of it as the supreme court may direct, and in all respects abide the orders and the judgment of the supreme court upon the appeal;

2. If the appeal be from a judgment of imprisonment, upon the undertaking of bail that he will surrender himself in execution of the judgment and direction of the supreme court. and in all respects abide the orders and judgment of the supreme court upon the appeal. The bail may be taken, either by the court where the judgment was ren-

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1 A bail bond or recognizance entered into before the clerk of the district court of one county for the appearance of the defendant before the court in another county wherein the indictment is pending, and where the bond is filed, is valid. The State v. Wells, 36 Iowa, 238.

The liability of sureties is not affected by the failure to take a forfeiture at the term succeeding the execution of the bond; a continuance would continue the liability, and, no continuance appearing of record, the cause stands continued by operation of law. Id.

The arrest and detention in another county of one who is under bond for his appearance, does not have the effect to release the sureties on his bond. Id.
Qualifications of. R. § 4982.

With whom and effect. R. § 4983.

After giving bail. R. § 4984.

Ball after deposit of money. R. § 4985.

Money: how applied. R. § 4986.

DERED, or the judge thereof, or the district court of the county in which he is imprisoned, or the judge thereof, or the judge of the circuit court of either of such counties, or by the supreme court, or a judge thereof, or by the clerk of either of such courts.

Sec. 4588. The bail must possess the qualifications, must justify, and must be put in and taken in the manner prescribed in chapter thirty-eight of this title, and the same proceedings had in all respects, as nearly as applicable, varying to suit the case, and the undertaking of the bail must be, in effect, as prescribed by the preceding section.

CHAPTER 41.

OF DEPOSIT OF MONEY INSTEAD OF BAIL.

Sec. 4589. The defendant, at any time after an order admitting him to bail, instead of giving bail, may deposit with the clerk of the district court to which the undertaking, in case of bail, is required to be sent, the sum mentioned in the order, and upon delivering to the officer in whose custody he is, a certificate under seal from said clerk of the deposit, he must be discharged from custody.

Sec. 4590. If the defendant has given bail, he may, at any time before the forfeiture of the undertaking, in like manner deposit the sum mentioned in the undertaking, and upon the deposit being made the bail shall be exonerated.

Sec. 4591. If money be deposited as provided in the last section, bail may be given in the same manner as if it had been originally given upon the order for admission to bail at any time before the forfeiture of the deposit. The court or magistrate before whom the bail is taken shall thereupon direct in the order of allowance, that the money deposited be refunded by the clerk to the defendant, and it shall be refunded accordingly.

Sec. 4592. When money has been deposited, if it remain on deposit at the time of a judgment against the defendant, the clerk shall, under the direction of the court, apply the money in satisfaction of so much of the judgment as requires the payment of money, and after paying the same shall refund the surplus, if any, to the defendant, unless an appeal be taken to the supreme court, and bail put in, in which case the deposit shall be returned to the defendant.

CHAPTER 42.

OF SURRENDER OF THE DEFENDANT.

Sec. 4593. At any time before the forfeiture of their undertaking, the bail may surrender the defendant in their exoneration, or he may surrender himself to the officer to whose custody he was committed at the time of giving bail, in the following manner:

1. A certified copy of the undertaking of bail must be delivered to the officer, who shall detain the defendant in his custody thereon as
upon a commitment, and must, by a certificate in writing, acknowledge the surrender;  
2. Upon the undertaking and the certificate of the officer, the district court in which the indictment is pending, or was tried, at the next term after the surrender, or, if during term time, at the same term, and upon three clear days' notice thereof to the district attorney, with a copy of the undertaking and certificate, may order the bail to be exonerated.  

Sec. 4594. For the purpose of surrendering the defendant, the bail, at any time before they are finally charged, and at any place within the state, may themselves arrest him, or by a written authority indorsed on a certified copy of the undertaking may empower any person of suitable age and discretion to do so.  

Sec. 4595. If money has been deposited instead of bail, and the defendant, at any time before the forfeiture thereof, shall surrender himself to the officer to whom the commitment was made, or directed in the manner prescribed in this chapter, the court in which the indictment is pending, or was tried, at the next term after the surrender, or, if during the term, at the same term, must order a return of the deposit to the defendant, upon producing the certificate of the officer showing the surrender, and upon three clear days notice to the district attorney, with a copy of the certificate.  

CHAPTER 43.  
OF FORFEITURE OF THE UNDERTAKING OF BAIL, OR DEPOSIT OF MONEY.  

Section 4596. If the defendant fail to appear for arraignment, trial or judgment, or at any other time when his personal appearance in court may be lawfully required, or to surrender himself in execution of the judgment, the court must direct an entry of such failure to be made on the record, and the undertaking of his bail, or the money deposited instead of bail, as the case may be, is thereupon forfeited.

8 In contemplation of law an accused party admitted to bail is in the custody of his sureties who are considered his keepers. If they have grounds to apprehend an escape, it is their privilege to have the accused re-arrested and surrendered back into the custody of the law, and themselves discharged. The State v. Holmes, 23 Iowa, 458, 460.

The sheriff has no authority to receive and hold in custody one bailed, unless the latter is delivered to him as prescribed by the statute, or placed in his custody in the presence of, and with the knowledge and sanction, or by order of, the magistrate. The State v. Tieman, 39 Id., 174.

A surety for one charged with a public offense is not released from the obligation of his undertaking by a simple surrender of the accused to the sheriff, in the presence of the court. He is bound not only that the party bailed shall appear at the time and place specified, but also that he shall abide the order and judgment of the court, and not depart without leave. Id.

The liability of the surety is not affected by the failure to take a forfeiture at the term succeeding the execution of the bond; a continuance will continue the liability, and no continuance appearing of record, the cause is continued by operation of law. The State v. Merrithew, 47 Iowa, 112.

The death of the principal two years after a bond was forfeited in a criminal case is no defense to an action against the surety on the bond. The State v. Scott, 20 Id., 63.
Discharge of. R. § 4991.  
When not. R. § 4992.  
Action on undertaking. R. § 4993.  
Surrender before judgment: effect. R. § 4994.  

SECTION 4597. If, before the final adjournment of the court for the term, the defendant appear and satisfactorily excuse his failure, the court may direct an entry to be made on the record, that the forfeiture of the undertaking or deposit be discharged.  

SECTION 4598. If the forfeiture is not discharged, the district attorney may, at any time after the adjournment of the court for the term, proceed by civil action only upon the undertaking of the bail.  

SECTION 4599. The action on the undertaking must be in the court in which the defendant was, or would have been required to appear by the undertaking; provided, that when the undertaking requires the defendant to appear before a justice of the peace or a court of limited jurisdiction, or before an examining magistrate, it shall be the duty of said justice, or court, or examining magistrate, upon the forfeiture of the undertaking, and within thirty days thereafter, to file the same, together with a copy of all his official entries in relation thereto, in the office of the clerk of the district court of the county; and thereupon it shall be the duty of the district attorney to proceed to collect the same by a civil action in the district court of said county, or any other court of said county, having jurisdiction equal to the penalty of said bond.  

SECTION 4600. If, before judgment is entered against the bail, the defendant be surrendered or arrested, the court may, in its discretion, remit the whole or any part of the sum specified in the undertaking.  

CHAPTER 44.  
OF THE RE-COMMITMENT OF THE DEFENDANT AFTER GIVING BAIL OR DEPOSITING MONEY.  

SECTION 4601. The district court in which a criminal action is pending, or during the pendency of an appeal from its judgment in such action, or in which a judgment is to be carried into effect, may, by an order entered on the record, direct the defendant to be arrested and held for trial after default has been entered, does not affect the right of the state to recover on the forfeiture already taken. The State v. Emily, 24 Iowa, 24.  

1 If a defendant after default appear, at the same term of the default and excuse his failure to appear, the court may discharge the forfeiture, but his re-arrest and holding for trial after default has been entered, does not affect the right of the state to recover on the forfeiture already taken. The State v. Emily, 24 Iowa, 24.  

2 Where a bond or undertaking is entered into for the appearance of a defendant before a magistrate, suit thereon may be brought in the district court. The State v. Emerson, 16 Iowa, 206, 208.  

When a bond for the appearance of a defendant at the district court of a particular county is taken in the name of the state, an action on a forfeiture thereof may be brought in the name of the county. Shelby County v. Simmonds et al., 33 Id., 345.  

1 This section confers the power upon the district court, to cause a defendant, after forfeiture of his undertaking for a default in failing to appear, to be re-arrested and committed to jail until legally discharged. The State v. Holmes, 23 Iowa, 458, 460.  

When a person is held to answer a criminal charge by a justice of the peace, and an indictment is subsequently found against him, whereupon the court directs a warrant to issue for his arrest, the surety is discharged when the arrest
2. When it satisfactorily appears to the court, that his bail, either by reason of the death of one or more of them, or from any other cause, is insufficient, or have removed from the state;

3. When upon the finding of an indictment, the court deems the bail taken by the committing magistrate insufficient.

Sec. 4602. The order for re-commitment of the defendant must recite generally the facts upon which it is founded, and must direct that the defendant be arrested and committed to the custody of the sheriff of the county where the depositions and statement were returned, or the indictment was found, or the conviction was had, as the case may be, to be detained until legally discharged.

Sec. 4603. The defendant may be arrested pursuant to the order upon a certified copy thereof, in any county in the state.

Sec. 4604. If the order recite as the ground on which it is made, the failure of the defendant to appear for judgment upon conviction, the defendant must be committed according to the requirements of the order.

Sec. 4605. If the order be made for any other cause and the offense be bailable, the court may fix the amount of bail, and may cause a direction to be inserted in the order that the defendant be admitted to bail in the sum fixed, which must be specified in the order.

CHAPTER 45.

OF UNDERTAKINGS OF BAIL WHEN LIENS.

Section 4606. Undertakings of bail, from the time of filing the same in the office of the clerk of the district court in which they are required to be filed, shall be, and may be made, liens upon real estate of the person acknowledging the same, in the same manner, to the same extent, and with like effect, as in judgments in civil actions.

Sec. 4607. They shall, when filed, be immediately docketed and indexed by the clerk of the court in which they are filed, as judgments in civil actions are required to be docketed and indexed.

Sec. 4608. Attested copies of such undertakings may be filed in the office of the clerk of the district court of the county in which the real estate is situated, in the same manner, and with like effect, as attested copies of judgments, and shall be immediately docketed and indexed, in the same manner.

is made and the accused is taken into custody. 

The remission of the whole or any part of a forfeited bond, after the defendant has been sur-
CHAPTER 46.

OF JUDGMENTS FOR FINES WHEN LIENS, AND HOW EXECUTIONS THEREON STAYED.

SECTION 4609. Judgments for fines, in all criminal actions rendered, are, and may be made, liens upon the real estate of the defendant, in the same manner, and with like effect, as judgment in civil actions.

Sec. 4610. The defendant may have a stay of execution for the same length of time, and in the same manner, as provided by law in civil actions, and with like effect, and the same proceedings may be had therein.

CHAPTER 47.

OF THE LIBERATION OF POOR CONVICTS.

SECTION 4611. When any person convicted of a criminal offense is sentenced to pay a fine and costs only, and stand committed until sentence be performed, if the sentence be not complied with by payment of the sum due within thirty days next following, the sheriff may liberate him from prison if committed for no other cause, and if he be unable to pay such fine and costs, upon his giving his promissory note for the amount due, payable to the treasurer of the county where he was committed, on demand with interest, accompanied with a written schedule, containing a true account of all his property, of every kind, by him signed and sworn to; which note and schedule must be by such sheriff delivered without delay to the treasurer for the use of the county. 1

Sec. 4612. If such convict knowingly and willfully make any false schedule, on oath, relating to the amount or nature of his property, he is guilty of perjury.

1 When a defendant, sentenced to imprisonment in default of the payment of a fine entered against him, substantially complied with sections 4881 and 5005 of the revision (now sections 4509, 4611 of the code) by suffering imprisonment for the time provided, and executing his note to the treasurer as therein, held, not only entitled to be discharged from custody, but to have the judgment against him satisfied. The State v. Van Fleet, 23 Iowa, 163; The State v. Peck, 37 Id., 342; The City of Keokuk v. Dressell, 47 Id., 597, 601, 602.

Actual imprisonment for thirty days is necessary to entitle a prisoner to the right to be liberated as a poor convict, upon the making of the oath, schedule and notes as provided by this section. Constructive imprisonment is not sufficient. In re Curley, 34 Id., 184.

Authority to imprison for non-payment of costs as well as fine is not expressly given by the statute and will not be inferred, and therefore a court cannot lawfully sentence a person to stand committed until a fine and costs are paid. The State v. Ervin et al., 44 Id., 637.

In an action on a bail bond, the introduction of the record of forfeiture is admissible, even though it fail to show that the defendant was called in open court. The State v. Hirronemas, 50 Id., 545.
CHAPTER 48.

OF THE DISMISSAL OF CRIMINAL ACTIONS BEFORE AND AFTER INDICTMENT FOR WANT OF PROSECUTION OR OTHERWISE.

Section 4613. When a person has been held to answer for a public offense, if an indictment be not found against him at the next regular term of the court at which he is held to answer, the court must order the prosecution to be dismissed unless good cause to the contrary be shown.

Sec. 4614. If a defendant indicted for a public offense, whose trial has not been postponed upon his application, be not brought to trial at the next regular term of the court in which the indictment is triable after the same is found, the court must order it to be dismissed unless good cause to the contrary be shown.

Sec. 4615. If the defendant be not indicted or tried as provided in the last two sections, and sufficient reason therefor shown, the court may order the action to be continued from term to term, and in the meantime may discharge the defendant from custody on his own undertaking, or on the undertaking of bail for his appearance to answer the charge at the time to which the action is continued, but no such continuance can be extended beyond three terms of the court.

Sec. 4616. If the court direct the action to be dismissed, the defendant must, if in custody, be discharged therefrom, or if admitted to bail, his bail must be exonerated, and if money has been deposited instead of bail it must be refunded to him.

Sec. 4617. The court may, either upon its own motion or upon the application of the district attorney, and in furtherance of justice, order an action after an indictment to be dismissed, but in such case the reason of the dismissal must be set forth in the order, which must be entered upon the record.

Sec. 4618. The entry of a \textit{nolle prosequi} is abolished, and neither the attorney general nor the district attorney shall hereafter discontinue or abandon a prosecution for a public offense except as provided in the last section.

Sec. 4619. An order for the dismissal of the action as provided in this chapter, is a bar to another prosecution for the same offense if it be a misdemeanor; but it is not a bar if the offense charged be a felony.

CHAPTER 49.

OF THE INSANITY OF A DEFENDANT BEFORE TRIAL OR AFTER CONVICTION.

Section 4620. When a defendant appears for arraignment, trial, judgment, or on any other occasion when he is required, if a reasonable doubt arise as to his sanity, the court must order a jury to be impaneled from the trial jurors in attendance at the term, or who may be summoned by the direction of the court, as provided in this code, to inquire into the fact.
INSANITY OF DEFENDANT. [TITLE XXV.

SEC. 4621. The arraignment, trial, judgment, or other proceedings, as the case may be, must be suspended until the question of insanity is determined by the verdict of the jury.

SEC. 4622. The trial for the question of insanity must proceed in the following order:

1. The counsel of the defendant must offer the evidence in support of the allegation of insanity;
2. The district attorney must then offer the evidence in support of the case on the part of the state;
3. The parties may then respectively offer rebutting evidence only, unless the court, for good reason, in furtherance of justice, permit them to offer evidence upon their original case;
4. When the evidence is concluded, unless the case is submitted on either side, or both sides, without argument, the district attorney must commence, and the defendant’s counsel conclude the argument to the jury;
5. If more than one counsel on each side argue the case to the jury, they must do so alternately;
6. The court shall then, on motion of either party, charge the jury. The provisions of this code, so far as the same are applicable and not herein changed, shall regulate the trial of the question of insanity.

SEC. 4623. If the jury find that the defendant is sane, the proceedings on the indictment shall be resumed.

SEC. 4624. If the jury find the defendant insane, the proceedings on the indictment shall be suspended until he becomes sane, and the court, if it deem his discharge dangerous to the public peace or safety, may order that he be in the meantime committed by the sheriff to the Iowa Insane Hospital, and that upon his becoming sane, he be delivered by the superintendent of the hospital to the sheriff.

SEC. 4625. The commitment of the defendant, as provided in the last section, exonerates his bail, or entitles a person authorized to receive the property of the defendant, to a return of the money he may have deposited instead of bail.

SEC. 4626. If the defendant be received into the hospital, he must be detained there until he becomes sane. When he becomes sane, the superintendent of the hospital must give notice of that fact to the sheriff and to the district attorney of the proper district. The sheriff must thenceupon, without delay, bring the defendant from the hospital, and place him in the proper custody until he be brought to trial or judgment as the case may be, or be legally discharged.

SEC. 4627. The expense of sending the defendant to the hospital, bringing him back, and any other expense incurred, are to be paid in the first instance by the county from which he was sent, but the county may recover from the estate of the defendant, if he have any, or from a relative, or another county, town, township, or city, bound to provide for or maintain him elsewhere.

SEC. 4628. Sheriffs for delivering persons found to be insane, under the provisions of this chapter, are entitled to the same fees therefor, as are allowed for conveying convicts to the penitentiary.
CHAPTER 50.

OF SEARCH WARRANTS, AND PROCEEDINGS THEREON.

SECTION 4629. A search warrant is an order in writing, in the name of the state, signed by a magistrate, directed to a peace officer, commanding him to search for personal property, and bring it before the magistrate.

Sec. 4630. It may be issued upon either of the following grounds:
1. When the property was stolen or embezzled, in which case it may be taken on the warrant from any house or other place in which it is concealed, or from the possession of the person by whom it was stolen or embezzled, or of any other person in whose possession it may be;
2. When it was used as the means of committing a felony; in which case it may be taken on the warrant from any house or other place in which it is concealed, or from the possession of the person by whom it was used in the commission of the offense, or of any other person in whose possession it may be;
3. When it is in the possession of any person with the intent to use it as the means of committing a public offense, or in the possession of another to which he may have delivered it for the purpose of concealing it or preventing its being discovered; in which case it may be taken on the warrant from such person, from a house or other place occupied by him or under his control.

Sec. 4631. No search warrant can be issued but upon probable cause, supported by affidavit, naming or describing the person, and particularly describing the property and the place to be searched.

Sec. 4632. The magistrate must, before issuing a warrant, examine on oath the applicant therefor, and any witnesses he may produce, and take their affidavits in writing, and cause each affidavit to be subscribed and sworn to before him by the person making it.

Sec. 4633. The affidavit must set forth the facts tending to establish the grounds of the application, or probable cause for believing that they exist.

Sec. 4634. If the magistrate be thereupon satisfied of the existence of the grounds of the application, or that there is probable cause to believe their existence, he shall issue a search warrant, signed by him with his name of office, directed to any peace officer in the county, commanding him forthwith to search the person or place named for the property specified, and bring it before him.

Sec. 4635. The local jurisdiction of magistrates, in exercising the powers conferred on them by this chapter, is as defined in this code.

Sec. 4636. The warrant may be, substantially, in the following form:

COUNTY OF

THE STATE OF IOWA:

"To any peace officer of said county:

"Proof, by affidavit, having been this day made before me by (naming every person whose affidavit has been taken) that (stating the particular grounds of the application according to section four thousand six hundred and thirty of this chapter; or, if the affidavit be not positive, that there is probable cause for believing that (stating the..."
SEARCH WARRANTS. [Title XXV.]

By whom served. R. § 5032.

Officer may break open doors. R. § 5033.


Officer receipt for property. R. § 5037.

Return with inventory. R. § 5039.

Magistrate give copy. R. § 5040.

Take testimony. R. § 5042.

Same. R. § 5044.

By whom served. R. § 6032.

Officer may break open doors. R. § 5033.


Return with inventory. R. § 5036.

Return with inventory. R. § 5037.

Return with inventory. R. § 5038.

Return with inventory. R. § 5039.

Return with inventory. R. § 5040.

Return with inventory. R. § 5042.

SEARCH WARRANTS.

ground of the application in the same manner); you are therefore commanded, in the day time (or at any time of the day or night, as the case may be, according to section four thousand six hundred and thirty of this chapter) to make immediate search on the person of C. D., or, in the house situated (describing it or any other place to be searched, with reasonable particularity, as the case may be), for the following property (describing it with reasonable particularity); and if you find the same, or any part thereof, to bring it forthwith before me, at (stating the place).

"Dated at........, this........day of........, A. D. 18... 
E. F., justice of the peace,"
(or, as the case may be).

SEC. 4637. A search warrant may in all cases be served by any of the officers mentioned in its direction, but by no other person except in aid of the officer, on his requisition, he being present and acting in its execution.

SEC. 4638. The officer may break open any outer or inner door or window of a house, or any part of the house, or anything therein to execute the warrant, if, after notice of his authority and purpose, he be refused admittance.

SEC. 4639. He may break open any outer or inner door or window of a house for the purpose of liberating a person, who, having entered to aid him in the execution of the warrant, is detained therein, or, when necessary, for his own liberation.

SEC. 4640. The magistrate must insert a direction in the warrant, that it be served in the day time unless the affidavit be positive that the property is on the person, or in the place to be searched; in which case, he may insert a direction that it may be served at any time of the day or night.

SEC. 4641. A search warrant must be executed and returned to the magistrate by whom it was issued within ten days after its date. After the expiration of such time, the warrant, unless executed, is void.

SEC. 4642. When the officer takes any property under the warrant, he must give a receipt for the property taken, specifying it in detail, to the person from whom it was taken or in whose possession it was found, or, in the absence of the person, he must leave it in the place where he found the property.

SEC. 4643. The officer must forthwith return the warrant to the magistrate, and at the same time deliver to him a written inventory of the property taken, made publicly or in the presence of the person from whose possession it was taken and of the applicant for the warrant, if they be present, verified by the affidavit of the officer at the foot of the inventory and taken before the magistrate, to the following effect: "I, the officer by whom the annexed warrant was executed, do swear that the above inventory contains a true and detailed account of all the property taken by me on the warrant."

SEC. 4644. The magistrate, if required, must deliver a copy of the inventory to the person from whose possession the property was taken, and to the applicant for the warrant.

SEC. 4645. If the grounds on which the warrant was issued be controverted, the magistrate must proceed to take testimony in relation thereto.

SEC. 4646. The testimony given by each witness must be reduced to writing and authenticated by the magistrate.
SEC. 4647. If it appear that the property taken is not the same as that described in the warrant, or that there is no probable cause for believing the existence of the grounds on which the warrant was issued, the magistrate shall cause it to be restored to the person from whom it was taken.

SEC. 4648. If the property taken by virtue of a search warrant was stolen or embezzled, it must be restored to the owner, upon his making satisfactory proof to the magistrate of his ownership thereof, or of his right of possession thereto, as provided in the next chapter. If it was taken on a warrant issued on the grounds stated in the second and third subdivisions of section four thousand six hundred and thirty of this chapter, the magistrate must retain it in his possession, subject to the order of the court to which he is required to return the proceeding before him, or of any other court in which the offense which the property taken was used as a means of committing, or so intended to be, is triable.

SEC. 4649. The magistrate must annex together the affidavits taken before the issuing of the warrant, the warrant, the return, and the inventory, and return them to the next district court of the county, at or before its opening, on the first day of the next term thereof.

SEC. 4650. Whoever, maliciously and without probable cause, procures a search warrant to be issued and executed, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 4651. A peace officer who, in executing a search warrant, willfully exceeds his authority, or exercises it with unnecessary severity, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 4652. When a person charged with a felony is supposed by the magistrate before whom he is brought, to have upon his person a dangerous weapon or anything which may be used as evidence of the commission of the offense, the magistrate may direct him to be searched in his presence, and the weapon or other thing to be retained, subject to his order, or the order of the court in which the defendant may be tried.

SEC. 4653. When any officer, in the execution of a search warrant, shall find any stolen or embezzled property, or shall seize any other things for which a search is allowed by this chapter, all the property and things so seized shall be safely kept by the direction of the court or magistrate, so long as shall be necessary for the purpose of being produced as evidence on any trial; and as soon as may be afterwards, all such stolen and embezzled property shall be restored to the owner thereof, and all other things seized by virtue of such warrant shall be destroyed under the direction of the court or magistrate.\(^m\)

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**CHAPTER 51.**

**OF THE DISPOSAL OF PROPERTY STOLEN OR EMBEZZLED.**

**SECTION 4654.** When the property alleged to have been stolen or embezzled comes into the custody of a peace officer, he must hold the same subject to the order of the magistrate authorized by the next section to direct the disposal thereof.

\(^m\) See *The State v. Mullen*, cited in note to section 4659, post.
Delivered to owner.
R. § 5050.

SEC. 4655. On satisfactory proof of title by the owner of the property, the magistrate before whom the information is laid, or who shall examine the charge against the person accused of stealing or embezzling the same, may order it to be delivered to the owner, on his paying the reasonable and necessary expenses incurred in the preservation and keeping thereof, to be certified by the magistrate. The order shall entitle the owner to demand and receive the property.

SEC. 4656. If the property stolen or embezzled come into the custody of a magistrate, it must be delivered to the owner on satisfactory proof of his title, and on his paying the necessary expenses incurred in its preservation, to be certified as before provided.

SEC. 4657. If the property stolen or embezzled has not been delivered to the owner, the court before which a conviction is had, may, on proof of his title, order its restoration.

SEC. 4658. If the property stolen or embezzled be not claimed by the owner before the expiration of six months from the conviction of the person for stealing or embezzling it, the magistrate or other officer having it in his custody, must, on payment of the necessary expenses incurred for its preservation, deliver it to the auditor of the county to be applied under the direction of the board of supervisors thereof for the benefit of the poor of the county.

SEC. 4659. When the money or other property is taken from the defendant arrested upon a charge of a public offense, the officer taking it shall, at the time, give duplicate receipts therefor, specifying particularly the amount of money and the kind of property taken; one of which receipts he must deliver to the defendant, and the other he must forthwith file with the clerk of the district court of the county where the depositions and statements are to be sent by the magistrate.

CHAPTER 52.

OF PROCEEDINGS AND TRIALS BEFORE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

SECTION 4660. Justices of the peace have jurisdiction of, and must hear, try, and determine all public offenses less than felony, committed within their respective counties, in which the punishment described by law does not exceed a fine of one hundred dollars, or imprisonment thirty days.

SEC. 4661. Criminal actions for the commission of a public offense must be commenced before a justice of the peace, by an information subscribed and sworn to, and filed with the justice.

SEC. 4662. Such information must contain:
1. The name of the county and of the justice where the information is filed;

* Sections 4653 and 4659 of the code simply direct the care and disposition to be made of stolen property when taken by the officer, and the receipt to be given by him therefor does not affect or limit the competency on either side. The State v. Mullen, 30 Iowa, 203.

* Where the defendant was indicted for, and convicted of, stealing personal property of less than twenty dollars in value, in a dwelling-house in the day time, held, that the district court had jurisdiction of the offense, and that the same was not cognizable by a justice of the peace. The State v. Dawson, 17 Iowa, 584.

* The jurisdiction of justices of the peace in criminal matters is co-extensive with the county. The State v. Kinney, 41 Id., 424.
2. The names of the parties, if the defendants be known, and if not, then such names as may be given him by the complainant;

3. A statement of the acts constituting the offense, in ordinary and concise language, and the time and place of the commission of the offense as near as may be.\(^a\)

Sec. 4663. The information may be substantially in the following form:

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The State of Iowa, against

A. . . . B. . . ., defendant.

The defendant is accused of the crime (here name the offense):

For that the defendant, on the . . . . day of . . . . . A. D. 18 . . . , at the (here name the city, village, or township), in the county aforesaid (here state the act or omission constituting the offense as in an indictment).\(^a\)
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Sec. 4664. The justice must file such information, and mark thereon the time of filing the same.

Sec. 4665. Immediately upon the filing of such information, the justice may, in his discretion, issue a warrant for the arrest of the defendant, directed in the same manner as a warrant of arrest upon a preliminary information, and may be served in like manner.

Sec. 4666. The officer who receives the warrant must serve the same by arresting the defendant, if in his power, and bringing him without unnecessary delay before the justice who issued the same.

Sec. 4667. When the defendant is brought before the justice the charge against him must be distinctly read to him, and he shall be asked whether he is presented by his right name, and be required to plead. If he objects that he is wrongly named in the information, he must give his right name, and if he refuses to do so, or does not object that he is wrongly named, the justice shall make an entry thereof in his docket, and he is thereafter precluded from making any such objection.

Sec. 4668. The defendant may plead the same pleas as upon an indictment. His pleas must be oral, and shall be entered on the docket of the justice.

Sec. 4669. Upon a plea other than a plea of guilty, if the defendant do not demand a trial by jury, the justice must proceed to try the issue, unless a change of venue be applied for by the defendant.

\(^a\) An information is not sufficient if it merely charge the commission of an offense by its technical name. It must contain a statement of the facts constituting the offense intended to be charged. The State v. Murray et al., 41 Iowa, 580. An information may be amended upon application to any extent which the court may deem consistent with the orderly conduct of judicial business, with the public interest, and with private rights. The State v. Doe, 50 Id., 541.

\(^a\) An information, under section 1562 of the revision (section 1540 of the code), which charged "that the defendant on, etc., at, etc., did sell intoxicating liquors in violation of the laws of the state of Iowa," without stating to whom the sale was made, was held insufficient. The State v. Allen, 32 Iowa, 491. An information charging a defendant with inhumanly whipping and beating his own child, is sufficient as an information charging an assault and battery; but it should set out the name of the person on whom the offense was committed. The State v. Bitman, 13 Id., 455.
CHANGE OF VENUE.

SEC. 4670. If a change of venue be applied for, an affidavit must be filed stating that the justice is prejudiced against the defendant, or is of near relation to the prosecutor upon the charge, or the party injured or interested, or is a material witness for either party, or that the defendant cannot obtain justice before him, as the affiant verily believes.

SEC. 4671. If such affidavit be filed the change of venue must be allowed, and the justice must immediately transmit all the original papers, and a transcript of all his docket entries in the case to the next nearest justice in the township, unless said justice be a party to the action, or is related to either party by consanguinity or affinity within the fourth degree, or where he has been attorney for either party in the action or proceeding, and in such case the justice before whom such action or proceeding is commenced, shall transmit all the original papers, together with a transcript of all his docket entries to the next nearest justice in the county against whom none of the above objections exist, who may require the defendant to plead as provided in section four thousand six hundred and sixty-seven of this chapter, if he has not already done so, and shall proceed to try the case, unless a jury trial be demanded, but no more than one change of venue in the same case shall be allowed.

SELECTION OF JURY.

SEC. 4672. Before the justice has heard any testimony upon the trial, the defendant may demand a trial by jury.

SEC. 4673. If a trial by jury be demanded, the justice shall direct any peace officer of the county to make a list in writing of the names of eighteen inhabitants of the county having the qualifications of jurors in the district court, from which list the prosecutor and defendant may each strike out three names.

SEC. 4674. In case the prosecutor or the defendant neglect or refuse to strike out such names, the justice shall direct some disinterested person to strike out the names for either or both of the parties so neglecting or refusing, and upon such names being struck out, the justice must issue a venire directed to any peace officer of the county, requiring him to summon the twelve persons whose names remain upon the list, to appear before such justice at the time and place named therein, to make a jury for the trial of the cause.

SEC. 4675. The officer to whom such venire is delivered must forthwith summon such jurors, and return the venire to the justice within the time therein specified, naming the persons summoned and the manner of service.

SEC. 4676. The names of the persons returned as jurors shall be written on separate ballots, folded each in the same manner as nearly as possible, and so that the name be not visible, and shall, under the direction of the justice, be deposited in a box or other convenient thing.

SEC. 4677. The justice must then draw out six of the ballots successively, and if any of the persons whose names are drawn do not appear, or are challenged, or are set aside, such further number must be drawn as will make a jury of six, after all legal challenges have been allowed.
SEC. 4678. The same challenges may be taken by either party to any individual juror as on the trial of an indictment for a misdemeanor, but no challenge to the panel is allowed.

SEC. 4679. If any of the jurors named in the venire cannot be found, or do not attend, or are challenged by either party, so that a sufficient number cannot be obtained, the justice may direct the officer to summon any bystander or others who may be competent, and against whom no sufficient cause of challenge appears, to act as jurors.

SEC. 4680. If the officer by whom the venire is received do not return it as required, he may be punished by the justice as for contempt, and the justice shall issue a new venire for the summoning of the same jurors, upon which the same proceeding shall be had as upon the one first issued.

SEC. 4681. When six jurors appear and are accepted, they shall constitute the jury.

SEC. 4682. The justice must thereupon administer to them the following oath or affirmation: You do swear (or you do solemnly affirm, as the case may be), that you will well and truly try the issue between the state of Iowa and the defendant, and a true verdict give according to the evidence.

TRIAL AND JUDGMENT.

SEC. 4683. After the jury are sworn, they must sit together and hear the proofs and allegations of the parties, which must be delivered in public. After which, they may either decide in court or retire for consideration.

SEC. 4684. If they do not immediately agree they must retire with the officer, who shall be sworn to the following effect: "You do swear that you will keep the jury together in some private and convenient place, without meat or drink, unless otherwise ordered by the court; that you will not permit any person to speak to them, nor speak to them yourself, unless it be to ask them whether they have agreed upon a verdict, and that you will return them into court when they have so agreed."

SEC. 4685. When the jury have agreed upon their verdict, they must deliver it publicly to the justice, who shall enter it on his docket.

SEC. 4686. The jury must be kept together after the cause is submitted to them, until they have agreed upon and rendered their verdict, unless, for good cause, the justice sooner discharge them.

SEC. 4687. If the jury be discharged as provided in the last section, the justice may proceed again to the trial in the same manner as upon the first trial; and so on till a verdict is rendered.

SEC. 4688. When the defendant pleads guilty, or is convicted, either by the justice or by a jury, the justice shall render judgment thereon, of fine, or imprisonment, as the case may require, being governed by the rules prescribed for the district court, as far as the same are applicable, in rendering such judgment.

SEC. 4689. A judgment that the defendant pay a fine may also direct that he be imprisoned until the fine is satisfied.

SEC. 4690. When the defendant is acquitted, either by the justice, or by a jury, he must be immediately discharged.
Costs: appeal; notice; justice make statement; transcript; papers filed; court compel correction. R. § 5086.

SEC. 4691. When the defendant is acquitted, the justice shall, if he is satisfied that the prosecution is malicious or without probable cause, tax the costs against the prosecuting witness and render judgment therefor, from which he may appeal to the district court, by there giving notice to the justice that he claims such appeal, and the fact of the giving of such notice shall be entered on his record by the justice. If notice of appeal is given as herein contemplated, the justice shall, without delay, make out, sign, and file in the case a full and true statement of all the testimony admitted on the trial, and on which he bases his finding that the prosecution was malicious or without probable cause, and shall, without delay, make out a transcript of his docket entries, and shall file it, together with the statement of the testimony as aforesaid, and all other papers on file in the case, in the clerk's office of the district court of the county. And such appeal shall stand for hearing in said court at the term thereof commencing next after said papers are filed. And said court shall have full power to compel the correction by said justice of any error made apparent in his transcript, said statement of testimony, or in any papers returned by him, or may itself make the necessary correction therein, and may, on the papers, in case they shall be submitted to it, either affirm or reverse the judgment of the justice, or render such judgment as the justice should have rendered in the case.

SEC. 4692. Whenever a conviction is had upon a plea of guilty, or upon trial, the justice must make and sign with his name of office, a certificate of such conviction, in which it shall be sufficient briefly to state the offense charged and the conviction and judgment thereon, and if any fine has been collected, the amount thereof.

SEC. 4693. The judgment shall be executed by a peace officer of the county where the conviction is had, by virtue of a warrant under the hand of the justice specifying the particulars of such judgment.

SEC. 4694. If a fine be imposed, and paid before commitment, it shall be received by the justice, and by him paid over to the county treasurer, within thirty days after the receipt thereof, for the use of the schools of the county, as provided by law.

SEC. 4695. If the defendant be committed for not paying a fine, he may pay it to the sheriff of the county, but to no other person, who must in like manner, within thirty days after the receipt thereof, pay it into the county treasury, for the use of the schools in the county, as provided by law.

SEC. 4696. If the fine, or any part thereof, is paid to the justice or sheriff, he must execute duplicate receipts therefor, one of which he must file without delay, with the county auditor.

SEC. 4697. The justice rendering a judgment against the defendant, must inform him of his right to an appeal therefrom, and make an entry on the docket of the giving of such information, and the defendant may thereupon take an appeal, by giving notice orally to the

The power conferred by this section upon a justice of the peace to tax the costs against a prosecuting witness, when satisfied that the prosecution was malicious or without probable cause, may also be exercised by the district court on a trial of the case on appeal, though such order had not been made by the justice before whom it was tried. In re Trenchard, 16 Iowa, 53.

This power may be exercised without the hearing of any evidence on the part of the state in addition to that submitted on the trial of the cause, if that is sufficient to show the want of probable cause; and when the evidence given on the trial is not embraced in the record, the supreme court will presume that it was sufficient. Id.

The person who files an information in a criminal action is considered the prosecuting witness. Id.
justice, that he appeals, and the justice must make an entry on his docket of the giving of such notice.*

Sec. 4698. The justice must thereupon enter an order on his docket, fixing the amount in which bail may be given by the defendant, and the execution of the judgment against the defendant, shall not be stayed, unless bail in that amount be put in, by an undertaking substantially in the following form:

County of.............

A. B. having been convicted before C. D., a justice of the peace of said county, of the crime of (here designate it generally as in the information), by a judgment rendered on the... day of..., A. D., 18..., and having appealed from said judgment to the district court of said county:

We, A. B., and E. F. (or I, E. F. and G. A.), hereby undertake that the said A. B. will appear in the district court of said county, at the term thereof to which the appeal is returnable, and abide the judgment of said court, and not depart without leave of the same, or that we (or I, as the case may be) will pay to the state of Iowa the sum of... dollars (the amount of bail fixed).

A. B.
E. F.

(as the case may be).

Acknowledged before, and accepted by me, at...., in the township of......, this.... day of...., 18...

C. D.,
Justice of the Peace.

Sec. 4699. The bail must possess the qualifications, must justify, and must be taken in the same manner prescribed in chapter thirty-eight of this title, and the same proceedings had in all respects, as nearly as applicable, except as in this chapter otherwise provided.

Sec. 4700. The bail may be taken by the justice who rendered the judgment, or by any magistrate in the county who has authority to admit to bail, or by the district court or the clerk thereof.

Sec. 4701. When an appeal is taken, the justice must cause all material witnesses to enter into an undertaking, as in a case where a defendant is held to answer on a preliminary examination, to appear and testify on the trial of the appeal in the district court, at the term at which it is returnable, and shall as soon as practicable, and at least ten days before the first day of such term of the district court of the county, file in the office of the clerk thereof a certified copy of the entries on his docket, together with all the undertakings and papers in the case.

*The district court can acquire no appellate jurisdiction of a criminal case by the mere filing of an appeal bond. The appeal can be taken only by giving the notice required by this section to the justice who rendered the judgment. The State v. Leyden, 13 Iowa, 438.

Under section 5094 of the revision, the state, in a criminal trial before a justice of the peace, had the right of appeal to the district court as well as the defendant. The State v. Tait, 22 Id., 140, but that section has been omitted from the code.

That section (5094) was afterwards held to be in conflict with that clause of the constitution of the state declaring that "no person shall, after acquittal, be tried for the same offense" in The State v. Van Horton, 26 Id., 402.

An appeal will lie to the district court from the judgment of the mayor of a town, incorporated under the general law, for the violation of a town ordinance. The State, for use, etc., v. Hoag, 45 Id., 337.

A prosecuting witness who has been adjudged by a justice of the peace to pay the costs of a criminal prosecution, may, in the name of the state, appeal from the judgment of the justice to the district court. The State v. Roney, 37 Id., 30.
CHAPTER 53.

OF PROCEEDINGS BEFORE POLICE AND CITY COURTS IN INCORPORATED CITIES AND TOWNS.

SECTION 4707. The proceedings in police and city courts in incorporated cities and towns, in criminal cases within their jurisdiction, shall be regulated by the provisions of this code, when not otherwise regulated by law.

CHAPTER 54.

OF COMPROMISING CERTAIN OFFENSES BY LEAVE OF THE COURT.

SECTION 4708. When a defendant is prosecuted in a criminal action for a misdemeanor, for which the person injured by the act constituting the offense has a remedy by a civil action, the offense may be compromised as provided in the next section, except when it was committed:

An appeal from the judgment of a justice of the peace in a criminal case is a waiver of irregularities in the justice's court, the cause then standing in the district court for a trial de novo upon its merits. The State v. McCombs, 13 Iowa, 426.

When the record discloses that in the trial before the justice, the defendant was present and asked for a jury, a plea of "not guilty" will be presumed, if the justice has failed to enter it upon his docket. Id.

In such cases the district court may, under section 3586 of the code, order a plea of "not guilty" to be supplied as an omission apparent on the face of the records. Id.
1. By, or upon an officer while in the execution of the duties of his office;
2. Riotously; or,
3. With an intent to commit a felony.

Sec. 4709. If the party injured in such a case, appear before the court to which the papers on a preliminary examination are required to be returned, at any time before trial, on an indictment for the offense, or the trial of an appeal in the district court, and acknowledge in writing that he has received satisfaction for the injury, the court may in its discretion, on payment of the costs incurred, order all proceedings to be stayed upon the prosecution, and the defendant to be discharged therefrom. But in that case the reasons for the order must be set forth therein, and entered upon the minutes.

Sec. 4710. The order authorized by the last section is a bar to another prosecution for the same offense.

Sec. 4711. No public offense can be compromised, nor can any proceedings for the prosecution or punishment thereof, upon a compromise, be stayed, except as provided in this chapter.

CHAPTER 55.
OF PARDONS AND THE REMISSION OF FINES AND FORFEITURES.

Section 4712. The governor shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures upon such conditions and with such restrictions and limitations as he may think proper. After conviction of murder in the first degree no pardon shall be granted by the governor until he shall have presented the matter to, and obtained the advice of, the general assembly thereon. Before presenting the matter to the general assembly for their action, he shall cause a notice containing the reasons assigned for granting the pardon to be published in two newspapers of general circulation, one of which shall be published at the capital and the other in the county where the conviction was had, and if there be no such paper in such county, then in some adjoining county, for four successive weeks, the last publication to be at least twenty days prior to the commencement of the session of the general assembly to which the matter shall be presented.

Sec. 4713. When an application is made to the governor for a pardon, reprieve, or commutation, or for the remission of a fine or forfeiture, he may require the judge of the court, or the district attorney, or attorney general, by whom the action was prosecuted, or the clerk

"The governor of the state has the power to annex to a pardon any condition precedent or subsequent, provided it be not illegal, immoral, or impossible to be performed. Arthur v. Craig, 48 Iowa, 264.

Where a pardon was granted by the governor upon certain conditions, and it was stipulated therein that upon any violation of such conditions the person pardoned should be liable to summary arrest, and to confinement in the penitentiary for the remainder of the term for which he had been sentenced, and it was further stipulated that the judgment of the executive should be conclusive as to the violation of the conditions of the pardon, held, that upon the violation of the conditions of the pardon the legal status of the party became the same as it was before the pardon was granted. Id."
of such court, to furnish him without delay a copy of the minutes of the evidence taken on the trial, and of any other facts having reference to the propriety of his exercise of his powers in the premises. He may also take the testimony of such persons bearing upon such application as he may deem advisable, and for this purpose is authorized to administer the necessary oath. Any person who, in giving such testimony, shall swear falsely and any person who shall knowingly and corruptly make any false statements in an affidavit intended to be used in connection with an application for pardon, or for remission of fine or forfeiture, shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and shall be punished therefor as provided by law.

SEC. 4714. Whenever any convict is pardoned, or reprieved, or his sentence commuted, or any fine or forfeiture is remitted, it is the duty of the officer to whom the warrant is directed, as soon as may be after executing the same, to make a return in writing thereon to the secretary of state, of his doings under the same, and sign the same with his name of office, and must also file in the office of the clerk of the court in which the conviction was had, or in which it was to have been enforced, a certified copy of the warrant and return, the proper entries in relation to which shall be made by such clerk.

CHAPTER 56.

OF ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.

SECTION 4715. When any woman residing in any county of the state is delivered of a bastard child, or is pregnant with a child, which, if born alive, will be a bastard, complaint may be made in writing by any person to the district court of the county where she resides, stating that fact, and charging the proper person with being the father thereof. The proceeding shall be entitled in the name of the state against the accused as defendant.

SEC. 4716. Upon the filing of the complaint, the clerk shall cause notice to be given to the person so charged as in an ordinary action.

SEC. 4717. From the time of the filing of such complaint, a lien shall be created upon the real property of the accused in the county where the action is pending, for the payment of any money and the performance of any order adjudged by the proper court.

SEC. 4718. If the complaint is verified, the district judge may order an attachment to issue thereon without bond, which order shall specify the amount of property to be seized under the attachment, and may be revoked at any time by such judge or the district court, on a

The mother of an illegitimate child may, by a fair settlement, founded upon a reasonable consideration with the putative father, preclude herself and the county from the right to maintain a proceeding under the provisions of the statute relating to bastardy to secure to her the maintenance of the child. *Black Hawk Co. v. Cotter, 32 Iowa, 125; Holmes v. The State, 2 G. Greene, 501.*

*The circuit court has no power to order that the defendant in a bastardy proceeding shall pay specified sums at fixed periods for the maintenance of the child. This power is reserved to the district court. [Id.]

This decision was made under the statute as it stood prior to the code of 1873. Under the code it would seem that the circuit court has no jurisdiction whatever in bastardy cases.*
showing made to either for a revocation of the same, and on such terms as such court or judge may deem proper in the premises.

SEC. 4719. The district attorney, on being notified of the facts justifying a complaint as contemplated in section four thousand seven hundred and fifteen of this chapter, or of the filing of such complaint, shall prosecute the matter in behalf of the complainant.

SEC. 4720. The issue on the trial shall be "guilty" or "not guilty," and shall be tried as an ordinary action.

SEC. 4721. If the accused be found guilty, he shall be charged with the maintenance of the child in such sum or sums, and in such manner as the court shall direct, and with the costs of the suit; and the clerk may issue execution for any sum ordered to be paid immediately, and afterwards, from time to time, as it shall be required to compel compliance with the order of the court.

SEC. 4722. The court may, at any time, enlarge, diminish or vacate any order or judgment rendered in the proceeding herein contemplated, on such notice to the defendant as the court or judge may prescribe.
TITLE XXVI.

OF THE DISCIPLINE AND GOVERNMENT OF PRISONS,
AND OF THE PENITENTIARY, ITS GOVERNMENT
AND DISCIPLINE.

CHAPTER 1.

OF IMPRISONMENT FOR PUBLIC OFFENSES, AND THE DISCIPLINE OF PRISONS.

Section 4723. The common jails now erected, or which may hereafter be erected in the several counties in this state, in charge of the respective sheriffs, are to be used as prisons:
1. For the detention of persons charged with an offense, and duly committed for trial or examination;
2. For the detention of persons who may be duly committed to secure their attendance as witnesses on the trial of any criminal cause;
3. For the confinement of persons pursuant to sentence upon conviction for any offense, and of all other persons duly committed for any cause authorized by law;
4. The provisions of this section extend to persons detained or committed by authority of the courts of the United States as well as the courts and magistrates of this state.

Sec. 4724. It is the duty of the keeper of the jail of the county to see that the same is constantly kept in a cleanly and healthy condition, and he must pay strict attention to the personal cleanliness of all the prisoners in his custody as far as may be. Each prisoner must be furnished daily with as much clean water as may be necessary for drink and for personal cleanliness, and with a clean towel and shirt once a week, and must be served three times each day with wholesome food, which must be well cooked, and in sufficient quantity.

Sec. 4725. The sheriff of the county must keep a true and exact calendar of all prisoners committed to any prison under his care, which calendar must contain the names of all persons who are committed, their place of abode, the time of their commitment, the time of discharge, the cause of commitment, the authority that committed them, and description of their person; and when any prisoner is liberated, such calendar must state the time when, and the authority by which such liberation took place; and if any person escape, it must state particularly the time and manner of such escape.

Sec. 4726. At the opening of each term of the district court within his county, the sheriff must return a copy of such calendar under his hand to the judge of such court; and if any sheriff neglect or refuse so to do, he shall be punished by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.
SEC. 4727. The keeper of each jail must furnish necessary bedding, clothing, fuel and medical aid for all prisoners under his charge, and keep an accurate account of the same.

SEC. 4728. Whenever, by reason of any jail being on fire, or any building contiguous or near to a jail being on fire, there be reason to apprehend that the prisoners confined in such jail may be injured or endangered thereby, the sheriff or keeper of such jail may, at his discretion, remove such prisoners to some safe and convenient place, and there confine them so long as may be necessary to avoid such danger.

INSPECTOR OF JAILS.

SEC. 4729. In each county of this state the judge of the circuit court and district attorney are inspectors of the jails respectively, and have power, from time to time, to visit and inspect the same, and inquire into all matters connected with the government, discipline and police of such prisons.

SEC. 4730. It is the duty of such inspectors to visit and inspect such prisons twice each year, and at the next district court which is thereafter held in their county, to present to such court on the first day of its sitting, a detailed report of the condition of such prisons at the time of such inspection.

SEC. 4731. Such report must state the number of persons confined in such prison, and for what cause respectively, the number of persons usually confined in one room, the distinction, if any, usually observed in the treatment of the prisoners, the evils, if any, found to exist in such prisons; and particularly whether any provisions of this chapter have been violated or neglected, and the cause of such violation or neglect.

SEC. 4732. The keepers of such prisons shall admit the said inspectors, or any of them, into any part of such prisons, to exhibit to them on demand, all the books, papers, documents and accounts pertaining to the prison or to the prisoners confined therein, and to render them every other facility in their power to enable them to discharge the duties above prescribed.

SEC. 4733. For the purpose of obtaining the necessary information to enable them to make such reports as is above required in this chapter, the said inspectors have power to examine on oath, to be administered by either of them, any of the officers of such prison, or any of the prisoners therein.

SEC. 4734. If any person confined in any jail upon a conviction or charge of any offense, is refractory or disorderly, or if he willfully destroy or injure any article of bedding, or other furniture, door or window, or any other part of such prison, the sheriff of the county, after due inquiry, may chain and secure such person, or cause him to be kept in solitary confinement not more than ten days for any one offense; and during such solitary confinement he may be fed with bread and water only, unless other food is necessary for the preservation of his health.

SEC. 4735. All charges and expenses of safe keeping, and maintaining convicts and persons charged with public offenses and committed for examination or trial to the county jail, shall be paid from the county treasury, the accounts therefor being first settled and allowed by the board of supervisors; except prisoners committed or

What furnished prisoners. R. § 5127.
When jail takes fire. R. § 5133.
Who constitute. R. § 5129.
Their duty. R. § 5130.
Report. R. § 7231.
Right to inspect: given fully. R. § 5132.
May swear officers. R. § 5133.
Refractory prisoners. R. § 5134.
Expenses of jail. R. § 6135.
detained by the authority of the courts of the United States, in which case the United States must pay such expenses to the county.  

HARD LABOR.

SEC. 4736. Any able bodied male person over the age of sixteen years and not over the age of fifty years, now or hereafter confined in any jail in this state, under the judgment of any court of record or of any other tribunal authorized to imprison for the violation of any law, ordinance, by-law, or police regulation, may be required to labor during the whole or part of the time of his sentence, as hereinafter provided, and such court or other tribunal, when passing final judgment of imprisonment, whether for non-payment of fine or otherwise, shall have the power to determine, and shall determine, whether such imprisonment shall be at hard labor or not.

SEC. 4737. Such labor may be on the streets or public highways on or about public buildings or grounds, or at such other places in the county where confined, and during such reasonable time of the day as the person having charge of the prisoners may direct, and not exceeding eight hours per day.

SEC. 4738. In case the sentence be for the violation of any of the statutes of the state, the sheriff of the county where the imprisonment is, shall superintend the performance of the labor herein contemplated, and shall furnish the tools and materials, if necessary, to work with, at the expense of the county in which the convict is confined, and such county shall be entitled to his earnings.

SEC. 4739. When the imprisonment is pursuant to the judgment of any court, police court, police magistrate, mayor, or other tribunal of any incorporated city or town, for the violation of any ordinance, by-law, or other regulation, the marshal shall superintend the performance of the labor herein contemplated, and shall furnish the tools and materials, if necessary, at the expense of the city or town requiring the labor, and such city or town shall be entitled to the earnings of its convicts.

SEC. 4740. The officer having charge of any convicts for the purpose specified in this chapter, may use such means as, and no more, than are necessary to prevent escape, and if any convict attempt to escape, either while going from or returning to the jail, or while at labor, or at any time, or if he refuse to labor, the officer having him in charge, after due inquiry may, to secure such person, or to cause him to labor, use the means authorized by section four thousand seven hundred and thirty-four of this chapter; provided, such punishment shall be inflicted within the jail or jail enclosure for refusal to work and shall not be considered as any part of the time for which the prisoner is sentenced.

\[This section was not intended to fix the fees or compensation of the sheriff for any services performed by him in, and about the keeping of, prisoners in the county jail, but its object and purpose was to designate the source from whence the money should come to pay all legal charges and expenses connected with the safe keeping and maintenance of prisoners in the county jails. Grubb v. Louisa County, 40 Iowa, 314.\]

The sheriff who employs a jailor, and not the county, is liable for the payment of his services.  

\[McDonald v. Woodbury County, 48 Id., 404.\]

SEC. 4738. In case the sentence be for the violation of any of the statutes of the state, the sheriff of the county where the imprisonment is, shall superintend the performance of the labor herein contemplated, and shall furnish the tools and materials, if necessary, to work with, at the expense of the county in which the convict is confined, and such county shall be entitled to his earnings.

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SEC. 4741. For every day's labor performed by any convict under the provisions hereof, there shall be credited on any judgment for fine and cost against him, the sum of one dollar and fifty cents, and no person shall be entitled to the benefits of the law providing for the liberation of poor convicts, if, in the opinion of the sheriff, the judgment may be satisfied by the labor of the person as herein authorized.6

SEC. 4742. If any officer or other person treat any prisoner in a cruel or inhuman manner, he shall be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding twelve months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 4743. The officer having such a prisoner in charge shall protect him from insult and annoyance, and communication with others while at labor, and going to and returning from the same, and he may use such means as are necessary and proper therefor; and any person persisting in insulting and annoying, or communicating with any prisoner, after being commanded by such officer to desist, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding ten dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding three days.

CHAPTER 2.

OF THE PENITENTIARY OF THE STATE, AND THE GOVERNMENT AND DISCIPLINE THEREOF.

SECTION 4744. The penitentiary at Fort Madison, in the county of Lee, shall be maintained as the penitentiary of this state, in which convicts sentenced for life or any period of time shall be confined, employed, and governed, as hereinafter provided.

WARDEN.

SEC. 4745. It shall be governed by a warden, subject to the supervision of the governor of the state.

SEC. 4746. The warden shall be elected by joint ballot of the general assembly of the state of Iowa, and shall hold his office for two years from the date of his election, and until his successor is elected and qualified. He shall be the general financial and superintending agent of the state for said institution, and shall be held responsible for its government and disciplinary regulations, for the receipt and disbursement of all moneys that may be appropriated for building, construction, general support, the payment of indebtedness, or salaries of his under-officers, or for any other purpose whatever in connection with said institution.

SEC. 4747. Before entering upon the discharge of his duty, he shall execute a bond payable to the state of Iowa in the penal sum of fifty thousand dollars, with not less than five free-hold securities, to

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6 If a defendant sentenced to pay a fine be also sentenced to be committed at labor until the fine is paid he is entitled to a credit of one dollar and a half on the judgment, but the power of the court to direct the imprisonment is limited to one day for every three and one-third dollars of the fine, under section 4092 of the code. A sentence of imprisonment until the fine is paid by labor at the rate of one dollar and a half per day, is erroneous. The State v. Jordan, 39 Iowa, 387; The City of Keokuk v. Dressell, 47 Id., 517.
be approved by the governor, conditioned that he will faithfully discharge all of his duties as general superintendent and financial agent of the state for said institution, that he will faithfully apply any and all moneys that may come into his hands by virtue of his office, to the purpose for which they are appropriated, and none other; that he will cause to be kept a fair, intelligible, and business-like record of all the transactions of a monetary character connected with the institution; that he will impartially, and to the best of his ability, administer the disciplinary regulations of the institution so as to contribute to the health, safe keeping, and profitable employment of the convicts; that he will appoint no one to the office of clerk, deputy warden, or guard, through favoritism or other personal consideration; and no one without due and proper regard to their qualifications for said stations; that he will render a faithful account of all the transactions of the institution to the governor, or his lawfully authorized agent, every thirty days, and as much oftener as he may be required; that he will not become directly or indirectly interested in any contract for supplying materials, labor, provisions, clothing, or any other thing for the use of said penitentiary, whereby any profit may inure to him privately, and that at the expiration of his official term he will surrender all books, papers, records, moneys, or other property or securities belonging to said institution to his successor in office. Said warden shall also take and subscribe an oath or affirmation, which shall be indorsed on the back of said bond, that he will support the constitution of the United States, and the constitution of the state of Iowa, and that he will scrupulously observe all the stipulations and conditions of said bond, and faithfully discharge all his duties agreeably to law, according to the best of his ability, which bond shall be filed with the secretary of state.

Sec. 4748. The warden must not carry on nor be concerned in the business of trade or commerce during his continuance in office; he must reside constantly within the precincts of the prison, and shall take charge of the penitentiary, and of all the interests of the state therewith connected, and shall appoint some suitable person as clerk, who shall also act as commissary under the direction of the warden, and one deputy, and as many guards as may be necessary to the safe keeping and government of the convicts, not exceeding one for every ten convicts under his charge, provided that at no time shall there be less than thirteen guards.

Sec. 4749. The warden shall render to the governor of state, between the first and tenth day of every month, and as nearly as practicable every thirty days, and as much oftener as the governor may require, a statement under oath, of all the transactions of the institution, including the receipts and disbursements of funds, for which disbursements he shall, in all cases, present the proper voucher, the entering into or discharging contracts, the reception and discharge of convicts, the construction, altering, or repairing the buildings, walls, etc., and of all his official acts and doings for thirty days next preceding the presentation of said monthly report, which statement must contain an exact account of all moneys received, together with a copy of all proposals received by him and from what source, and on what account, and of all moneys paid out, and for what purpose the same were expended, and a succinct account of all his doings as warden during the said period, and a reference to his authority for such action.
Sec. 4750. The warden shall, in addition to the monthly report provided for in the preceding section, on or before the twentieth day of December next preceding the commencement of any regular session of the general assembly, report to the governor, under oath, all his acts and doings for the preceding two years, and the general condition of the institution, financially and otherwise, together with the estimates necessary for the next succeeding two years, specifying distinctly the items for which those estimates and the basis upon which his calculations are made, and the governor may require a like or any other report before any special session of the general assembly.

Sec. 4751. The warden shall see that the laws and disciplinary rules and regulations of the institution are faithfully executed by his under-officers, and obeyed by the convicts; and it shall be his duty, upon failure or refusal of any clerk, deputy warden, or guard, to discharge their respective duties agreeably to law, forthwith to discharge such delinquent, and fill the vacancy by the appointment of another person; and disobedience of the convicts shall be punished by the infliction of such penalties as are now provided for by law, and the rules which are now or may hereafter be prescribed for the government of said institution; provided, that it shall be the duty of the warden to keep a register of all punishments inflicted on any convict for disobedience, disorderly conduct, indolence, and of the cause for which they were inflicted.

CLERK.

Sec. 4752. The clerk of the penitentiary shall receive his appointment from and hold his office during the pleasure of the warden, and be in all things responsible to said warden. Before he enters upon the discharge of his duties he shall give bond to the state of Iowa in the penal sum of five thousand dollars, with two or more free-hold securities, to be approved by the governor, conditioned that he will keep a fair, honest, impartial, and faithful record of the affairs of the penitentiary, written in a fair round hand, with proper indices, upon a system of book-keeping which shall enable him at all times to present in a plain and intelligible style the financial condition of the institution, that he will discharge all his duties of clerk and commissary faithfully, and with direct reference to the best interests of the penitentiary, agreeably to law; and that he will not become interested directly or indirectly in any contract for furnishing supplies of any nature, kind, or description for the use of said institution, and that he will yield strict and implicit obedience to the laws, rules and regulations of the institution, and to all the legal orders of the warden. He shall, also, take and subscribe an oath, which shall be indorsed on the back of said bond, that he will support the constitution of the United States, and the constitution of the state of Iowa, and that he will scrupulously observe all the conditions, stipulations, and requirements of his bond, and will faithfully discharge his duty as clerk and commissary during his continuance in office agreeably to law, according to the best of his judgment and ability; which bond shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state, and suit thereon may be brought for the violation of any of its conditions in the name of the state, for the use of the warden or any other person injured by such violation.

Sec. 4753. Among other entries to be made in the books of the institution, the clerk shall open a separate account in said books with the state, and he also shall have a cash, prisoners' fund, construction, report preceding each meeting of general assembly. R. § 5178.

Must enforce discipline and see that officers perform their duties. R. § 5179.

Accounts kept by clerk; mode of keeping books. R. § 5181.
repairing, provision, bedding and lights, fuel, salaries, hospital, and miscellaneous accounts, and an account with the lessees of convict labor, and an account with each officer and guard; and all the entries belonging to any one of the classes, whether they are debits or credits, shall be made under the appropriate head; and, in order to enable the warden to render his statements herein provided for to the governor, the clerk shall, whenever required by the warden, make out a complete balance sheet and swear to the same.

DEPUTY WARDEN.

Sec. 4754. The deputy warden shall receive his appointment from the warden, and shall hold his office during the pleasure of the warden; and he shall give bond and security for a like amount, and in the same manner; and take a like oath, and be in all respects subject to like responsibilities with the clerk, so far as the same are applicable. He shall keep a regular time table of the convict labor and record the same in a book to be kept for that purpose, and he shall, moreover, keep a record of all the business under his control, and return an account thereof, together with an account of the convict labor to the clerk at the close of each day.

GUARDS.

Sec. 4755. Each of the guards, when appointed, shall give bond to the warden, with security to be approved of by said warden, in the penal sum of one thousand dollars, conditioned that he will faithfully discharge his duty as such guard, agreeable to law and the rules and regulations of the prison, and the lawful orders of the warden; and shall also take and subscribe an oath, which shall be indorsed on the back of the bond that he will support the constitution of the United States, and the constitution of the state of Iowa, and that he will scrupulously observe all the conditions and stipulations of his bond; which bond shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the penitentiary, and a note thereof made on the record as to the date, amount, and name of the principal and his securities.

Sec. 4756. Guards thus appointed and qualified shall hold their office during the pleasure of the warden.

CHAPLAIN.

Sec. 4757. The warden shall appoint some suitable, discreet, minister of the gospel chaplain of the penitentiary, who shall hold his office at the pleasure of the warden, and who shall give as much of his time as the condition and employment of the convicts will reasonably justify, in giving them moral and religious instruction, and who shall at all times, when, in the opinion of the warden, the necessary labor of the convicts or the safety of the prison do not forbid it, have access to the convicts for that purpose; and should any of the convicts be illiterate, the chaplain should so instruct them as that he may sustain the character among them of teacher as well as spiritual adviser and minister.

PHYSICIAN.

Sec. 4758. The physician of the penitentiary shall visit the prison once every day, and oftener if necessary; examine personally all sick
or complaining prisoners reported to him, and prescribe such treatment as in his judgment their cases require.

Sec. 4759. He shall keep a book, to be called the hospital record, in which he shall accurately record the name of the patient, the age, occupation, symptoms, disease and treatment.

Sec. 4760. He shall examine every prisoner upon his reception, and make a record of his condition, as to age, constitution, habits, health, ability or disability.

Sec. 4761. When a prisoner dies, the physician may have the privilege of a post mortem examination, unless objection be made by the relatives of such patient, and shall record the result of it, making reference in the record of treatment.

Sec. 4762. He shall have power and authority to purchase by concurrence with and assent of the warden, such medicines and other things as, in his judgment, are necessary for the use of the hospital, and furnish the clerk immediately with the bills of purchase, who shall compare them with the articles received.

Sec. 4763. He shall, when visiting the prison, strictly conform to the rules and regulations thereof; he shall express no opinion of the ability or disability of a prisoner except in his record, which shall be authority.

Sec. 4764. He shall be a graduate of some regularly established medical college, and must be possessed of surgical instruments sufficient to perform any surgical operation liable to be required.

Sec. 4765. He shall receive his appointment from the warden, with the concurrence of the governor of the state.

Sec. 4766. There shall be a steward nominated by him, who shall receive his appointment from the warden, and whose duty it shall be to dispense the medicine prescribed by the physician, and to do all other things necessary to carry out the treatment as directed. He shall act as guard or keeper of the prisoners in the hospital, and shall receive the same wages as other day guards or keepers, and be subject to the same rules and regulations.

**Penalties.**

Sec. 4767. No officer or other person employed in or about the penitentiary shall be permitted to receive in any way, perquisites for themselves or families, except that the warden shall keep his office, and reside with his family in the penitentiary, and shall be furnished with a garden of a quarter of an acre, and with fuel, lights, provisions for his family and guests, and stationery, from the stock provided for the use of the prison. Nor shall they be permitted to receive any compensation or reward from any contractor, under penalty of dismissal from their office, and forfeiture of one month’s pay; and if any officer procure the escape of any convict, or connive at, aid or assist in the escape of any convict from the penitentiary, whether such convict escape or not, he shall be guilty of felony, and shall, upon conviction thereof, be sentenced to hard labor in the penitentiary for any term not less than one nor more than three years.

Sec. 4768. No officer of the Iowa penitentiary shall be interested directly or indirectly in contracts for furnishing such penitentiary with provisions, clothing, or other necessaries, to be used in any manner by the inmates of such penitentiary, or for the use of such penitentiary, nor shall any or either of such officers be concerned or
interested in any manner in contracts for buildings of any kind connected with such penitentiary, or for materials to be used in any such buildings of any kind connected with such penitentiary, or for materials to be used in any such buildings, or in any contract for the labor of any convict.

Sec. 4769. Should any officer, in the contemplation of the preceding section, be, or become, in any manner interested in contracts for furnishing provisions, clothing, or other necessaries for the use of such penitentiary, or be, or become, in any manner interested in contracts for buildings, or the construction of buildings of any kind, in any way connected with such penitentiary, or for furnishing material of any kind for the construction of such buildings, or in any contract for the labor of convicts, such officer so interested shall, on proof being made of his being so interested, be removed from office, and shall forfeit any interest he may have in any such contract, and on conviction of being so interested by a court of competent jurisdiction, shall be fined in any sum not more than two thousand dollars nor less than five hundred dollars.

Sec. 4770. All punishment in the penitentiary by imprisonment must be by confinement to hard labor, and not by solitary imprisonment; but solitary imprisonment may be used as a prison discipline for the government and good order of the convicts.

Sec. 4771. Convicts sentenced to hard labor in the penitentiary for life, or any term of time by any court of the United States held within this state, must be received into the prison by the warden thereof, when delivered by the authority of the United States, and there kept in pursuance of their sentences.

Sec. 4772. The warden or his deputy shall serve, execute, and return all process within the precincts of the prison, and such process may be directed to him or his deputy accordingly, and for the doings of his deputy, the warden, as well as the deputy, is answerable.

SUPPLIES FURNISHED ON CONTRACT.

Sec. 4773. All articles of food, clothing, bedding, raw materials for manufacture, fuel, and other articles that may be necessary for the use of the prison, must be contracted for by the year, when such contracts can be advantageously made, in the following manner: The warden shall annually make an estimate of the quantity of each article necessary for the next ensuing year, commencing on the first day of October of each year, and ending on the last day of September thereafter, and advertise that he will receive sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering at the prison such articles, or any of them, until the first day of October, payments to be made quarterly, stating the quantity and quality of each article required, the time when each article must be delivered, and the terms of payment; which advertisement he shall cause to be inserted in one or more of the papers published in Fort Madison, and in one or more of the papers published at the seat of government of this state, three weeks successively, the last publication to be at least one month before the first day of October in each year; [Provided, that the estimates of the warden shall first be submitted to, and approved by the governor and council before advertisement thereof; and provided further, that all bills shall be submitted to the executive council, and that the awards of contracts for supplies shall be approved by such council.]
CHAP. 2. PENITENTIARY OF THE STATE.

SEC. 2. The provisions of section 4773 of the code, and the amendments herein contained, are hereby made to govern all contracts for supplies for the additional penitentiary at Anamosa.]

SEC. 4774. The warden must take bills of the quantity and price of the supplies furnished for the prison at the time of delivery, and must exhibit the same to the clerk, who must compare the same with the articles delivered; if the bills are found correct he must enter them with the date in a book to be kept for that purpose; in like manner, bills shall be taken and entered of all services rendered for the prison; if any such bill be found incorrect the clerk shall omit to enter it, and immediately give notice to the warden that the error may be corrected.

SEC. 4775. No contract can be accepted by the warden unless the contractor give satisfactory security for the performance of it.

ESCAPE—DISCHARGE.

SEC. 4776. When any convict escapes from the penitentiary, the warden shall take all proper measures for his apprehension; and for that purpose he may offer a reward not exceeding fifty dollars, to be paid by the state, for the apprehension and delivery of such convict.

SEC. 4777. No convict can be discharged from the penitentiary until he has remained the full term for which he was sentenced, to be computed from and including the day on which he was received into the same, exclusive of the time he may have been in solitary confinement for any violation of the rules and regulations of the prison, unless he be pardoned or otherwise released by legal authority.

SEC. 4778. The warden shall receive and take care of any property that a convict may have with him at the time of his entering the penitentiary, and, when it may be convenient, to place the same at interest for the benefit of such convict; of which property the warden must keep an account, and pay the same to such convict on his discharge, or, in case of his death, to his representatives, unless the same have been otherwise taken and legally disposed of.

SEC. 4779. When any convict is discharged from the penitentiary, the warden shall furnish transportation to said convict to any point within this state that is nearest to his former home or friends. [Or may furnish such transportation to any point of a like distance without the state.] Said transportation shall be furnished by means of tickets for passage, an account of which shall be kept by the warden and paid by the state. The warden shall also furnish to said convict a suit of common clothing and a sum of money not less than three nor more than five dollars.

SEC. 4780. The warden shall demand and receive of each person, not exempt by law, except relatives of a convict confined therein, who visits the prison for the purpose of viewing the interior or precincts, a sum of twenty-five cents, of which the warden must keep an account, and which money shall be applied for the purchase of books for the use of the prison, under the direction of the inspectors.

SEC. 4781. The following persons are authorized to visit the penitentiary at pleasure: The governor, secretary, auditor, and treasurer of state, members of the general assembly, judges of the supreme, district and circuit courts, district attorneys of any of the districts of this state, and all regular officiating ministers of the gospel; and no other person shall be permitted to go within the walls of the prison where convicts are confined except by special permission of the warden.
Monthly report to auditor of state. 
R. § 5166.

Salaries of officers of penitentiary. Substituted by ch. 203, 18 G. A.

How paid. 
Same, § 2.

Support of convicts. 
Same, § 3. 
Amended by ch. 83, 17 G. A.

How paid. 
Same, § 4.

When contractors fail to pay. 
Same, § 6.

**SEC. 4782.** The warden shall see that rigid economy is practiced in all matters pertaining to the prison and the employment of the convicts, and that duplicate receipts be taken for all expenditures made on account of the prison, one copy of which must be forwarded to the auditor of state monthly.

**APPROPRIATION—SUPPORT OF CONVICTS.**

**SEC. 4783.** [There is hereby appropriated out of any money in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, so much as may be necessary to pay monthly to the persons herein named the following sums, to-wit: To the warden one hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents, to the deputy warden one hundred dollars, to the clerk seventy dollars, to the surgeon fifty dollars, to the chaplain who shall perform the duties of teacher, seventy dollars, to the hospital stewards fifty dollars, to the turnkey, wall guards, shop guards and night guards, fifty dollars. Provided, that the warden shall be furnished, in addition to the above, with house rent, fuel and lights for himself and family, at the expense of the state, but no further perquisites or allowances of any character shall be permitted; and provided, that on the last of each month the warden shall make and file with the auditor of state an affidavit that during said month he has not, directly or indirectly, converted to his own use any provisions, supplies, waste or materials belonging to the state, nor permitted the same to be done by any officer or person except as herein provided, which said affidavit must be filed before any warrant shall issue to the warden for his own compensation as provided in this section, and provided further, that the salaries and compensation allowed in this section shall also apply to the additional penitentiary at Anamosa, and that the warden be authorized to appoint a deputy.

All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.]

(Took effect by publication in newspapers April 6, 1880.)

**SEC. 4784.** The above sums shall be paid to the warden on his requisition, monthly, accompanied with a detailed statement, in such form as the auditor shall prescribe, of the number and kinds of guards employed; and each statement shall also exhibit the payments made by the money drawn on the previous requisition.

**SEC. 4785.** For the general support of the convicts, there is hereby appropriated the monthly sum of [seven] dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary to each convict in said prison, to be estimated by the average number for the preceding month, subject, however, to a deduction from the whole amount for the month of the sum charged to the contractors for convict labor for that month.

**SEC. 4786.** The sum appropriated by the last section shall be paid on the requisition of the warden, accompanied with a statement of the number of convicts in his charge, and the amount charged to the contractors for that month.

**SEC. 4787.** If, for any reason, the amount charged to the contractors for any month cannot be collected in time to be available for such support, the governor may, by his order, direct the payment of the whole or any part of the eight and one-third [seven] dollars per month.
MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

Sec. 4788. The state auditor is required to take immediate steps to cause to be collected and accounted for all those debts owing to the state on account of the penitentiary, or in any manner connected therewith, and all outstanding claims of any nature which the state may have on that account, and to that end he may, if he finds it necessary, place any claim in the hands of the attorney-general for prosecution.

Sec. 4789. In all cases where claims have accrued, or may hereafter accrue, in favor of the warden of the penitentiary of this state, which the warden shall deem it advisable to collect by law, the district attorney of the first judicial district shall bring suit upon and collect the same; and in case the governor of the state shall so direct, the attorney-general of the state shall also give his personal attention to said suits.

Sec. 4790. Judgments now or hereafter rendered in favor of the warden of the penitentiary, shall be collected upon execution, and the attorney-general, or district attorney, shall have the same power to bid upon and purchase property upon such executions as is given where judgments are in favor of the state, and the property shall be held and disposed of for the use of the penitentiary by the governor, in the same manner.

Sec. 4791. All actions founded on contract made with the warden in his official capacity, may be brought by or against the warden for the time being; and any action for injuries done or occasioned to the real or personal property belonging to the state and appropriated to the use of the prison, or being under the management of the warden thereof, may be prosecuted in the name of the warden for the time being, and no such action shall abate by the warden's ceasing to be in office, but his successor, upon notice, is required to assume the prosecution or defense of the same. In any such action the warden is a competent witness, and his property shall not be taken or attached in any such suit, nor shall any execution issue against him on any judgment thereon, but such judgment shall stand as an ascertained claim against the state; and whenever a new warden is appointed, all the books, accounts and papers belonging to the prison shall be delivered to him, and he shall be vested with all the powers and subject to all the obligations with regard to any contract or any debts due to or from the prison that his predecessor would have if no change had taken place in the office.

Sec. 4792. Whenever the office of warden is vacant, or he is absent from the prison, or unable to perform the duties of his office, the deputy warden has the power to perform the duties and shall be subject to all the obligations and liabilities of the warden.

Sec. 4793. Persons having suitable knowledge and skill in the branches of labor and manufacture carried on in the prison, may, when practicable, be employed as overseers; and they must respectively superintend such portions of the labor of convicts for which they are most suitably qualified, and which shall be assigned to them by the warden; and all of them as well as the other subordinate officers of the prison, must perform such services in the management, superintending and guarding of the prison, as may be prescribed by the rules and regulations, or directed by the warden.
**Delinquency of officers.**

R. § 5154.

**Pestilence among convicts.**

R. § 5156.

**Negligence of officers.**

R. § 5157.

**Resistance to authority.**

R. § 5158.

**Insurrection.**

R. § 5159.

**Governor to visit penitentiary: duty of.**

R. § 5186.

**Governor may appoint visitor.**

R. § 5187.

**PENITENTIARY OF THE STATE.**

**[Title XXVI.]**

SEC. 4794. If any subordinate officer of the prison is guilty of negligence or unfaithfulness in the discharge of his duties, or of a violation of any of the laws or rules and regulations for the government of the prison, the warden may deduct from the pay of such officer a sum not exceeding his pay for one month.

SEC. 4795. In case of any pestilence or contagious sickness breaking out among the convicts in the prison, the warden may cause the convicts confined therein, or any of them to be removed to some suitable place of security where such of them as are sick shall receive all necessary care and medical assistance. Such convicts must be returned as soon as may be to the penitentiary, to be confined according to their respective sentences if the same be unexpired.

SEC. 4796. If any officer or other person employed in the prison or its precincts, negligently suffer any convict confined therein to be at large without the precincts of the prison, or out of the cell or apartment assigned to him, or to be conversed with, relieved or comforted contrary to law or the rules and regulations of the prison, he shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

SEC. 4797. If a convict sentenced to the penitentiary resist the authority of any officer, or refuse to obey his lawful commands, it is the duty of such officer immediately to enforce obedience by the use of such weapons or other aid as may be effectual; and if in so doing any convict thus resisting be wounded or killed by such officer or his assistants, they are justified and shall be held guiltless.

SEC. 4798. It is the duty of all the officers and other citizens of the state, by every means in their power, to suppress any insurrection among the convicts sentenced to the penitentiary, and to prevent the escape or rescue of any such convict therefrom, or from any other legal confinement or from any person in whose legal custody they may be; and if in so doing or in arresting any convict who may have escaped, such officer or other person wound or kill such convict, or other person aiding or assisting such convict, they shall be justified and held guiltless.

SEC. 4799. The governor shall visit said penitentiary personally, as often, at least, as once in three months, to inspect the books, papers and records of the clerk, and deputy warden, and strictly to inquire into the official conduct of the warden, to examine into the general, economical, sanitary, and disciplinary regulations of the prison; and to alter and amend the same in any manner which may be best calculated to promote economy in expenditure, and the health, safe keeping, and convenience of convicts, and all such alterations and amendments shall be reduced to writing, and signed by the governor, and filed by him with the clerk, who shall forthwith record the same. And in case it is impracticable at any time for the governor to make such visit and inspection personally, he may appoint some suitable person to perform that service and report to him; but such person so appointed shall not have the power to make any alteration in the government of the institution, but may report to the governor only; and it is hereby made the duty of the governor to perform the service personally, if practicable.

SEC. 4800. In making the appointment of visitor, as provided for in the preceding section, the governor shall take care that no one is appointed who may be supposed to be under the influence surrounding said penitentiary, or any of its officers, nor shall any one be
appointed who has hitherto been officially connected therewith, nor shall the same person be appointed twice in succession.

Sec. 4801. Should the governor at any time become satisfied that the warden is guilty of official negligence or malfeasance, in any particular, so that the safety or health of the convicts is endangered, or any funds appropriated for said institution, illegally invested or misapplied, or that said warden is in any manner conducting the affairs of the prison contrary to law and good faith, he shall forthwith remove said warden, notifying him of the specific causes for his removal, and also reporting to the next session of the general assembly, specifying his reasons therefor. He shall also appoint a warden to fill the vacancy thus occasioned, who shall qualify in the same manner as the regularly elected warden, but shall hold his office only until the next succeeding general assembly.

Sec. 4802. The governor shall also fill all vacancies that may occur in the office of warden by death, resignation, or otherwise, between the sessions of the general assembly, but no appointment thus made shall last over a session of the general assembly.

Sec. 4803. For the services herein required of the governor, he shall be allowed out of the state treasury his traveling expenses, and he shall present a bill therefor, under oath, to the auditor of state, which bill, thus sworn to, shall be a sufficient voucher for the auditor to issue his warrant on the state treasury for the amount so claimed.

Sec. 4804. Should the governor be compelled to appoint any person or persons, to visit the penitentiary, as herein provided, such person shall render to the governor an account of his traveling expenses and time employed under said appointment, which account shall be sworn to, and the governor shall determine the amount to which said person is entitled, not exceeding three dollars per day and expenses, and shall give him a certificate thereof, which certificate shall authorize the auditor to issue his warrant on the treasurer of state for said amount in favor of the person entitled thereto.

Sec. 4805. Should any person required to perform any duty relative to the penitentiary, willfully fail or refuse obedience thereto, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by fine in any sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and shall forfeit his office, and should said willful failure or refusal result in the escape of any of the convicts, or in loss of any of the funds appropriated to the use and benefit of the penitentiary, provided said sum so lost shall exceed the amount of twenty dollars, he shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term not less than two or more than ten years.

Sec. 4806. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to repeal or in any way affect chapters forty-three or one hundred and eight of the fourteenth general assembly providing for an additional penitentiary at or near Anamosa, in the county of Jones.

(Chapter 40, Laws of 1876.)

ADDITIONAL PENITENTIARY.

An Act to amend chapter 43 of the acts of the fourteenth general assembly, and for other purposes.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa: That the present term of office of the commissioners and warden
of the addition penitentiary at Anamosa, shall terminate on the first day of April, next.

Sec. 2. The warden of said penitentiary shall be elected by the general assembly, and shall hold his office for two years from the first day of April, 1876, and until his successor is duly elected and qualified.

Sec. 3. The provisions of the statute relative to the appointment and salary of clerk, physician, and hospital steward, for the Fort Madison penitentiary, shall also apply to the additional penitentiary at Anamosa; provided, that until the number of prisoners shall reach two hundred the salary of the physician shall not exceed thirty dollars per month, and the warden shall employ some suitable person who shall act as religious adviser and teacher, at a salary not to exceed forty dollars per month.

Sec. 4. The warden, under the direction of the executive council, shall have charge of the erection of the walls and buildings of said penitentiary, according to the plans and specifications already adopted.

He may, with consent of the executive council, employ and discharge a superintendent, whose duty it shall be to superintend the work on the walls and buildings.

He may, with the approval of the executive council, also employ, or authorize the superintendent to employ such foreman or assistants as he may deem necessary on the buildings and at the quarries.

He may call on the architect, whenever they may deem it necessary, to visit the premises and give such instructions as may be proper.

He shall, with the approval of the executive council, purchase or cause to be purchased, all material necessary to carry out the provisions of this act; provided, that all stone used in the construction of said walls and buildings shall be taken from the state quarries whenever it can be done without loss to the state.

Sec. 5. The provisions of the statute in regard to the warden of the penitentiary at Fort Madison shall apply to the warden of the additional penitentiary so far as they do not conflict with the provisions of this act; and he shall safely guard and cause the prisoners to perform labor, and work in the preparation of material for and in the erection of said work as directed by the executive council, as to the mode and manner of work; provided, that he shall not appoint a deputy warden.

Sec. 6. The clerk of the penitentiary shall keep all accounts of expenditures and disbursements on account of said work, for which he may be paid such additional salary as the executive council may direct; provided, that his whole salary shall not exceed one thousand dollars per annum.

Sec. 7. The warden shall keep an accurate account with each convict, showing the number of days' labor performed by each, and the value thereof in cash, not exceeding two dollars per day for each day of ten hours; and for each and every one hundred dollars of labor, in excess of three hundred dollars, performed in any one year, by any convict not sentenced for life, there shall be commutation of sentence of such convict, upon the recommendation of the warden, of fifty days' time; and the third part of such excess shall be paid him, out of the state treasury, upon his discharge, upon the certificate of the amount due, by the warden.
Sec. 8. The additional penitentiary at Anamosa, Jones county, shall be maintained as a penitentiary of the state of Iowa, in which such convicts sentenced for life, or any period of time, as the executive council may designate, shall be confined, employed and governed according to the provisions of law relating to the government and discipline of the penitentiary at Fort Madison, county of Lee, so far as the same do not come in conflict with the provisions of this act; providing, that nothing in this act shall be so construed as to authorize the leasing of the convict labor.

Sec. 9. All resolutions, acts, and parts of acts, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

(Chapter 187, Laws of 1878.)

Government of the Additional Penitentiary.

An Act to amend chapter 40 of the acts of the sixteenth general assembly, relating to the additional penitentiary at Anamosa.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That section seven (7), chapter 40, of the laws of the sixteenth general assembly be and the same is hereby repealed, and in lieu thereof is enacted the following:

Sec. 7. The warden shall keep a regular time-table of the convict labor and record the same in a book to be kept for that purpose; and he shall moreover keep a record of all the business under his control and return an account thereof, together with an account of the convict labor, to the clerk at the close of each day. He shall also keep a book in which shall be entered a record of every infraction of the published rule of discipline, with the name of the prisoner so guilty. And every prisoner who shall at the end of the month have no infraction of discipline recorded against him shall for the first month be entitled to a diminution of one day from the time he was sentenced to the penitentiary; and if at the end of the second month no infraction of the rules is recorded against him, two additional days of diminution from his sentence; and if he shall continue to have no such record against him for the third month, his time shall be shortened three additional days; and if he shall so continue to have no such record against him for the fourth month, his time shall be shortened four additional days; and if he shall so continue for subsequent months he shall be entitled to five days of diminution time from his sentence for each month he shall so continue his good behavior; and if any prisoner shall so pass the whole time of his service, or the remainder of his service, this act to apply to all the convicts now confined in the additional penitentiary at Anamosa, whose conduct entitles them to its benefits, from the date of their commitment forward, he shall be entitled to a certificate thereof from the warden; and upon the presentation thereof to the governor, the governor may, without compliance with the requirements of section 4712 and 4713 of the code, issue to him a pardon, in which shall be recited the reasons therefor; and it shall be the duty of the warden to discharge such convict from the penitentiary when he shall have served the term of his service less the number of days he may be entitled to have deducted therefrom, in the same manner as if no such deduction had been made.

(Took effect by publication in newspapers, April 3, 1878.)
Title.

AN ACT to provide for the continuation of the work on the additional penitentiary and to make an appropriation therefor.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That there is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of eighteen thousand dollars for the purpose of continuing the work on wall and buildings.

Fifteen hundred dollars for fitting up rooms for hospital and residence of warden.

Three thousand dollars for change of track, and laying down additional track to facilitate work on the wall and buildings.

How work shall be carried on.

Warden to furnish auditor with monthly exhibit.

PROVISO.

If warden shall contract greater expenditure.

For support of convicts.

Amended by ch. 81, 17 G. A.

SEC. 2. The work contemplated in section one (1), of this act shall be carried on under the superintendence and direction of the warden, with the concurrence of the executive council, and the money hereby appropriated shall only be drawn from the state treasury on the order of the warden, countersigned by the clerk, and in such sums only as may be actually necessary to defray the expenses of carrying on the work as it progresses, and he shall take vouchers in duplicate for all money paid out by him, one of which shall be filed in the office of the auditor of state.

SEC. 3. The warden shall at the close of each month present to the auditor of state, a certified exhibit of all amounts due for labor done, or materials furnished during said month. Such exhibit to be itemized and approved by the executive council, and the auditor shall thereupon deliver to him a warrant upon the state treasury for the amount, and no warrant shall issue except upon such exhibit, duly approved as aforesaid: Provided, that not more than twelve thousand dollars shall be drawn from the treasury in the year 1876.

SEC. 4. If the warden shall at any time enter into, or be a party to any contract, bargain or arrangement which shall involve the expenditure of a greater amount of money than is appropriated by section one of this act, or shall incur any debt or obligation, otherwise than is provided herein, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than one year.

SEC. 5. There is also appropriated an amount sufficient to increase the general support now allowed by law, to [eight] dollars per month, or so much thereof as may be necessary for each convict in said penitentiary, such increase to be estimated and drawn in the manner now provided by law.

(Took effect by publication in newspapers, April 14, 1876.)

ADDITIONAL PENITENTIARY AT ANAMOSA.

Title.

AN ACT making appropriations for the additional penitentiary and stone quarry at Anamosa.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That there be and is hereby appropriated out of any money in the state treasury, not otherwise appropriated, for the additional peni-
tentiary at Anamosa, the following sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the several objects hereinafter named, to-wit:

For the purpose of erecting the south wing of the cell-house in accordance with the plans and specifications heretofore adopted for said penitentiary, the sum of sixty thousand dollars.

For the purpose of purchasing tools and derricks, the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For the purpose of repairing stockade, the sum of five hundred dollars.

For the purpose of fencing sixty-five acres for a garden, seventy-four dollars.

For the purpose of purchasing lumber for seats in chapel, the sum of one hundred dollars.

For the purpose of finishing chapel, the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars.

For the purchase of ten breech-loading shot-guns, the sum of two hundred dollars.

For the purchase of hay-scales, the sum of one hundred dollars.

For the purpose of purchasing a stone quarry and land, being east half of southwest quarter of section 33, township 85, range 4, west 5th P. M., one thousand dollars ($1,000); Provided, That the state receive a clear title to the same, and upon filing an abstract with warranty deed with executive council, the auditor of state shall draw his warrant for the same.

Sec. 2. The work contemplated by section one of this act, shall be performed by the convicts, except so far as skilled mechanics are positively necessary to superintend the work. Said work, as well as the expenditure of the above appropriations, shall be subject to and in accordance with the laws in force for the government of the additional penitentiary at Anamosa, except as hereinafter named. Vouchers shall be taken and filed with the auditor of state for each and all sums expended under this act; but not more than one-third of the above sums shall be drawn or expended during the present year.

Sec. 3. The work contemplated in section one of this act, shall be carried on under the direction of a superintendent, who shall be a practical builder, to be appointed by the executive council, who shall give bond for the faithful performance of his duties, in such sum as shall be fixed by said council, and shall receive such compensation, not exceeding four dollars per day for time actually engaged in work, as the executive council may fix; and the money hereby appropriated shall be drawn only on the requisition of the warden, exhibiting in detail the items covered thereby, which shall be approved by said council before any warrant shall issue, and then in such sums only as may be actually necessary to defray the expenses of the work as it progresses. Duplicate vouchers must be taken for all moneys paid hereunder, one of which shall be filed in the office of the auditor of state.

Sec. 4. No portion of the above appropriations shall be drawn or expended until an abstract of title to the lands on which the additional penitentiary is located shall be furnished, showing to the satisfaction of the executive council of the state a perfect title in the state to said land.

Provided, That the executive council may direct said money to be drawn and expended if in their opinion the defect of title does not affect the grounds on which said building is to be erected.

(Took effect by publication in newspapers, April 3, 1878.)
ADDITIONAL PENITENTIARY AT ANAMOSA.

An Act providing for the employment of one guard for every eight prisoners at the Anamosa penitentiary.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That the warden of the additional penitentiary at Anamosa, may employ guards for the care of convicts not exceeding one guard for every eight prisoners.

Section 2. All act and parts of acts in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

(Took effect by publication in newspapers, April 5, 1878.)

AN ACT to equalize the good time that may be earned by convicts at the penitentiaries, amendatory of section 4754 of the code, and of chapter 43 of the general and public laws of the fourteenth general assembly, chapter 40 of the acts of the sixteenth general assembly, and chapter 187 of the acts of the seventeenth general assembly.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That the deputy warden of the penitentiary of the state at Fort Madison, and the warden of the additional penitentiary at Anamosa, shall each keep a book in which shall be entered a record of every infraction by a prisoner of the published rules of discipline, with the name of the prisoner guilty. Every prisoner sentenced to either of said penitentiaries for a term of years, or less, who shall have, at the end of the first month, no infraction of discipline recorded against him, shall be entitled to a diminution of one day from the time he was sentenced to such penitentiary, and if at the end of the second month no infraction of the rules be recorded against him he shall be entitled to two additional days of diminution from his sentence; and if he shall continue to have no such record against him for the third month, his time shall be shortened three additional days; and if he shall so continue to have no such record against him for the fourth month, his time shall be shortened four additional days; and if he shall so continue for subsequent months, he shall be entitled to five days diminution of time from his sentence for each month he shall so continue his good behavior; and if any prisoner shall so pass the whole term of his service he shall be entitled to a certificate thereof from the warden, and upon presentation thereof to the governor he shall be entitled to a restoration of the rights of citizenship that may have been forfeited by his conviction and sentence; and it shall be the duty of the warden to discharge such convict from such penitentiary when he shall have served the time of his service less the number of days he may be entitled to have deducted therefrom, in the same manner as if no such deduction had been made.

Section 2. This act shall not be construed so as to increase the good time earned by prisoners in the penitentiary of the state at Fort Madison prior to the act going into effect: Provided, however, that prisoners transferred to said penitentiary from the additional peniten-
tiary at Anamosa shall be entitled to the same allowance for good
time that they would have been allowed at said additional peniten-
tiary.

Sec. 3. Section 4754 of the code is amended by striking therefrom
all after the word “day” in the tenth line thereof; and section 1 of
chapter 187 of the acts of the seventeenth general assembly is amended
by striking therefrom all after the word “day” in the ninth line
thereof; section 12 of chapter 43 of the general and public laws of
the fourteenth general assembly is hereby repealed.

( Took effect by publication in newspapers, April 3, 1880. )

(Chapter 149, Laws of 1880. )

LEASING CONVICT LABOR AT THE IOWA PENITENTIARY.

An Act to provide for leasing the convict labor at the penitentiary of
the state, and to repeal chapter 110 of the acts of the seventeenth
general assembly.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of
Iowa, The warden, with consent or the executive council, is hereby
authorized and required to make contracts for the labor of convicts at
the penitentiary of the state, at Fort Madison for such time, not ex-
ceeding ten years, and at such prices as to said council may seem to be
for the best interests of the state.

Sec. 2. The warden, with the approval of the executive council, is
further authorized to modify or cancel any existing contracts in rela-
tion to the labor of convicts, with the consent of contracting parties.

Sec. 3. Chapter 110 of the acts of the seventeenth general assem-
bly is hereby repealed.
APPENDIX.
APPENDIX.

(Chapter 196, Laws of 1880.)

RELATIVE TO ANNOTATED CODE OF WM. E. MILLER.

An Act relating to evidence.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That the "Revised and Annotated Code of Iowa," prepared by William E. Miller, and to be published by Mills & Co., of Des Moines, Iowa, when so published, and certified by the secretary of state to embrace the Code of Iowa of 1873, as amended by subsequent statutes, and the general and permanent statutes of the fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth general assemblies, shall be receivable in evidence in all the courts of this state, with like effect as if published by the state.

Approved, March 27, 1880.

(Chapter 168, Laws of 1880.)

COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION.

An Act to provide for the appointment of a commissioner of immigration, and to define his duties, and to make an appropriation to pay the expense thereof.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That a commissioner of immigration for the state of Iowa shall be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice of the executive council, who shall hold his office for the period of two years from the first day of May, 1880.

Sec. 2. Said commissioner shall keep an office in the city of Des Moines, and shall give his time and attention to such efforts as may be specially approved by the executive council to induce capital and industry to seek investment and employment in the development and improvement of the agricultural, manufacturing and mining resources of the state.

Sec. 3. There is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of five thousand dollars a year for two years, to be expended by such commissioner, under the general direction and special approval of the executive council, in showing to the people of the United States the natural advantages and resources of the state of Iowa. Said money to be drawn from time to
time upon the recommendation of the governor, which shall include
the salary of the commissioner.

SEC. 4. At the expiration of each three months after his appoint-
ment such commissioner shall make and file in the office of the audi-
tor of the state an itemized statement, duly verified by his oath, show-
ing when, to whom, and for what purpose the funds drawn by him
have been expended.

SEC. 5. Said commissioner shall receive a salary of twelve hundred
dollars per annum, to be paid quarterly.

SEC. 6. This act, being deemed of immediate importance, shall take
effect and be in force from and after its publication in the Iowa State
Register and the Iowa State Leader, newspapers published at Des
Moines, Iowa.

Approved, March 26, 1880.

I hereby certify that the foregoing act was published in the Iowa
State Register, April 2, and in the Iowa State Leader, April 5, 1880.

J. A. T. Hull, Secretary of State.

(Chapter 136, Laws of 1880.)

BADGE OF HONOR FOR DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

AN ACT to provide for a badge of honor, to be given by the state of
Iowa to every honorably discharged soldier of the state, and to
every citizen of the state who served in the navy of the United
States during the rebellion.

SECION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of
Iowa, That the executive council, the adjutant-general of the state of
Iowa, the register of the state land office, be and are hereby appointed
a commission to devise a design for, and report on the cost of, a badge
of honor, to be given by the state of Iowa to every soldier enlisted in
the state of Iowa and honorably discharged from the army; and also
to every citizen of this state who served in the navy of the United
States, and was honorably discharged therefrom after having served
his country therein during the late war of the rebellion.

SEC. 2. That they be required to report thereon to the next general
assembly of the state of Iowa for action on their report.

Approved, March 25, 1880.
(CHAPTER 206, LAWS OF 1880.)

TO CONSOLIDATE OFFICE OF REGISTER OF STATE LAND OFFICE WITH OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

AN ACT to consolidate the office of the register of the state land office with the office of secretary of state.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That on and after the first Monday in January, in the year 1883, the office of register of the state land office shall be transferred to the custody of the secretary of state, and the (present) incumbent of the office of register of the state land office shall then turn over and deliver to the secretary all books, papers, maps, furniture and property of every description held by him as belonging to his office.

SEC. 2. From and after the first Monday of January, in the year 1883, all business pertaining to the office of register of the state land office as provided by law, and all duties now required to be performed by the said register shall thereafter be performed by the secretary of state, and he shall have and hold possession and control of all the property turned over to him, as specified in section 1 of this act.

SEC. 3. In addition to the clerical force now allowed by law to the secretary of state for the performance of the duties of his office, he shall be allowed one additional clerk, whose duty it shall be to perform the clerical work pertaining to the land department, as directed by the secretary, and he shall also perform such other duties as the secretary may direct.

SEC. 4. The salary of the clerk provided for in this act shall be twelve hundred dollars per annum, to be paid at the end of each month, and the auditor of state shall draw a warrant in (on) the state treasury in favor of said clerk on the certificate of the secretary of state stating the amount that may be due.

SEC. 5. The office of register of the state land office is hereby abolished from and after the first Monday in January, in the year 1883.

Approved, March 30, 1880.

(CHAPTER 199, LAWS OF 1880.)

TO PROVIDE FOR PAYMENT OF WAR AND DEFENSE BONDS.

AN ACT to provide for the payment of the war and defense bonds issued under the provisions of chapter sixteen (16) of the acts of the special session of the eighth general assembly, and due July 1st, A. D. 1881.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, The executive council shall, at their regular meeting on the second Monday of July, A. D. 1880, levy a special state war and defense bond tax for the purpose of enabling the state to pay, when due, the bonds issued under the provisions of chapter 16, acts of the special
session of the eighth general assembly, not exceeding the rate of one-half mill on the dollar on the assessed valuation of the state, which shall be denominated war and defense bond tax.

SEC. 2. The boards of supervisors of each county shall, at their September session, A. D. 1880, levy such tax as may be directed by the executive council, which tax shall be collected and remitted in the same manner as other state taxes.

SEC. 3. Any portion of said bonds and interest thereon not provided for by said special tax, shall be paid out of the general revenue of the state, and if necessary for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this act into effect to issue warrants, the governor, state treasurer and auditor, are hereby authorized to negotiate a sufficient amount of warrants of the state and fix the time of payment of the same, not exceeding one, two, and three years from the date of such warrants, at the lowest practical interest, to pay the amount due on said bonds, not provided for by said special tax, and the proceeds of such warrants shall be used for no other purpose.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the state treasurer to pay and cancel said bonds whenever presented for payment at the place where said bonds are payable, provided said bonds are then due; but in no case shall he pay any interest not accrued at date of payment.

SEC. 5. The sum of three hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the state treasury for the purpose of paying the bonds above named.

Approved, March 27, 1880.

(Chapter 116, Laws of 1880.)

REPRESENTATIVE APPORTIONMENT.

AN ACT apportioning the state into representative districts and declaring the ratio of representation.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That one representative for every fourteen thousand one hundred inhabitants in each representative district, is hereby declared and constituted the ratio of apportionment.

Lee, 2 representatives.

2. 33,914. Sec. 2. Lee county shall be the first district, and entitled to two representatives.

Des Moines, 2.

2. 35,106. Sec. 3. Des Moines county shall be the second district, and entitled to two representatives.

Henry, 2.

2. 21,594. Sec. 4. Henry county shall be the third district, and entitled to two representatives.

Jefferson.

1. 17,127. Sec. 5. Jefferson county shall be the fourth district, and entitled to one representative.

Van Buren.

1. 16,980. Sec. 6. Van Buren county shall be the fifth district, and entitled to one representative.

Wapello, 2.

2. 23,865. Sec. 7. Wapello county shall be the sixth district, and entitled to two representatives.

Davis.

1. 13,757. Sec. 8. Davis county shall be the seventh district, and entitled to one representative.
1. 12,711. Sec. 9. Monroe county shall be the eighth district, and
titled to one representative.
1. 17,405. Sec. 10. Appanoose county shall be the ninth district, and
titled to one representative.
1. 11,725. Sec. 11. Lucas county shall be the tenth district, and
titled to one representative.
1. 13,978. Sec. 12. Wayne county shall be the eleventh district, and
titled to one representative.
1. 10,118. Sec. 13. Clarke county shall be the twelfth district, and
titled to one representative.
1. 13,249. Sec. 14. Decatur county shall be the thirteenth district, and
titled to one representative.
1. 8,827. Sec. 15. Union county shall be the fourteenth district, and
titled to one representative.
1. 7,546. Sec. 16. Ringgold county shall be the fifteenth district, and
titled to one representative.
1. 7,772. Sec. 17. Adams county shall be the sixteenth district, and
titled to one representative.
1. 10,418. Sec. 18. Taylor county shall be the seventeenth district, and
titled to one representative.
1. 10,839. Sec. 19. Montgomery county shall be the eighteenth district, and
titled to one representative.
1. 14,274. Sec. 20. Page county shall be the nineteenth district, and
titled to one representative.
1. 10,555. Sec. 21. Mills county shall be the twentieth district, and
titled to one representative.
1. 13,719. Sec. 22. Fremont county shall be the twenty-first district, and
titled to one representative.
2. 21,665. Sec. 23. Pottawattamie county shall be the twenty-second district, and entitled to two representatives.
1. 10,552. Sec. 24. Cass county shall be the twenty-third district, and
titled to one representative.
1. 16,030. Sec. 25. Madison county shall be the twenty-fourth district, and
titled to one representative.
1. 18,528. Sec. 26. Warren county shall be the twenty-fifth district, and
titled to one representative.
2. 24,094. Sec. 27. Marion county shall be the twenty-sixth district, and entitled to two representatives.
2. 23,718. Sec. 28. Mahaska county shall be the twenty-seventh district, and entitled to two representatives.
1. 20,488. Sec. 29. Keokuk county shall be the twenty-eighth district, and
titled to one representative.
1. 19,269. Sec. 30. Washington county shall be the twenty-ninth district, and entitled to one representative.
1. 12,499. Sec. 31. Louisa county shall be the thirtieth district, and
titled to one representative.
2. 21,623. Sec. 32. Muscatine county shall be the thirty-first district, and entitled to two representatives.
3. 39,736. Sec. 33. Scott county shall be the thirty-second district, and entitled to three representatives.
1. 17,879. Sec. 34. Cedar county shall be the thirty-third district, and entitled to one representative.
2. 24,654. Sec. 35. Johnson county shall be the thirty-fourth district, and entitled to two representatives.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Districts</th>
<th>Representative(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>1. 17,456</td>
<td>Sec. 36. Iowa county shall be the thirty-fifth district, and entitled to one representative.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Poweshiek</td>
<td>1. 16,482</td>
<td>Sec. 37. Poweshiek county shall be the thirty-sixth district, and entitled to one representative.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jasper, 2</td>
<td>2. 24,128</td>
<td>Sec. 38. Jasper county shall be the thirty-seventh district, and entitled to two representatives.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Polk, 2</td>
<td>2. 31,558</td>
<td>Sec. 39. Polk county shall be the thirty-eighth district, and entitled to two representatives.</td>
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<td>Dallas</td>
<td>1. 14,386</td>
<td>Sec. 40. Dallas county shall be the thirty-ninth district, and entitled to one representative.</td>
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<td>Guthrie</td>
<td>1. 9,638</td>
<td>Sec. 41. Guthrie county shall be the fortieth district, and entitled to one representative.</td>
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<td>Harrison</td>
<td>1. 11,818</td>
<td>Sec. 42. Harrison county shall be the forty-first district, and entitled to one representative.</td>
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<td>Boone</td>
<td>1. 17,351</td>
<td>Sec. 43. Boone county shall be the forty-second district, and entitled to one representative.</td>
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<td>Story</td>
<td>1. 13,311</td>
<td>Sec. 44. Story county shall be the forty-third district, and entitled to one representative.</td>
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<td>Marshall</td>
<td>1. 19,629</td>
<td>Sec. 45. Marshall county shall be the forty-fourth district, and entitled to one representative.</td>
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<td>Tama</td>
<td>1. 18,771</td>
<td>Sec. 46. Tama county shall be the forty-fifth district, and entitled to one representative.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Benton, 2</td>
<td>2. 22,807</td>
<td>Sec. 47. Benton county shall be the forty-sixth district, and entitled to two representatives.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Linn, 2</td>
<td>2. 31,815</td>
<td>Sec. 48. Linn county shall be the forty-seventh district, and entitled to two representatives.</td>
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<td>Jones</td>
<td>1. 19,166</td>
<td>Sec. 49. Jones county shall be the forty-eighth district, and entitled to one representative.</td>
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<td>Clinton, 2</td>
<td>2. 34,295</td>
<td>Sec. 50. Clinton county shall be the forty-ninth district, and entitled to two representatives.</td>
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<td>Jackson, 2</td>
<td>2. 23,062</td>
<td>Sec. 51. Jackson county shall be the fiftieth district, and entitled to two representatives.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dubuque, 3</td>
<td>3. 43,845</td>
<td>Sec. 52. Dubuque county shall be the fifty-first district, and entitled to three representatives.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>1. 18,890</td>
<td>Sec. 53. Delaware county shall be the fifty-second district, and entitled to one representative.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Buchanan</td>
<td>1. 17,313</td>
<td>Sec. 54. Buchanan county shall be the fifty-third district, and entitled to one representative.</td>
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<td>Black Hawk, 2</td>
<td>2. 22,913</td>
<td>Sec. 55. Black Hawk county shall be the fifty-fourth district, and entitled to two representatives.</td>
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<td>Grundy</td>
<td>1. 8,134</td>
<td>Sec. 56. Grundy county shall be the fifty-fifth district, and entitled to one representative.</td>
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<td>Hardin</td>
<td>1. 15,010</td>
<td>Sec. 57. Hardin county shall be the fifty-sixth district, and entitled to one representative.</td>
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<td>Hamilton</td>
<td>1. 7,701</td>
<td>Sec. 58. Hamilton county shall be the fifty-seventh district, and entitled to one representative.</td>
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<td>Webster</td>
<td>1. 13,114</td>
<td>Sec. 59. Webster county shall be the fifty-eighth district, and entitled to one representative.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Woodbury</td>
<td>1. 8,568</td>
<td>Sec. 60. Woodbury county shall be the fifty-ninth district, and entitled to one representative.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Butler</td>
<td>1. 11,734</td>
<td>Sec. 61. Butler county shall be the sixtieth district, and entitled to one representative.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bremer</td>
<td>1. 13,220</td>
<td>Sec. 62. Bremer county shall be the sixty-first district, and entitled to one representative.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. 20,518. Sec. 63. Fayette county shall be the fifty-second district, and entitled to one representative.
2. 27,184. Sec. 64. Clayton county shall be the sixty-third district, and entitled to two representatives.
1. 19,168. Sec. 65. Allamakee county shall be the sixty-fourth district, and entitled to one representative.
2. 24,233. Sec. 66. Winneshiek county shall be the sixty-fifth district, and entitled to two representatives.
1. 7,875. Sec. 67. Howard county shall be the sixty-sixth district, and entitled to one representative.
1. 11,400. Sec. 68. Chickasaw county shall be the sixty-seventh district, and entitled to one representative.
1. 13,100. Sec. 69. Mitchell county shall be the sixty-eighth district, and entitled to one representative.
1. 9,734. Sec. 70. Floyd county shall be the sixty-ninth district, and entitled to one representative.
1. 5,282; 3,220; 1,232. Sec. 71. Plymouth, Sioux and Lyon counties shall be the seventieth district, and entitled to one representative. Plymouth, 5,282; Sioux, 3,220; Lyon, 1,232.
1. 12,799. Sec. 72. Monona, Crawford and Ida counties shall be the seventieth district, and entitled to one representative. Monona, 5,967; Crawford, 6,038; Ida, 794.
1. 12,924. Sec. 73. Cherokee, Buena Vista, Pocahontas and Sac counties shall be the seventy-second district, and entitled to one representative. Cherokee, 4,245; Buena Vista, 3,561, Pocahontas, 2,245; Sac, 2,573.
1. 15,079. Sec. 74. Greene, Carroll and Calhoun counties shall be the seventy-third district, and entitled to one representative. Greene, 7,028; Carroll, 5,760; Calhoun, 3,185.
1. 15,079. Sec. 75. Adair, Audubon and Shelby counties shall be the seventy-fifth district, and entitled to one representative. Adair, 7,045; Audubon, 2,370; Shelby, 5,664.
1. 9,444. Sec. 76. Clay, Osceola, O'Brien and Dickinson counties shall be the seventy-fifth district, and entitled to one representative. Clay, 3,569; Osceola, 1,778; O'Brien, 2,349; Dickinson, 1,748.
1. 11,391. Sec. 77. Emmet, Palo Alto, Kossuth and Humboldt counties shall be the seventy-sixth district, and entitled to one representative. Emmet, 1,436; Palo Alto, 2,735; Kossuth, 3,765; Humboldt, 3,455.
1. 12,621. Sec. 78. Wright, Winnebago, Hancock and Worth counties shall be the seventy-seventh district, and entitled to one representative. Wright, 3,244; Winnebago, 2,987; Hancock, 1,482; Worth, 4,908.
1. 13,243. Sec. 79. Cerro Gordo and Franklin counties shall be the seventy-eighth district, and entitled to one representative. Cerro Gordo, 6,685; Franklin, 6,558.
Approved, March 24, 1880.
70
Commissioner to secure swamp lands.

Commissioner to direct county surveyor to examine.

Duties of governor.

Compensation.

Levies.

Proceeds.

SWAMP LANDS.

CHAPTER 47, OF REVISION OF 1860.

SWAMP LANDS.

ARTICLE I.

An Act in relation to the swamp lands within the state of Iowa.

[Passed February 5, 1851; took effect February 26, 1851; third session, chapter 69, page 169.]

SECTION 918. (1.) Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That the commissioner of the state land office is authorized to take such steps as he thinks necessary, in order to secure to the state, the swamp lands granted by the act of congress of the 28th of September, 1850, entitled "An act to enable the state of Arkansas, and other states, to reclaim the swamp lands within their limits."

SECTION 919. (2.) For this purpose the commissioner, when he has reason to believe there is any tract of swamp land within this state not reported as such by the United States surveyor, sufficient to justify a more particular examination, he shall direct the county surveyor of any county, in which said lands may be located, to make the examination, and provide the proofs necessary to secure such lands to the state, a list of which shall be returned to the land commissioner, or the authority acting in that capacity, verified by affidavit, for which services the surveyor is entitled to two dollars per day for each and every day actually employed; and for the purposes of this act, any unorganized county attached to another for election purposes in which an election precinct is organized, is declared to be a part of such organized county.

SECTION 920. (3.) Previous to the election and qualification of the commissioner of the land office, the duties above prescribed shall devolve upon the governor, whose duty it shall be to procure from the surveyor general's office a list of the lands returned to that office as swamp lands, and take other steps in the premises as in his opinion are necessary to secure the best interests of this state.

SECTION 921. (4.) All compensation for services rendered, or expenses incurred, in carrying out the provisions of this act, must be made out of the proceeds and sales of said swamp lands.

SECTION 922. (5.) Subject to the approval of the governor, the county surveyor is authorized to contract with individuals or companies for making the levies or drains necessary to reclaim any of the swamp lands of the state, by giving them a portion of the lands thus reclaimed or a portion of the proceeds thereof.

SECTION 923. (6.) The commissioner may dispose of any of the swamp lands of the state, for such price as he may think them worth, as herein provided; for the purpose of ascertaining said value, the county surveyor and sheriff in any county in which such lands are located, may, upon the direction of the commission, appraise such lands in such manner as the school lands are now appraised, for which they are to receive a sum not exceeding two dollars per day each, for all the time actually and necessarily expended in making examination and appraisement.

SECTION 924. (7.) The proceeds of the sales of such lands after paying
APPENDIX.][SWAMP LANDS.

all expenses incurred in selecting, appraising, selling and reclaiming such lands as are deemed worthy of reclaiming, shall be paid into the state treasury, subject to the disposition of the general assembly.

ARTICLE II.

An Act to dispose of the swamp and overflowed lands within the state, and to pay the expenses of selecting and surveying the same.

[Passed January 13, 1853; took effect February 2, 1853; laws of fourth general assembly, chapter 13.]

SECTION 925. (1.) Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That all the swamp and overflowed lands granted to the state of Iowa by the act of congress, entitled "An act to enable the state of Arkansas and other states to claim the swamp land within their limits," approved September 28, 1850, be, and the same is hereby granted to the counties respectively in which the same may lie, or be situated, for the purpose of constructing the necessary levees and drains, to reclaim the same—and the balance of said lands, if any there be after the same are reclaimed as aforesaid, shall be applied to the building of roads and bridges, when necessary, through or across said lands, and if not needed for this purpose, to be expended in building roads and bridges within the county.

SEC. 926. (2.) Whenever it shall appear that any of the lands granted to the state by the aforesaid act of congress, shall have been sold by the United States since the passage of that act, it shall be lawful for the said counties to convey said lands to the purchasers thereof. The deed shall be made by the county court as such and countersigned by the clerk of said court, with the official seal thereof affixed, and on delivering said deed to the purchaser, the county court shall take from him an assignment of all his rights in the premises, and as such assignee, the said court shall be authorized to receive from the United States the purchase money of said land; and whenever any lands embraced by the said act have been located by county land warrants, since the passage thereof, it shall be lawful for such county in which the same are situated, to convey the same in the manner aforesaid, to the person or persons who located said warrant, and take an assignment of the same to the county court which shall thereupon be considered as grantee of the state, and as such may locate said warrant upon any of the public lands belonging to the United States within the limits of said county.

SEC. 927. (3.) In all those counties where the county surveyor has made no examinations and reports of the swamp lands within his county, in compliance with the instructions from the governor, the county court shall at the next regular term thereof, after the taking effect of this act, appoint some competent person, who shall as soon as may be thereafter, after having been duly sworn for that purpose, proceed to examine said lands and make due report, and plats, upon which the topography of the country shall be carefully noted, and the places where drains or levees ought to be made, marked on the said plats, to the county courts respectively, which courts shall transmit to the proper officers, lists of all said swamp lands in each of the counties in order to procure the proper recognition of the same on the part of the United States, which lists, after an acknowledgment.
of the same by the general government shall be recorded in a well bound book provided for that purpose, and filed among the records of the county court.

SEC. 928. (4.) The said lands shall be under the care and superintendence of the county courts (board of supervisors*) of the counties respectively, in which the same are situated, and at the next April election, there shall be elected an officer to be styled drainage commissioner of the county of ..........., who shall within twenty days after his said election, enter into a bond with good security, to be approved by the county court, payable to the people of the state of Iowa, for the use of the inhabitants of the county of ..........., in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of all the duties required of him, or which may hereafter be required of him by law.

SEC. 929. (5.) It shall be the duty of the surveyors of the several counties in this state who have surveyed, or shall survey, the swamp and overflowed lands in their respective counties, to make out plats of all the swamp and overflowed lands in the several townships, and fractional townships, within their counties, noting distinctly upon the same every tract, or parcel of swamp and overflowed land in each township, the quantity and quality thereof, as to whether the same be first, second or third rate, and it shall be his duty to return the same as soon as practicable, and in reasonable time to the clerk's office of the county court, and the said court, at some regular term thereafter, or sooner if deemed necessary, shall fix a valuation upon each tract, according to its quality, but in no case shall any of said land be valued at less than twenty cents per acre, and the plat with the description and valuation marked thereon shall be recorded in said book, and filed away among the records of the office.

SEC. 930. (6.) After the surveyors have returned the plats aforesaid, the valuations have been made, and recorded as aforesaid, the said court shall fix upon the proper time for selling said lands, which shall in all cases be at the county seat, and at the court-house door of the several counties. The said courts may order the whole of said lands to be sold, and the sale continued from day to day, or they may order a part only of said lands to be sold from time to time, as they may deem expedient, and all such orders, so made by them, shall be entered on record in said book.

SEC. 931. (7.) The said drainage commissioner shall be notified in writing by the clerk, of all such orders, and within reasonable time thereafter, not exceeding ten days, he shall give at least forty days notice of the time and place of sale thereof, by publishing the same in some newspaper printed in the county; or if there be no such newspaper, then by posting up two notices thereof in each election precinct in the county, for the like period of forty days before said day of sale. The said notices shall contain an accurate description of the lands to be sold, and shall specify the time, place and terms thereof, and that the sale will be at public auction, between the hours of ten o'clock a. m. and five o'clock p. m. of the day fixed therefor, and that the same will be continued from day to day, if deemed necessary.

SEC. 932. (8.) In conducting the sales the said commissioner shall sell the same in such order as may be directed by the county court. No tract shall be sold for less than its valuation, and the same shall be

*See chapter 8, laws, extra session of the eighth general assembly, post.
cried separately, and long enough to enable any one to bid who desires it.

Sec. 933. (9.) The terms of selling said lands shall be to the highest bidder, for cash, the amount of which, however, may be discharged by the purchaser in labor, to be performed, in manner and according to the terms hereinafter specified.

Sec. 934. (10.) Upon closing the sales each day, the purchasers shall each pay, or secure the purchase money, according to the terms of sale, or in case of his failure so to do by ten o’clock the succeeding day, the tract purchased shall be again offered at public sale on the same terms as before, and if the valuation shall be bid, the same shall be stricken off, but if the valuation be not bid, the tract shall be set down as not sold. If sale is not made, the former purchaser shall be required to pay the difference between his bid and the valuation of the tract, and in case of his failure to make such payment, the drainage commissioner may forthwith institute an action of debt or assumpsit in his name for the use of the inhabitants of the proper county, for the required sum, and upon making proof, shall be entitled to judgment, with costs of suit, which when collected shall be applied as other moneys arising from the sale of lands.

Sec. 935. (11.) Upon the completion of every sale by the purchaser, the commissioner shall enter the same in a sale book kept for that purpose, and shall deliver to the purchaser a certificate of purchase, stating therein the name and residence of the purchaser describing the land sold and the price paid therefor, which certificate shall be evidence of the facts therein stated, and when presented to the county court, it shall be the duty of said court to execute to him a deed in fee simple for the land therein described, signed in the official capacity of said court, and countersigned by the clerk of said court with the official seal thereto affixed, which said deed shall vest in the purchaser an absolute title in fee simple of said land therein described.

Sec. 936. (12.) The said county courts shall cause said lands to be drained by the construction of proper levees and drains necessary to reclaim the same, and when it becomes necessary in the construction of levees and drains to pass through private property, a just compensation shall be made to the owner or owners thereof, if damage has been done such property, to be ascertained in the same manner as provided in the road law now in force in cases of roads.

Sec. 937. (13.) The surveyors employed to locate said swamp land, shall also report to the county courts all the lands in their respective counties which are susceptible of being drained or reclaimed, in all cases where said information cannot be satisfactorily had in some other way, with an estimate of the probable cost thereof, and at some regular term after said reports are received the said courts shall divide all such drainable lands in their counties into sections numbered one, two, three, etc., and whenever there shall be a sufficiency of lands sold to complete one or more sections, the same shall be as soon as practicable put under contract, and operation commenced thereon, and in like manner shall the work progress until the avails of said lands are exhausted or the work completed.

Sec. 938. (14.) The said county court shall cause the work to be done on the said sections to be let out at public sale to the lowest responsible bidder, and it shall be the duty of the drainage commissioner, on being ordered by said court so to do, to give at least four week’s
notice of the time and place of such lettings, by putting up notices thereof in six of the most public places in the county, and in case there shall be a newspaper printed in the county, then, by causing a similar notice thereof to be published in the same, for a like period of four successive weeks before the day of such lettings, and the said notices shall contain specifications of the work to be done, to be made out under the direction and control of the county court, provided that two or more counties may reclaim swamp lands in conjunction, and in such case each county shall make payment in proportion to the amount of lands reclaimed in said county.

**Sec. 939.** (15.) The persons to whom said lettings shall be struck off shall enter into bond, with good security, payable to said commissioner, for the use of the inhabitants of the county, in the penal sum of double the value of his bid, conditioned for the faithful performance of the work so undertaken by him, according to the specifications thereof, and for a failure to comply with the condition thereof, said bond shall be forfeited, and suit brought upon the same to recover damages for non-compliance.

**Sec. 940.** (16.) The said county courts, in laying off said work into sections as aforesaid, shall make such division thereof as will enable purchasers of land to pay for the same in necessary work, and if said purchasers shall be the lowest bidders at the lettings, the land so purchased shall be paid for in work; but if any other responsible person or persons shall be lower bidders, the same shall be struck off to him or them, and the purchasers aforesaid shall be forthwith required to pay for their lands in cash, or credit by giving mortgage and good security for the purchase money, at the discretion of the said drainage commissioner. But no such credit shall be given for a greater length of time than twelve months, and shall draw interest at the rate of six per cent per annum.

**Sec. 941.** (17.) The said county courts shall not dispose or sell any more of said lands than shall be absolutely necessary to complete the reclaiming, and draining of the same, and in all cases where there are any lands remaining unsold after the completing of said draining in any county, they shall be expended in the building of roads and bridges through or across said swamp lands, under the direction and superintendence of the drainage commissioner, and if said lands are not needed for this purpose, then to be disposed of in the construction of roads and bridges within the county.

**Sec. 942.** (18.) If any drainage commissioner, or other person shall embezzle, or appropriate to their own use any money, bonds, bills, notes or mortgages belonging to the drainage fund of any county in this state, he, she, or they shall be liable to indictment, and on conviction shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary of this state, for a period not less than one, nor more than five years, and such conviction shall work a forfeiture of office in all cases.

**Sec. 943.** (19.) All lands not sold at public sales as herein provided for shall be subject to sale at any time thereafter at the valuation, and the clerk of the county court is authorized and required to sell all such lands at private sale upon the terms upon which they were offered at public sale, the money to be paid over to the drainage commissioner, and his receipt taken therefor.

**Sec. 944.** (20.) The surveyor shall be required to file in the office of the clerk of the county court an affidavit setting forth the number of days he was actually and necessarily employed, and the number of
days that each person (naming such person) was actually and necessarily employed by him, and when a team was employed, the number of days such team was actually and necessarily employed in examining the swamp and overflowed lands, and in making out plats and descriptions of the same.

Sec. 945. (21.) When accounts are proved and filed in such manner as shall be satisfactory to the county courts, the clerk of said court is hereby authorized and required to issue a county order for the amount thereof, in favor of the persons entitled thereto, or on their written order, the amounts authorized by this act to be paid are hereby appropriated; provided, that the clerk of the county court shall charge the several amounts so paid to the drainage fund of the several counties, and the same shall be a debt due and owing from such fund to the counties, and it is hereby made the duty of the drainage commissioners to pay out of the first moneys received from the sale of lands, to the treasurers of the several counties, the said amounts so charged by the clerk against such drainage fund as aforesaid.

Sec. 946. (22.) Each and every person who on the twenty-eighth day of September, 1850, was the owner of any improvement, or who since that date has become the owner of any improvement on any of the said swamp, or overflowed lands, with a view to a residence, and occupation of said land for agricultural purposes, shall have the right to purchase, at the appraised value thereof, a quantity of land including his said improvement, to be bounded by the leading subdivisions, not exceeding one quarter section, to consist of the quarter-quarter, half-quarter, or quarter section: provided, that any person claiming the right to purchase under this act shall, within three months after the taking effect of this act, file in the clerk's office of the county court of the proper county, a notice of his, her, or their claims, describing the land by its numbers, and proving the facts in relation to such claim to the satisfaction of such clerk: and provided further, that any person, claiming the right to purchase as aforesaid, shall within twelve months from the day set for selling the swamp lands in the neighborhood in which his improvement is situated, pay to the drainage commissioner the consideration money for the land claimed, or the person so claiming shall be allowed to pay the same in labor, according to the provisions of this act, which payment shall entitle him, her, or them, to a deed conveying an estate in fee simple; but in case of failure to make such payment, or to pay in labor as aforesaid, the right to make the purchase shall cease.

Sec. 947. (23.) All business in relation to the swamp and overflowed lands shall be transacted at the regular term of the courts, except on extraordinary occasions, when said county courts shall have power to appoint special terms for the transaction of such business. And the county courts shall have power to allow the drainage commissioners, surveyors, clerks, and all others employed, such fees as they may deem just and right, to be paid out of the county treasury and charged to the drainage fund.

Sec. 948. (24.) It shall be the duty of all constables, coroners, sheriffs, justices of the peace, county surveyors and grand jurors to take notice of all trespasses committed on such lands, either by cutting timber, or otherwise, and to take all legal steps under the laws of this state to bring such offenders to punishment.
Unorganized counties.

SEC. 949. (25.*) As soon as any of the unorganized counties of this state become organized, so much of this act as relates to the selecting of the swamp lands by surveyor, and returning the lists thereof to the proper departments, to obtain the necessary sanction thereto on the part of the United States, shall be in force and effect, and the time of appraising, selling and draining of the said swamp lands shall be at the discretion of the county courts respectively.

Repeal.

SEC. 950. (26.) All acts and parts of acts now in force in respect to the swamp lands of this state are hereby repealed.

ARTICLE III.

Title.

AN ACT supplemental to an act entitled "An act to dispose of the swamp and overflowed lands within this state, and to pay the expenses of selecting and surveying the same," approved January 13, 1853.

[Passed January 24, 1853, took effect July 1, 1858; laws of fourth general assembly, chapter 65, page 116.]

Returns made to secretary.

SECTION 951. (1.) Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That, so soon as the examination and survey of the swamp and overflowed lands in any of the counties of this state shall be completed by the county surveyor (or other person appointed for that purpose), a full and complete return of the same shall be forwarded to the secretary of state, whose duty it shall be to report the same to the surveyor-general.

His duty.

SEC. 952. (2.) And be it further enacted, That all expenses which may have accrued prior to the passage of this act, in any of the counties of this state, for the examination and survey of said swamp and overflowed lands, shall be paid in accordance with the provisions of the act to which this is amendatory.

ARTICLE IV.

Title.

AN ACT providing for the collection of money due to the state of Iowa from the government of the United States, arising from the disposition of the swamp lands, and for selecting the swamp lands and securing the title to the same.

[Passed January 25, 1855, took effect July 1, 1855; laws of the fifth general assembly, chapter 138, page 261.]

Governor to draw money.

SECTION 953. (1.) Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That the governor be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to draw from the treasury of the United States all moneys which may now be due, or which may hereafter become due to the state of Iowa, arising from any disposition of the swamp lands of this state by the government of the United States: provided, that after said money shall have been transferred to the treasurer of this state, the governor, auditor and secretary of state shall constitute a board with power to ascertain what amount of said money is due to any of the counties of this state for swamp lands sold by the government of the

*In archives, 26.
United States since said lands were granted to and became the property of said counties, and said board shall certify to the state treasurer the result of their investigation; and the moneys so ascertained to be due to the counties aforesaid, shall remain in the treasury subject to the draft of the treasurers of said counties.

SEC. 954. (2.) That the governor is hereby required to cause said moneys to be deposited in the treasury of this state.

SEC. 955. (3.) That the governor is hereby authorized to adopt such measures as to him may seem expedient, to provide for the selection of the swamp lands of this state and to secure to the state the title to the same, and also for the selection, in the name of the state, other lands in lieu of such swamp lands as may have been or may hereafter be entered with warrants: provided, that the provisions of this act shall not be construed to apply to any swamp lands which have already been selected by any organized county of this state under the provisions of any previous law: and provided further, that this act shall not be construed to impair the rights of the counties of this state to any swamp lands within said counties under the provisions of any law in force in relation to the same, and that the selections made by the organized counties shall be reported by the governor to the authorities at Washington.

ARTICLE V.

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to dispose of the swamp and overflowed lands within the state," approved January 13, 1853.

[Passed January 25, 1855, took effect February 21, 1855; laws of the fifth general assembly, chapter 110, page 173.]

SECTION 956. (1.) Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That no swamp or overflowed lands granted to the state, and situate in the present unorganized counties, shall be sold or disposed of till the title to said lands shall be perfected in the state, whereupon the titles to said lands shall be transferred to the said counties where they are situated: provided, that said counties shall refund to the state the expenses incurred in selecting said lands under the provisions of an act of the present session of the general assembly authorizing the governor to cause said lands to be surveyed and selected, with ten per cent interest thereon. Each county to refund its proportional amount of said expenses.

SEC. 957. (2.) Be it further enacted, That in all those counties which are now organized, when it may be impossible to reclaim said swamp land, said counties are hereby authorized to employ the proceeds of said lands, or any part thereof, in the erection of county buildings, or other work of improvement within their limits; provided, that in such case, the county judge shall first submit the question, including the proposed work of improvement, to the people of his county in the manner provided for in sections 114 and 115 of the code.

SEC. 958. (3.) In all cases contemplated in the foregoing sections, it shall be the duty of the drainage commissioner to pay over the proceeds of said lands, to the county treasurer.

SEC. 959. (4.) No swamp or overflowed lands shall hereafter be sold at less than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre.

SEC. 960. (5.) Such provisions of the act approved January 13th,
1853, in relation to swamp lands, and all other acts or parts of acts relating to the same, as conflict with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

ARTICLE VI.

Title.

AN ACT to amend an act entitled, "An act to dispose of the swamp and overflowed lands within this state, and pay the expenses of selecting and surveying the same," approved February 2 (January 13), 1853.

[Passed July 15, 1856, took effect fifth general assembly, extra session, chapter 36, page 83.]

Deposit of money.

SECTION 961. (1.) Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That all moneys heretofore or hereafter to be realized from the sale of the swamp or overflowed lands, situated in any of the counties in this state, shall be deposited forthwith by the officers receiving the same, in the county treasury of their respective counties.

How paid out.

SEC. 962. (2.) It shall be the duty of the county treasurer receiving swamp land money, to pay the same out only on the joint order of the county judge and swamp land commissioner, or if there be no swamp land commissioner, then upon the order of the county judge.

Loan.

SEC. 963. (3.) The county judges and treasurers shall have power jointly, and it is hereby rendered their duty, in all cases when the same can be done without detriment to the work of reclaiming said land, to loan any swamp land funds that may be in their several treasuries, at ten per cent interest on approved real estate security, for such times as they may deem advisable, and the county judges and treasurers shall make semi-annual and separate public exhibits of the condition of the swamp land fund, showing the amounts received, the amounts expended, for what purpose and to whom paid, the amounts loaned and to whom, and the amounts on hand; which exhibits shall be filed with the county clerks, to be by them recorded in books kept for that purpose.

Exhibits.

SEC. 964. (4.) Nothing in this act shall be so construed as to legalize the sale of swamp lands in case where such sales were made without authority of law.

ARTICLE VII.

Title.

A BILL to prevent trespass or waste on swamp or other lands in the state of Iowa, and for other purposes.

[Passed January 25, 1855, took effect January 31, 1855; laws of fifth general assembly, chapter 156, page 228.]

Trespass.

SECTION 965. (1.) Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That whenever the county judge of any county shall become satisfied that trespass or waste, by cutting wood or carrying it away, or in any other manner, has been, within six months then past, or is then being committed on any swamp or overflowed lands, situate in, and belonging to, such county, and which have been properly selected according to law, and the returns thereof made to such county judge by the selecting officer, it shall be the duty of said county judge to enter a complaint thereon.
judge to issue a warrant to the sheriff of his county, or to some other officer directing said sheriff, or officer, to arrest and bring before him, forthwith, the person or persons charged in said warrant with having committed trespass or waste, as aforesaid, or any person then committing the same; provided, that this section shall not be construed as authorizing a warrant for trespass to be issued against any person for cutting or carrying away wood on swamp or overflowed lands, which such person shall have entered at any United States land office, or against any person who has acquired a bona fide preemption right to any of said lands, under the subsequent provisions of this act.

Sec. 966. (2.) It shall be the duty of the county judge, at the time of issuing said warrant, to issue a subpoena to any person or persons, who may be cognizant of trespass or waste committed in violation of this act, requiring such person or persons to appear before him forthwith, to testify in relation to the matter; which subpoena shall be served by the sheriff of the county, or some other officer, deputed by the county judge.

Sec. 967. (3.) On the appearance of the person or persons arrested under said warrant the county judge shall proceed to hear testimony in the case, and if the person or persons so arrested shall be found guilty of committing trespass or waste contrary to the provisions of this act, he or each of them, if more than one is arrested, shall be adjudged to pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or to be imprisoned in the county jail for a period not exceeding thirty days at the discretion of said judge; provided, that any person so arrested shall be entitled to be tried by a jury of six disinterested residents of the county, if he or they require it, and the county judge shall have authority to commit such person to the county jail until the fine and costs adjudged against him shall be paid.

Sec. 968. (4.) All fines so inflicted shall inure to the use of the school fund, and be paid to the person having charge of that fund in the county, after deducting from the same the amount of costs which may have been paid by the county, in cases of failure, to sustain any previous action commenced under this act; and the costs in prosecutions under this act, shall be the same as the costs in similar prosecutions before a justice of the peace.

Sec. 969. (5.) It shall be the further duty of the county judge of each county whenever he may suspect that trespass or waste has been committed, as mentioned in the first section of this act, to issue his mandate to the sheriff of his county, or to some other officer therein, to restrain and prevent all persons from carrying away wood or timber, that may have been cut on any of the swamp or overflowed lands above specified; and to take possession of such wood or timber, and dispose of the same by public or private sale, at the discretion of the sheriff, or officer serving the writ, and return the proceeds thereof to the county treasurer.

Sec. 970. (6.) It is further made the duty of the county judge of the several counties, to sue for damages, in the name, and for the use, of their respective counties, in the proper district court, any person who shall have committed trespass or waste, in violation of the provisions of this act: provided, that it shall be discretionary with said judges to proceed against such person either by criminal prosecution, or civil suit, as above provided, or both.

Sec. 971. (7.) Any person convicted of trespass or waste, before the county judge, as above specified, may take an appeal to the proper
All state lands.  
Sec. 972. (8.) The foregoing provisions are extended to all school, university, or other lands belonging to the state, so far as the same may be applicable.

Preemption.  
Sec. 973. (9.) Any person who shall have a *bona fide* claim, by actual settlement or improvement upon any of the swamp or overflowed lands in this state, which shall have been selected, and the returns thereof made to the county judge, as specified in the first section of this act; and any *bona fide* assignee of such person shall be allowed to enter the same by paying into the county treasury of the proper county the sum of one dollar and a quarter per acre therefor; as hereinafter provided: *provided*, that such person, or his assignee, shall first prove such claim, before the proper county judge, within ninety days after the first day of March, 1855: *provided further*, that in any county in which the proper returns shall not have been made to the county judge thereof, by the selecting officer, such person shall have ninety days after the time at which said returns shall be made, wherein to prove his said claim.

Perfecting right of preemption.  
Sec. 974. (10.) Any person desirous of perfecting his said claim, and of receiving the benefit of a preemption right to any swamp or overflowed lands above specified, shall be entitled to the same, by proving his claim, within the time specified in the eighth section of this act to the satisfaction of the proper county judge, by any testimony which shall be satisfactory to said judge; and in case the claimant’s right is contested by another, said judge shall appoint a day, when he will hear the evidence on both sides, and he shall make such decision in the case as he may deem right, and award costs in his discretion; and he shall give to the successful claimant a certificate of preemption: *provided*, that no person shall receive a certificate for more than one hundred and sixty acres of land, which may be situate in two distinct tracts, one to consist of prairie, and one of timber: *provided*, that the timber tract shall not exceed eighty acres. The provisions of this, and the preceding section, are hereby extended to any person who shall hereafter acquire a *bona fide* claim, as above specified: *provided*, he shall prove the same according to the provisions of this act, within sixty days after acquiring the same.

Amount.  
Sec. 975. (11.) The said certificate shall entitle the holder thereof to perfect his title to the land mentioned therein, whenever the proper returns of the Iowa swamp lands are made, so as to complete the title of the several counties thereto; and the several county judges shall give public notice thereof, and require the several claimants holding certificates, to pay the entrance money into the treasury of the proper county; whereupon said claimant shall be entitled to receive a patent for the land mentioned in their respective certificates.

Certificates.  
Sec. 976. (12.) Any person feeling aggrieved by the decision of the county judge, under the ninth section of this act, may appeal therefrom to the district court of the proper county, which shall have *final jurisdiction over the matter*, and shall make such decision in the premises as justice and equity may require.

[Section (13) is repealed by the section 473.]
Sec. 977. (14.) All acts and parts of acts, in relation to swamp lands, inconsistent herewith, are repealed.

ARTICLE VIII.

AN ACT in relation to the swamp lands of this state.

[Passed January 24, 1857, took effect July 1, 1857; laws of the sixth general assembly, chapter 115, page 127.]

SECTION 978. (1.) Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That all acts and parts of acts now in force allowing the right of preemption on the swamp lands of this state, be, and the same are, hereby repealed: provided, this act shall not apply to the actual settlers on said lands at the time of the passage of this act.

ARTICLE IX.

AN ACT for the relief of swamp land preemptors.

[Passed March 22, 1858, took effect April 7, 1858; laws of the seventh general assembly, chapter 100, page 198.]

SECTION 979. (1.) Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That in all cases where any person had acquired a bona fide preemption claim to any swamp land of this state, under the laws heretofore in force, and who was, in good faith residing on the same on the fifth day of September, 1857, such person shall not be held to have forfeited the same in consequence of not having proved up such preemption in accordance with such law: provided, he shall produce his evidence and prove up the same in accordance with the laws in force prior to the fifth day of September, 1857, and within six months from the day this act goes into force: and provided further, that no certificate of preemption has been granted for the land so claimed to any other person.

Sec. 980. (2.) It shall be the duty of the county judge when application is made for a preemption under this act, to hear and determine upon the same within thirty days from the date of the application, and shall notify the applicant at the time of his making his application, of the day upon which he will hear the testimony in the case. If the proof shall be deemed sufficient, the county judge shall issue a certificate of preemption in favor of the claimant to lands claimed, or to such portion of them as he shall have sustained his claim for a preemption to.

Sec. 981. (3.) The several county judges, in all cases where any person now holds, or may hereafter fairly acquire certificates of preemption to swamp lands in accordance with the laws heretofore in force, or in accordance with this act, shall be required to quit-claim the county interest to the persons holding said certificates of preemption, or the lawful assignees under the same, on payment or tender of payment of the said county judge, the price per acre named in such certificate, at any time within six months from the passage of this act; or if said certificate is granted after the passage of this act, six months from the date thereof.
ARTICLE X.

An Act making an appropriation for swamp land purposes.

[Passed January 27, 1858, took effect February 13, 1858; laws of seventh general assembly, chapter 3, page 3.]

Section 982. (1.) Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That the governor is hereby authorized to appoint an agent to proceed to Washington to effect an adjustment and settlement for the different counties in the state, of their swamp land business, and also one or more to have the swamp and overflowed lands selected in the new and unorganized counties of the state; and for defraying the expenses of the same there be, and hereby is appropriated from the treasury of the state, the sum of two thousand dollars.

Section 983. (2.) That when the general government shall issue the scrip, and refund the money to the state, contemplated by the act of congress of 2d March, 1855, and patent to the state the lands accruing by virtue of the act of congress of 28th September, 1850, the governor, register of state land office, and the agent of the county, if any, shall constitute a board to ascertain what amount of said land, money and scrip, is due the different counties in the state, and when so ascertained the same shall be subject to the order of the county judges, or other proper authorities in the county.

Section 984. (3.) That the two thousand dollars hereby appropriated be refunded the state with ten per cent interest from date of same, each county paying an amount proportionate to its share of the lands, scrip and money received, to be ascertained and withheld by said board and paid over to the state treasury.

Section 985. (4.) Any laws inconsistent with, or contrary to this act, are hereby repealed.

ARTICLE XI.

An Act to authorize the counties to use the swamp lands to aid in the construction of railroads and seminary buildings.

[Passed March 22, 1858, took effect April 21, 1858; laws of seventh general assembly, chapter 132, page 156.]

Section 986. (1.) Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That it shall be competent and lawful for the counties owning swamp and overflowed lands, to devote the same or the proceeds thereof, either in whole or in part, to the erection of public buildings for the purpose of education, the building of bridges, roads and highways, for building institutions of learning or for making railroads through the county or counties to whom such lands belong; provided, that before any of said land or the proceeds thereof shall be so devoted to any of the purposes aforesaid the question whether the same shall be so done shall be submitted at some general or special election to the people of the county.

Section 987. (2.) The proper officer or officers of any county may contract with any person or company for the transfer and conveyance of said swamp or overflowed lands, or the proceeds thereof or otherwise appropriate the same to such person or company or to their use,
for the purpose of aiding or carrying out any of the objects mentioned in the first section of this act, which said contract shall be reduced to writing and signed by the respective parties or their lawful authorized agents.

SEC. 988. (3.) Before such contract shall be of any force or validity the same shall be published for four weeks immediately preceding some general or special election in some newspaper published in the county and if there be none published therein, then three copies of the same shall be posted in three of the most public places in each township in the county for the length of time aforesaid, together with a proclamation of the proper officer and directing how and where the vote thereon shall be taken, and returns made and canvassed and in what manner or form the people shall vote thereon, and if it shall appear that a majority of the people in any county voting thereon are in favor of the contract or proposition submitted to them, then and in that case such contract or proposition shall be binding upon the parties thereto, but if a majority of the people voting on such proposition are against the same then it shall be null and void: provided, that no sale, contract or other disposition of said swamp or overflowed lands shall be valid, unless the person or company to whom the same are sold, contracted or otherwise disposed of to, shall take the same subject to all the provisions of the acts of congress of September the 28th, 1850, and shall expressly release the state of Iowa and the county in which the lands are situate, from all liability for reclaiming said land.

SEC. 989. (4.) It is further provided that this act shall be so construed as not to interfere with any preemption claim under the act of 1855, chapter 156: provided, said claimant was an actual and bona fide settler upon such land as provided in section nine of said act and has not assigned his said preemption.

SEC. 990. (5.) Nothing in this act shall be so construed as to authorize or allow the people of any county or officer thereof in any manner to contract or otherwise dispose of the swamp or overflowed lands belonging to any county attached thereto for election, judicial or other purposes.

(CAPITOL, LAWS OF 1874).

SWAMP-LAND COMMISSIONER DISCONTINUED.

An ACT to repeal chapter 135 of the acts of the twelfth general assembly.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That chapter 135 of the acts of the twelfth general assembly is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. This act, being deemed of immediate importance, shall be in force from and after its publication in the Iowa State Register and Iowa State Leader, newspapers published at Des Moines, Iowa.

Approved, March 18th, 1874.
I hereby certify that the foregoing act was published in Des Moines in the Iowa Daily State Leader, March 30, and in the Iowa Daily State Register, April 2, 1874.

Josiah T. Young, Secretary of State.

(Chapter 8, Laws of 1861.)

swamp lands.

AN ACT giving control of the swamp lands in the several counties of the state to the board of supervisors.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, The swamp lands in the several counties in the state be and the same are hereby placed under the control of the boards of supervisors of said counties respectively.

Sec. 2. The acts of all boards of supervisors in any county of this state in relation to swamp lands heretofore done and performed are hereby legalized and ratified.

Sec. 3. This act being deemed of immediate importance shall be in force upon its publication in the Iowa State Register, Iowa State Journal and the Commonwealth, or either two of said newspapers, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved, May 28th, 1861.

(Chapter 160, Laws of 1862).

swamp lands.

AN ACT to authorize the governor and board of county supervisors to appoint agents in regard to swamp lands belonging to the state of Iowa, and defining their duties.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That the governor is hereby authorized and empowered to appoint an agent or agents to make a settlement with the commissioners of the general land office, for the lands enuring to the state of Iowa by an act of congress, entitled "An act to enable the state of Arkansas and other states to reclaim the swamp and overflowed lands within their limits," approved September 28th, 1850.

Sec. 2. That when the general government shall have issued the land scrip and refunded the money to this state, as provided in the act of congress approved March 2d, 1855, said land scrip shall be deposited with the state treasurer, subject to the order of the board of supervisors of the county to which said money or land scrip shall belong, as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 3. That as soon as any of the land scrip, referred to in the second section hereof, shall be received by the register of the state
land office, he shall immediately notify the governor of such fact; when it shall be the duty of the governor to appoint an agent or agents to receive and locate said scrip; and the appointment of the governor with the great seal of the state attached, shall be sufficient authority for the register of the state land office to transfer to the person so presenting said appointment, any of the land scrip referred to in this act.

Sec. 4. When the agent contemplated in the third section hereof, shall by virtue of his office, receive any of the land scrip herein referred to, it is hereby made his duty to proceed to the most convenient land office at which said land scrip can be located, and make selections of the number of acres of land named in the scrip he may then have in his possession, and make his return in writing, accompanied with the certificate of the register of the land office where said location may be made, to the register of the state land office. But if there should not be a sufficient number of acres of land subject to be selected by said agent in any one of the government land offices to which said agent may apply, he is authorized to apply to any or all of such offices wherein said scrip can be located, until the scrip in his possession shall be disposed of.

Sec. 5. As soon as any agent contemplated by this act shall deliver his return as provided in this act, to the register of the state land office, it is hereby made the duty of said register to file and record the same according to law, and immediately thereafter send a certified copy thereof to the commissioner of the general land office, and demand and receive from said commissioner a patent for the lands thus located, and when such patent shall have been received by said register in his office, he is hereby required to notify the governor of the receipt thereof, when it shall be the duty of the governor to deed the same to the county or counties to which it belongs, and mail the same to the clerk of the board of supervisors of such county.

Sec. 6. Before any agent contemplated by this act will be authorized to enter upon the discharge of the duties herein assigned him, he shall execute a bond to the state of Iowa, in a penal sum to be fixed by the governor and register of the state land office, and with sureties to be approved by them, which approval shall be in writing on the back of said bond, and signed by the governor and register, which said bond after being so approved shall be by them deposited and recorded in the office of the secretary of state, and shall be for the benefit of any party injured by a breach thereof.

Sec. 7. That the agent or agents appointed by virtue of the provisions of the first section of this act, shall act under and by virtue of written instructions given them by the governor and register of the state land office. But in no case shall said agent be instructed or empowered to receive from the general government any portion of the money due from the government to this state.

Sec. 8. It shall be the duty of the register of the state land office upon the information that the money due this state, or any part thereof can be obtained, to notify the state treasurer, with information to what county it belongs, when it shall be the duty of said treasurer to receive and collect the same.

Sec. 9. The state treasurer shall, as soon as any of the said money comes into his hands by virtue of this act, notify the clerk of the board of supervisors of the county to which said money belongs, and upon the receipt of such information by any such clerk in this state,
it shall be his duty to communicate such information to the supervisors of his county at their first regular meeting thereafter, and when the board of supervisors of any such county shall by an agent appointed by them, present an order to the state treasurer for the money belonging to their county, certified to by the clerk of said board, with the county seal thereto attached, to the state treasurer, he shall pay over to such agent the money belonging to said county, and their order so presented shall be a sufficient voucher to the treasurer for the payment by him of said money.

SEC. 10. The board of supervisors of any county in this state or the clerk thereof, shall not deliver to any agent appointed by them to receive the money due to any such county, as contemplated in this act, any order or orders to draw such money until such agent or agents shall have executed a bond to such county in a penalty equal to double the amount of money to be drawn by him, with sureties to be approved by said board for the faithful discharge of his said trust.

SEC. 11. That the agents appointed by the board of supervisors by virtue of this act shall receive in full compensation for their services three dollars per day for the time actually employed by them on said services, said compensation to be paid by the counties receiving said lands or money, and such further sums of money to pay the traveling expenses of said agent while acting in the discharge of his duties as may be agreed upon by and between said agent and the board of supervisors of the county or counties for whose benefit he is acting.

SEC. 12. The agent or agents appointed by the governor under the provisions of this act shall receive as a full compensation for the services rendered, and expenses incurred by virtue of said appointment, the sum of four dollars per day, which said compensation shall be paid by the state; but the amount so paid shall be divided pro rata among the several counties, according to the amount in value of the money and lands secured to such county by the provisions of this act, the land to be valued at $1.25 per acre, and the amount so found due by each county to the state shall be paid before such county shall receive its share of the money and lands which may be obtained under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 13. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this act, the board of supervisors of any county, for the purpose of expediting a settlement of the claim of such county, may nominate to the governor a suitable person or special agent to settle said claim; and the governor shall thereupon appoint such person the special agent of the state to make such settlement with the United States for the swamp lands within the territorial limits of such county. The proceeds of such settlement may be received by such agent, and shall be delivered to the said board of supervisors for the use of the county. The costs, expenses and compensation of such special agent shall be paid by the county requesting appointment thereof.

SEC. 14. All acts and parts of acts coming in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Approved, April 18, 1862.
AN ACT giving control of the swamp lands in the several counties of the state to the board of supervisors.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, The swamp lands in the several counties in the state be and the same are hereby placed under the control of the boards of supervisors of said counties respectively.

Sec. 2. The acts of all boards of supervisors in any county of this state in relation to swamp lands heretofore done and performed, are hereby legalized and ratified.

Approved, May 28, 1861.

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AN ACT to amend section nine hundred and eighty-six (986) of the revision of 1860, in relation to swamp lands.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That section nine hundred and eighty-six of the revision of 1860, be so amended as to read as follows: That it shall be competent and lawful for the counties owning swamp and overflowed lands to devote the same, or the proceeds thereof, either in whole or in part to the erection of public buildings for the purpose of education, the building of bridges, roads and highways, for building institutions of learning, or for a permanent school fund for the use of the county to which such lands belong, or for building county buildings, or for making railroads through the county or counties to which such lands belong; provided, that before any of said land or the proceeds thereof shall be so devoted to any of the purposes aforesaid, the question whether the same shall be so done shall be submitted at some general or special election to the people of the county; [and for that purpose the boards of supervisors are hereby authorized to call a special election if properly petitioned for by the legal voters of the county]; provided always, that no county is hereby released from its obligations to make the necessary drains and levees contemplated by act of congress passed September 28, 1850, and the act of the general assembly of this state, passed January 13, 1853.

Sec. 2. This act being deemed of immediate importance, shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the Daily State Register and Des Moines Times.
SWAMP LANDS.

(Chapter 67, Laws of 1864.)

SALE OF SWAMP LANDS.

Title.

AN ACT for the sale of the swamp lands in the several counties in this state.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That the county boards of supervisors of the several counties of this state may appoint three citizens of such county whose duty it shall be to make a careful examination of the swamp lands within such county situated and lying in, along or contiguous to navigable streams; such lands being subject to periodical overflow during any of the summer months, which have been or may hereafter be confirmed to such county and remaining unsold, and proceed to appraise the value of the same, and said appraisers shall make a return of the valuation of such swamp lands to the clerk of the board of supervisors within thirty days from the time of receiving notice of their appointment.

Section 2. All other swamp lands in the counties of this state, not lying in or along navigable streams, and not subject to such overflow as provided in section one of this act, may be appraised and sold under the provisions of this act, but all lands not subject to such overflow shall not be appraised or sold for a sum less than one dollar per acre; provided, that the words "navigable streams," as is used in this act, shall be construed to mean streams actually navigated by steamboats during the summer months.

Section 3. The appraisers provided for in section one of this act, before entering upon the discharge of the duties therein prescribed, shall take and subscribe an oath to faithfully perform the duties assigned them, and such appraisers shall each receive two dollars per day for each day actually employed in such service, to be paid out of the funds arising from the sale of swamp lands.

Section 4. When the swamp lands have been appraised as provided in this act, the board of supervisors of such county may authorize such swamp lands to be sold at public or private sale; provided, said lands shall not be sold for a less sum than their appraised value, and provided further, that no lands, except such as are provided for in section one of this act, shall be sold for less than one dollar per acre.

Section 5. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Approved, March 22, 1864.

(Chapter 134, Laws of 1878.)

DISPOSITION TO BE MADE OF SWAMP LAND INDEMNITY FUND NOW HELD BY THE TREASURER OF STATE.

Title.

AN ACT to authorize the treasurer of state to pay to the several counties the amount of the swamp land indemnity fund that has been withheld by him and his predecessors in office under the provision of section 12, chapter 160 of the acts of the ninth general assembly.
WHEREAS, The treasurer of state has, by authority granted in section 12, chapter 160 of the acts of the ninth general assembly, retained from time to time out of [the] swamp land cash indemnity fund belonging to the several counties of the state, and passing through his office, a percentage of said fund to reimburse the state for supposed expenses incurred in securing the payment of said cash indemnity from the United States; and,

WHEREAS, The money thus retained now lies idle in the treasury for want of lawful authority to use the same; therefore,

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That the treasurer of state shall pay to the treasurer of each county the amount of the swamp land indemnity fund that has been retained by him or his predecessors in office under the provision of section 12, chapter 160 of the acts of the ninth general assembly, and take a receipt therefor of said county treasurer in triplicate, one of which he shall retain in his office, and file one with the auditor of state, and one with the auditor of the county receiving the money.

SECTION 2. Upon the receipt from the treasurer of state of the receipt of the county treasurer, the auditor of the county shall notify the board of supervisors at their first meeting thereafter of the amount so paid, and they shall make such disposition of the money thus received as shall be just and equitable and for the best interest of the county.

SECTION 3. Hereafter, on the receipt of any money from the United States in payment of cash indemnity for swamp lands, the treasurer of state shall pay to the county entitled thereto the full amount received by him for such county in accordance with the provisions of chapter 160 of the acts of the ninth general assembly, and shall not retain any part thereof to reimburse the state.

SECTION 4. This act shall take effect from and after its publication according to law.

Approved, March 25, 1878.

I hereby certify that the foregoing act was published in the Iowa State Register and Iowa State Leader, April 4, 1878.

Josiah T. Young, Secretary of State.

(Chapter 180, Laws of 1880.)

LEGALIZING DEEDS BY COUNTIES FOR SWAMP LANDS.

AN ACT to legalize deeds by counties of swamp and other lands owned and conveyed by such counties.

WHEREAS, Prior to the taking effect of the revision of 1860 all conveyances of real estate owned by counties were required to be executed in the name of the county, by the county judge in his official capacity, with the county seal attached; and,

WHEREAS, By the revision of 1860, conveyances of swamp land were required to be executed by the county court, and countersigned by the clerk of said court, with the seal of the county attached; and,

WHEREAS, In many counties of this state deeds conveying swamp and other lands have been executed without having the county seal attached, and others without being countersigned by the clerk with the seal of the county attached or affixed thereto; and,
Whereas, Doubts have arisen as to the validity of said deeds; therefore,

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That all deeds heretofore executed by a county judge, or county court, or the chairman of the board of supervisors of any county, and to which the officer executing the same has failed or omitted to affix the county seal, and all deeds where the clerk has failed or omitted to countersign when required so to do, be and the same are hereby legalized and made valid the same in all respects as though the law had in all respects been fully complied with.

Approved, March 26, 1880.
ORGANIC LAWS.

ORGANIC LAW OF MICHIGAN.

An Act to divide the Indiana territory into two separate governments.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That
from and after the thirtieth day of June next, all that part of the In-
diana territory which lies north of a line drawn east from the souther-
ly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan until it shall intersect Lake
Erie, and east of a line drawn from the said southerly bend through
the middle of said lake to its northern extremity, and thence due north
to the northern boundary of the United States, shall, for the purpose
of temporary government, constitute a separate territory, and be called
Michigan.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That there shall be established
within the said territory a government in all respects similar to that
provided by the ordinance of congress, passed on the thirteenth day of
July, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, for the govern-
ment of the territory of the United States northwest of the river
Ohio; and by an act passed on the seventh day of August, one thou-
sand seven hundred and eighty-nine, entitled "an act to provide for
the government of the territory northwest of the river Ohio"; and the
inhabitants thereof shall be entitled to and enjoy all and singular the
rights, privileges and advantages granted and secured to the people
of the territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio, by the
said ordinance.

Section 3. And be it further enacted, That the officers for the said
territory, who by virtue of this act shall be appointed by the president
of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the sen-
ate, shall respectively exercise the same powers, perform the same
duties and receive for their services the same compensations, as by the
ordinance aforesaid and the laws of the United States, have been pro-
vided and established for similar officers in the Indiana territory; and
the duties and emoluments of superintendent of Indian affairs shall be
united with those of the governor.

Section 4. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act con-
tained shall be construed so as, in any manner, to affect the govern-
ment now in force in the Indiana territory, further than to prohibit
the exercise thereof within the said territory of Michigan from and
after the aforesaid thirtieth day of June next.
ORGANIC LAW OF WISCONSIN.

AN ACT establishing the territorial government of Wisconsin.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the third day of July next the country included within the following boundaries shall constitute a separate territory, by the name of Wisconsin; that is to say: Bounded on the east by a line drawn from the northeast corner of the state of Illinois, through the middle of Lake Michigan, to a point in the middle of said lake, and opposite the main channel of Green Bay, and through said channel and Green Bay to the mouth of the Menomonic river; thence through the middle of the main channel of said river, to that head of said river nearest to the Lake of the Desert; thence in a direct line to the middle of said lake; thence through the middle of the main channel of the Montreal river, to its mouth; thence with a direct line across Lake Superior, to where the territorial line of the United States last touches said lake northwest; thence on the north, with the said territorial line, to the White-earth river; on the west, by a line from the said boundary line following down the middle of the main channel of White-earth river to the Missouri river, and down the middle of the main channel of the Missouri river to a point due west from the northwest corner of the state of Missouri; and on the south, from said point, due east to the northwest corner of the state of Missouri; and thence with the boundaries of the states of Missouri and Illinois, as already fixed by acts of congress. And after the said third day of July next, all power and authority of the government of Michigan in and over the territory hereby constituted, shall cease; provided, that nothing in this act contained shall
be construed to impair the rights of person or property now appertaining to any Indians within the said territory so long as such rights shall remain unextinguished by treaty between the United States and such Indians, or to impair the obligations of any treaty now existing between the United States and such Indians, or to impair or in anywise to affect the authority of the government of the United States to make any regulations respecting such Indians, their lands, property or other rights, by treaty, or law, or otherwise, which it would have been competent for the government to make if this act had never been passed; provided, that nothing in this act contained shall be construed to inhibit the government of the United States from dividing the territory hereby established into one or more other territories, in such manner and at such times as congress shall in its discretion deem convenient and proper, or from attaching any portion of said territory to any other state or territory of the United States.

**Sec. 2. And be it further enacted,** That the executive power and authority in and over the said territory shall be vested in a governor, who shall hold his office for three years, unless sooner removed by the president of the United States. The governor shall reside within the said territory, shall be commander-in-chief of the militia thereof, shall perform the duties and receive the emoluments of superintendent of Indian affairs, and shall approve of all laws passed by the legislative assembly before they shall take effect; he may grant pardons for offenses against the laws of the said territory, and reprieves for offenses against the laws of the United States, until the decision of the president can be made known thereon; he shall commission all officers who shall be appointed to office under the laws of the said territory, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

**Sec. 3. And be it further enacted,** That there shall be a secretary of the said territory, who shall reside therein, and hold his office for four years, unless sooner removed by the president of the United States; he shall record and preserve all the laws and proceedings of the legislative assembly hereinafter constituted, and all the acts and proceedings of the governor in his executive department; he shall transmit one copy of the laws and one copy of the executive proceedings on or before the first Monday in December in each year to the president of the United States; and at the same time, two copies of the laws to the speaker of the house of representatives for the use of congress. And in case of the death, removal, resignation or necessary absence of the governor from the territory, the secretary shall have, and he is hereby authorized and required to execute and perform, all the powers and duties of the governor during such vacancy or necessary absence.

**Sec. 4. And be it further enacted,** That the legislative power shall be vested in a governor and a legislative assembly. The legislative assembly shall consist of a council and house of representatives. The council shall consist of thirteen members, having the qualifications of voters as hereinafter prescribed, whose term of service shall continue four years. The house of representatives shall consist of twenty-six members, possessing the same qualifications as prescribed for the members of the council, and whose term of service shall continue two years. An apportionment shall be made, as nearly equal as practicable, among the several counties, for the election of the council and representatives, giving to each section of the territory representation in the ratio of its population, Indians excepted, as nearly as may be. And the
Who shall be eligible to office.

Proviso.

Powers of the legislature.

What officers are to be elected by the people.

Proviso.

said members of the council and house of representatives shall reside in and be inhabitants of the district for which they may be elected. Previous to the first election, the governor of the territory shall cause the census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the several counties in the territory to be taken and made by the sheriffs of the said counties, respectively, and returns thereof made by said sheriffs to the governor. The first election shall be held at such time and place, and be conducted in such manner as the governor shall appoint and direct; and he shall, at the same time, declare the number of members of the council and house of representatives to which each of the counties is entitled under this act. The number of persons authorized to be elected having the greatest number of votes in each of said counties for the council, shall be declared, by the said governor, to be duly elected to the said council; and the person or persons having the greatest number of votes for the house of representatives, equal to the number to which each county may be entitled, shall also be declared, by the governor, to be duly elected: provided, the governor shall order a new election when there is a tie between two or more persons voted for, to supply the vacancy made by such tie. And the persons thus elected to the legislative assembly shall meet at such place on such day as he shall appoint; but, thereafter, the time, place and manner of holding and conducting all elections by the people, and the apportioning the representation in the several counties to the council and house of representatives, according to population, shall be prescribed by law, as well as the day of the annual commencement of the session of the said legislative assembly; but no session, in any year, shall exceed the term of seventy-five days.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That every free white male citizen of the United States, above the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been an inhabitant of said territory at the time of its organization, shall be entitled to vote at the first election, and shall be eligible to any office within the said territory; but the qualifications of voters at all subsequent elections shall be such as shall be determined by the legislative assembly: provided, that the right of suffrage shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That the legislative power of the territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation; but no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil; no tax shall be imposed upon the property of the United States; nor shall the lands or other property of non-residents be taxed higher than the lands of other property of residents. All the laws of the governor and legislative assembly shall be submitted to, and, if disapproved by the congress of the United States, the same shall be null and of no effect.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That all township officers and all county officers, except judicial officers, justices of the peace, sheriffs and clerks of courts, shall be elected by the people, in such manner as may be provided by the governor and legislative assembly. The governor shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the legislative council, shall appoint, all judicial officers, justices of the peace, sheriffs and all militia officers, except those of the staff, and all civil officers not herein provided for. Vacancies occurring in the recess of the council shall be filled by appointments from the governor, which shall expire at the end of the next session of the legislative assembly; but the said governor may appoint, in the first instance, the
aforesaid officers, who shall hold their offices until the end of the next session of the said legislative assembly.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That no member of the legislative assembly shall hold or be appointed to any office created or the salary or emoluments of which shall have been increased whilst he was a member, during the term for which he shall have been elected, and for one year after the expiration of such term; and no person holding a commission under the United States, or any of its officers, except as a militia officer, shall be a member of the said council, or shall hold any office under the government of the said territory.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That the judicial power of the said territory shall be vested in a supreme court, district courts, probate courts, and in justices of the peace. The supreme court shall consist of a chief justice and two associate judges, any two of whom shall be a quorum, and who shall hold their offices during good behavior. The said territory shall be divided into three judicial districts; and a district court or courts shall be held in each of the three districts, by one of judges of the supreme court, at such times and places as may be prescribed by law. The jurisdiction of the several courts herein provided for, both appellate and original, and that of the probate courts, and of the justices of the peace, shall be as limited by law: provided however, that the justices of the peace shall not have jurisdiction of any matter of controversy, when the title or boundaries of land may be in dispute, or where the debt or sum claimed exceeds fifty dollars. And the said supreme and district courts, respectively, shall possess chancery as well as common law jurisdiction. Each district court shall appoint its clerk, who shall keep his office at the place where the court may be held, and the said clerks shall also be the registers in chancery; and any vacancy in said office of clerk happening in the vacation of said court, may be filled by the judge of said district, which appointment shall continue until the next term of said court. And writs of error, bills of exception, and appeals in chancery causes, shall be allowed in all cases, from the final decisions of the said district courts to the supreme court, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law; but in no case removed to the supreme court, shall a trial by jury be allowed in said court. The supreme court may appoint its own clerk, and every clerk shall hold his office at the pleasure of the court by which he shall have been appointed. And writs of error and appeals from the final decisions of the said supreme court shall be allowed and taken to the supreme court of the United States, in the same manner, and under the same regulations, as from the circuit courts of the United States, where the value of the property, or the amount in controversy, to be ascertained by the oath or affirmation of either party, shall exceed one thousand dollars. And each of the said district courts shall have and exercise the same jurisdiction, in all cases arising under the constitution and laws of the United States as is vested in the circuit and district courts of the United States. And the first six days of every term of the said courts, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, shall be appropriated to the trial of causes arising under the said constitution and laws. And writs of error, and appeals from the final decisions of the said courts, in all such cases, shall be made to the supreme court of the territory, in the same manner as in other cases. The said clerks shall receive, in all such cases, the same fees which the clerk of the district court of the
United States in the northern district of the state of New York receives for similar services.

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, That there shall be an attorney for the said territory appointed, who shall continue in office four years, unless sooner removed by the president, and who shall receive the same fees and salary as the attorney of the United States for the Michigan territory. There shall also be a marshal for the territory appointed, who shall hold his office for four years, unless sooner removed by the president, who shall execute all process issuing from the said courts when exercising their jurisdiction as circuit and district courts of the United States. He shall perform the same duties, be subject to the same regulations and penalties, and be entitled to the same fees, as the marshal of the district court of the United States for the northern district of the state of New York; and shall, in addition, be paid the sum of two hundred dollars, annually, as a compensation for extra services.

SEC. 11. And be it further enacted, That the governor, secretary, chief justice and associate judges, attorney and marshal, shall be nominated, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, appointed by the president of the United States. The governor and secretary, to be appointed as aforesaid, shall before they act as such respectively take an oath or affirmation before some judge or justice of the peace in the existing territory of Michigan, duly commissioned and qualified to administer an oath or affirmation, to support the constitution of the United States, and for the faithful discharge of the duties of their respective offices; which said oaths, when so taken, shall be certified by the person before whom the same shall have been taken, and such certificate shall be received and recorded by the said secretary among the executive proceedings. And afterwards the chief justice and associate judges, and all other civil officers in said territory, before they act as such, shall take a like oath or affirmation before the said governor or secretary, or some judge or justice of the territory who may be duly commissioned and qualified, which said oath or affirmation shall be certified and transmitted by the person taking the same to the secretary, to be by him recorded as aforesaid; and, afterwards, the like oath or affirmation shall be taken, certified, and recorded, in such manner and form as may be prescribed by law. The governor shall receive an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars for his services as governor and as superintendent of Indian affairs. The said chief justice and associate judges shall each receive an annual salary of eighteen hundred dollars. The secretary shall receive an annual salary of twelve hundred dollars. The said salaries shall be paid quarter-yearly, at the treasury of the United States. The members of the legislative assembly shall be entitled to receive three dollars each per day, during their attendance at the sessions thereof, and three dollars each for every twenty miles' travel in going to and returning from the said sessions, estimated according to the nearest usually traveled route. There shall be appropriated, annually, the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars, to be expended by the governor to defray the contingent expenses of the territory, and there shall also be appropriated annually, a sufficient sum, to be expended by the secretary of the territory, and upon an estimate to be made by the secretary of the treasury of the United States, to defray the expenses of the legislative assembly, the printing of the laws and other incidental expenses; and the secretary of the territory shall annually account to the secretary
of the treasury of the United States for the manner in which the aforesaid sum shall have been expended.

SEC. 12. And be it further enacted, That the inhabitants of the said territory shall be entitled to, and enjoy, all and singular the rights, privileges, and advantages, granted and secured to the people of the territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio, by the articles of the compact contained in the ordinance for the government of the said territory, passed on the thirteenth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven; and shall be subject to all the conditions and restrictions and prohibitions in said articles of compact imposed upon the people of said territory. The said inhabitants shall also be entitled to all the rights, privileges, and immunities, heretofore granted and secured to the territory of Michigan, and to its inhabitants, and the existing laws of the territory of Michigan shall be extended over said territory, so far as the same shall not be incompatible with the provisions of this act, subject, nevertheless, to be altered, modified, or repealed, by the governor and legislative assembly of the said territory of Wisconsin; and further, the laws of the United States are hereby extended over, and shall be in force in said territory, so far as the same, or any provisions thereof may be applicable.

SEC. 13. And be it further enacted, That the legislative assembly of the territory of Wisconsin shall hold its first session at such time and place in said territory as the governor thereof shall appoint and direct; and at said session, or as soon thereafter as may by them be deemed expedient, the said governor and legislative assembly shall proceed to locate and establish the seat of government for said territory, at such place as they may deem eligible, which place, however, shall thereafter be subject to be changed by the said governor and legislative assembly. And twenty thousand dollars, to be paid out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, is hereby given to the said territory, which shall be applied by the governor and legislative assembly to defray the expenses of erecting public buildings at the seat of government.

SEC. 14. And be it further enacted, That a delegate to the house of representatives of the United States, to serve for the term of two years, may be elected by the voters qualified to elect members of the legislative assembly, who shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges as have been granted to the delegates from the several territories of the United States to the said house of representatives. The first election shall be held at such time and place or places, and be conducted in such manner, as the governor shall appoint and direct. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be declared by the governor to be duly elected, and a certificate thereof shall be given to the person so elected.

SEC. 15. And be it further enacted, That all suits, process, and proceedings, and all indictments and informations which shall be undetermined on the third day of July next, in the courts held by the additional judge for the Michigan territory, in the counties of Brown and Iowa; and all suits, process and proceedings, and all indictments and informations which shall be undetermined on the said day of July, in the county courts of the several counties of Crawford, Brown, Iowa, Dubuque, Milwaukee, and Des Moines, shall be transferred to be heard, tried, prosecuted and determined, in the district courts hereby established, which may include the said counties.
ORGANIC LAW OF IOWA.

AN ACT to divide the territory of Wisconsin, and to establish the territorial government of Iowa.

Iowa, July 4th, 1838.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the third day of July next, all that part of the present territory of Wisconsin which lies west of the Mississippi river, and west of a line drawn due north from the head waters or sources of the Mississippi to the territorial line, shall, for the purposes of temporary government, be and constitute a separate territorial government, by the name of Iowa; and that, from and after the said third day of July next, the present territorial government of Wisconsin shall extend only to that part of the present territory of Wisconsin which lies east of the Mississippi river. And after the said third day of July next, all power and authority of the government of Wisconsin, in and over the territory hereby constituted, shall cease: provided, that nothing in this act contained shall be construed to impair the rights of person or property now appertaining to any Indians within the said territory, so long as such rights shall remain unextinguished by treaty between the United States and such Indians, or to impair or anywise to affect the authority of the government of the United States to make any regulations respecting such Indians, their lands, property, or other rights, by treaty, or law, or otherwise, which it would have been competent to the government to make if this act

SEC. 16. And be it further enacted, That all cases which shall have been or may be removed from the courts held by the additional judge for the Michigan territory, in the counties of Brown and Iowa, by appeal or otherwise, into the supreme court for the territory of Michigan, and which shall be undetermined therein on the third day of July next, shall be certified by the clerk of the said supreme court, and transferred to the supreme court of said territory of Wisconsin there to be proceeded in to final determination, in the same manner that they might have been in the said supreme court of the territory of Michigan.

SEC. 17. And be it further enacted, That the sum of five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated to be expended by and under the direction of the legislative assembly of said territory, in the purchase of a library for the accommodation of said assembly, and of the supreme court hereby established.

Approved, April 20, 1836.
had never been passed; provided, that nothing in this act contained
shall be construed to inhibit the government of the United States from
dividing the territory hereby established into one or more other territ­
ories, in such manner and at such times, as congress shall, in its dis­
cretion deem convenient and proper, or from attaching any portion of
said territory to any other state or territory of the United States.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the executive power and
authority in and over the said territory of Iowa, shall be vested in a

governor, who shall hold his office for three years, unless sooner
removed by the president of the United States. The governor shall
reside within the said territory, shall be commander-in-chief of the

militia thereof, shall perform the duties and receive the emoluments of
superintendent of Indian affairs, and shall approve of all laws passed
by the legislative assembly before they shall take effect; he may grant
pardons for offenses against the laws of said territory, and reprieves for
offenses against the law of the United States, until the decision of the
president can be made known thereon; he shall commission all officers
who shall be appointed to office under the laws of the said territory,
and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That there shall be a secretary
of the said territory, who shall reside therein, and hold his office for
four years, unless sooner removed by the president of the United
States, he shall record and preserve all the laws and proceedings of the
legislative assembly hereinafter constituted, and all the acts and pro­
cedings of the governor in his executive department; he shall transmit
one copy of the laws and one copy of the executive proceedings, on or
before the first Monday in December in each year, to the president of
the United States; and, at the same time, two copies of the laws to the
speaker of the house of representatives, for the use of congress. And
in case of the death, removal, resignation, or necessary absence of the


governor from the territory, the secretary shall have, and he is hereby
authorized and required to execute and perform all the powers and
duties of the governor during such vacancy or necessary absence, or
until another governor shall be duly appointed to fill such vacancy.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the legislative power shall
be vested in the governor and a legislative assembly. The legislative
assembly shall consist of a council and house of representatives. The
council shall consist of thirteen members, having the qualifications of
voters as hereinafter prescribed, whose term of service shall continue
two years. The house of representatives shall consist of twenty-six
members, possessing the same qualifications as prescribed for the mem­
bers of the council, and whose term of service shall continue one

year. An apportionment shall be made as nearly equal as practicable
among the several counties, for the election of the council and repre­
sentatives, giving to each section of the territory representation in the
ratio of its population, Indians excepted, as nearly as may be. And
the said members of the council and house of representatives shall
reside in, and be inhabitants of the district for which they may be
elected. Previous to the first election, the governor of the territory
shall cause the census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the several
counties in the territory, to be taken and made by the sheriffs of the said
counties respectively, unless the same shall have been taken within three
months previous to the third day of July next, and returns thereof
made by said sheriffs to the governor. The first election shall be held
at such time and place, and be conducted in such manner as the gov­
Elections, etc., to be regulated by law.

Right of suffrage.

Legislative powers, extent of.

Elective officers, Judicial, etc.

Ineligibility.

Judicial power.

Organic Law of Iowa. [Appendix.

The number of persons authorized to be elected having the greatest number of votes in each of the said counties or districts for the council, shall be declared by the said governor to be duly elected to the said council; and the person or persons having the greatest number of votes for the house of representatives, equal to the number to which each county may be entitled, shall also be declared by the governor to be duly elected: provided, the governor shall order a new election when there is a tie between two or more persons voted for, to supply the vacancy made by such tie. And the persons thus elected to the legislative assembly shall meet at such place and on such day as he shall appoint; but thereafter, the time, place, and manner of holding and conducting all elections by the people, and the apportioning the representation in the several counties to the council and house of representatives, according to population, shall be prescribed by law, as well as the day of the annual commencement of the session of the said legislative assembly; but no session in any year, shall exceed the term of seventy-five days.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That every free white male citizen of the United States, above the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been an inhabitant of said territory at the time of its organization shall be entitled to vote at the first election, and shall be eligible to any office within the said territory; but the qualifications of voters, at all subsequent elections, shall be such as shall be determined by the legislative assembly; provided, that the right of suffrage be exercised only by citizens of the United States.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the legislative power of the territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation; but no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil; no tax shall be imposed upon the property of the United States; nor shall the lands or other property of non-residents be taxed higher than the lands or other property of residents. All the laws of the governor and legislative assembly shall be submitted to, and if disapproved by the congress of the United States, the same shall be null and of no effect.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That all township officers, and all county officers except judicial officers, justices of the peace, sheriffs, and clerks of courts, shall be elected by the people, in such manner as is now prescribed by the laws of the territory of Wisconsin, or as may, after the first election, be provided by the governor and legislative assembly of Iowa territory. The governor shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the legislative council, shall appoint all judicial officers, justices of the peace, sheriffs, and all militia officers, except those of the staff, and all civil officers not herein provided for. Vacancies occurring in the recess of the council, shall be filled by appointments from the governor, which shall expire at the end of the next session of the legislative assembly; but the said governor may appoint, in the first instance, the aforesaid officers, who shall hold their offices until the end of the next session of the said legislative assembly.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That no member of the legislative assembly shall hold, or be appointed to, any office created, or the salary or emoluments of which shall have been increased whilst he
was a member, during the term for which he shall have been elected, and for one year after the expiration of such term; and no person holding a commission or appointment under the United States, or any of its officers, except as a militia officer, shall be a member of the said council or house of representatives, or shall hold any office under the government of the said territory.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the judicial power of the said territory shall be vested in a supreme court, district courts, probate courts, and in justices of the peace. The supreme court shall consist of a chief justice and two associate judges, any two of whom shall be a quorum, and who shall hold a term at the seat of government of the said territory annually; and they shall hold their offices during the term of four years. The said territory shall be divided into three judicial districts; and a district court or courts shall be held in each of the three districts, by one of the judges of the supreme court, at such times and places as may be prescribed by law; and the said judges shall, after their appointment, respectively, reside in the districts which shall be assigned to them. The jurisdiction of the several courts herein provided for, both appellate and original, and that of the probate courts, and of the justices of the peace, shall be as limited by law; provided, however, that justices of the peace shall not have jurisdiction of any matter of controversy, when the title or boundaries of land may be in dispute, or where the debt or sum claimed exceeds fifty dollars. And the said supreme and district courts, respectively, shall possess a chancery as well as a common law jurisdiction. Each district court shall appoint its clerk, who shall keep his office at the place where the court may be held, and the said clerks shall also be the registers in chancery; and any vacancy in said office of clerk, happening in the vacation of said court, may be filled by the judge of said district, which appointment shall continue until the next term of said court. And writs of error, bills of exception, and appeals in chancery causes, shall be allowed in all cases, from the final decisions of the said district courts to the supreme court, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law; but in no case, removed to the supreme court, shall trial by jury be allowed in said court. The supreme court may appoint its own clerk, and every clerk shall hold his office at the pleasure of the court by which he shall have been appointed. And writs of error and appeals from the final decision of the said supreme court shall be allowed and taken to the supreme court of the territory, in the same manner as in other cases. The said clerk shall receive in all such cases, the same fees which the clerks of the districts courts of Wisconsin territory now receive for similar services.
SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, That there shall be an attorney for the said territory appointed, who shall continue in office four years, unless sooner removed by the president, and who shall receive the same fees and salary as the attorney of the United States for the present territory of Wisconsin. There shall also be a marshal for the territory appointed, who shall hold his office for four years, unless sooner removed by the president, who shall execute all process issuing from the said courts when exercising their jurisdiction as circuit and district courts of the United States. He shall perform the same duties, be subject to the same regulations and penalties, and be entitled to the same fees as the marshal of the district court of the United States for the present territory of Wisconsin; and shall, in addition, be paid the sum of two hundred dollars annually as a compensation for extra services.

SEC. 11. And be it further enacted, That the governor, secretary, chief justice and associate judges, attorney, and marshal, shall be nominated, and, and with the advice and consent of the senate, appointed by the president of the United States. The governor and secretary, to be appointed as aforesaid, shall, before they act as such, respectively take an oath or affirmation, before some judge or justice of the peace in the existing territory of Wisconsin, duly commissioned and qualified to administer an oath or affirmation, or before the chief justice or some associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, to support the constitution of the United States, and for the faithful discharge of the duties of their respective offices; which said oath, when so taken, shall be certified by the person before whom the same shall have been taken, and such certificate shall be received and recorded by the said secretary among the executive proceedings. And, afterwards, the chief justice and associate judges, and all other civil officers in said territory, before they act as such, shall take a like oath or affirmation, before said governor, or secretary, or some judge or justice of the territory, who may be duly commissioned and qualified, which said oath or affirmation shall be certified and transmitted, by the person taking the same, to the secretary, to be by him recorded as aforesaid; and, afterwards, the like oath or affirmation shall be taken, certified, and recorded in such manner and form as may be prescribed by law. The governor shall receive an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars as governor, and one thousand dollars as superintendent of Indian affairs. The said chief judge and associate justices shall each receive an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars. The secretary shall receive an annual salary of twelve hundred dollars. The said salaries shall be paid quarterly, at the treasury of the United States. The members of the legislative assembly shall be entitled to receive three dollars each, per day, during their attendance at the sessions thereof, and three dollars each for every twenty miles travel in going to, and returning from the said sessions, estimated according to the nearest usually traveled route. There shall be appropriated annually the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars to be expended by the governor to defray the contingent expenses of the territory; and there shall also be appropriated annually a sum sufficient to be expended by the secretary of the territory, and upon an estimate to be made by the secretary of the treasury of the United States, to defray the expenses of the legislative assembly, the printing of the laws, and other incidental expenses; and the secretary of the territory shall annually
account to the secretary of the treasury of the United States for the manner in which the aforesaid sum shall have been expended.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted,* That the inhabitants of the said territory shall be entitled to all the rights, privileges and immunities heretofore granted and secured to the territory of Wisconsin, and to its inhabitants; and the existing laws of the territory of Wisconsin shall be extended over said territory, so far as the same be not incompatible with the provisions of this act, subject, nevertheless, to be altered, modified, or repealed by the governor and legislative assembly of the said territory of Iowa; and, further, the laws of the United States are hereby extended over, and shall be in force in said territory, so far as the same, or any provisions thereof, may be applicable.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted,* That the legislative assembly of the territory of Iowa shall hold its session at such time and place, in said territory, as the governor thereof shall appoint and direct; and at said session, or as soon thereafter as may by them be deemed expedient, the said governor and legislative assembly shall proceed to locate and establish the seat of government for said territory, at such place as they may deem eligible, which place, however, shall thereafter be subject to be changed by the governor and legislative assembly. And the sum of twenty thousand dollars, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, is hereby granted to the said territory of Iowa, which shall be applied by the governor and legislative assembly thereof, to defray the expenses of erecting public buildings at the seat of government.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted,* That a delegate to the house of representatives of the United States, to serve for the term of two years, may be elected by the voters qualified to elect members of the legislative assembly, who shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges as have been granted to the delegates from the several territories of the United States to the said house of representatives. The first election shall be held at such time and place or places, and be conducted in such manner as the governor shall appoint and direct. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be declared by the governor to be duly elected, and a certificate thereof shall be given to the person so elected.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted,* That all suits, process, and proceedings, and all indictments and informations, which shall be undetermined on the third day of July next, in the district courts of Wisconsin territory, west of the Mississippi river, shall be transferred to be heard, tried, prosecuted and determined in the district courts hereby established, which may include the said counties.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted,* That all justices of the peace, constables, sheriffs, and all other executive and judicial officers, who shall be in office on the third day of July next, in that portion of the present territory of Wisconsin, which will then, by this act, become the territory of Iowa, shall be, and are hereby authorized and required to continue to exercise and perform the duties of their respective offices, as officers of the territory of Iowa, temporarily, and until they or others shall be duly appointed to fill their places by the territorial government of Iowa, in the manner herein directed: *provided,* that no officer shall hold or continue in office by virtue of this provision, over twelve months from the said third day of July next.
SEC. 17. And be it further enacted, That all causes which shall have been or may be removed from the courts held by the present territory of Wisconsin, in the counties west of the Mississippi river, by appeal or otherwise, into the supreme court for the territory of Wisconsin, and which shall be undetermined therein on the third day of July next, shall be certified by the clerk of the said supreme court, and transferred to the supreme court of said territory of Iowa, there to be proceeded in to final determination, in the same manner that they might have been in the said supreme court of the territory of Wisconsin.

SEC. 18. And be it further enacted, That the sum of five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended by, and under the direction of the governor of said territory of Iowa, in the purchase of a library, to be kept at the seat of government, for the accommodation of the governor, legislative assembly, judges, secretary, marshal, and attorney of said territory, and such other persons as the governor and legislative assembly shall direct.

SEC. 19. And be it further enacted, That from and after the day named in this act for the organization of the territory of Iowa, the term of the members of the council and house of representatives of the territory of Wisconsin shall be deemed to have expired, and an entirely new organization of the council and house of representatives of the territory of Wisconsin, as constituted by this act, shall take place as follows: As soon as practicable, after the passage of this act, the governor of the territory of Wisconsin shall apportion the thirteen members of the council, and twenty-six members of the house of representatives, among the several counties or districts comprised within said territory, according to their population, as nearly as may be, (Indians excepted). The first election shall be held at such time as the governor shall appoint and direct, and shall be conducted, and returns thereof made in all respects according to the provisions of the laws of said territory, and the governor shall declare the person having the greatest number of votes to be elected, and shall order a new election when there is a tie between two or more persons voted for, to supply the vacancy made by such tie. The persons thus elected shall meet at Madison, the seat of government, on such day as he shall appoint, but thereafter, the apportioning of the representation in the several counties to the council and house of representatives, according to population, the day of their election, and the day for the commencement of the session of the legislative assembly, shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 20. And be it further enacted, That temporarily, and until otherwise provided by law of the legislative assembly, the governor of the territory of Iowa may define the judicial districts of said territory, and assign the judges who may be appointed for said territory, to the several districts, and also appoint the time for holding courts in the several counties in each district, by proclamation to be issued by him; but the legislative assembly, at their first, or any subsequent session, may organize, alter, or modify such judicial districts, and assign the judges, and alter the times of holding the courts, or any of them.

Approved, June 12, 1838.
AMENDMENTS TO THE ORGANIC LAW.

AN ACT to alter and amend the organic law of the territories of Wisconsin and Iowa.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every bill which shall have passed the council and house of representatives of the territories of Iowa and Wisconsin shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor of the territory; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it with his objections to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by two-thirds of that house it shall become a law. But, in all such cases, the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays; and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journals of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within three days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the assembly by adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That this act shall not be so construed as to deprive congress of the right to disapprove of any law passed by the said legislative assembly, or in any way to impair or alter the power of congress over laws passed by said assembly.

Approved, March 3d, 1839.

AN ACT to authorize the election or appointment of certain officers in the territory of Iowa, and for other purposes.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the legislative assembly of the territory of Iowa, shall be, and are hereby authorized to provide by law for the election or appointment of sheriffs, judges of probate, justices of the peace, and county surveyors, within the said territory, in such way or manner, and at such times and places as to them may seem proper; and after a law shall have been passed by the legislative assembly for that purpose, all elections or appointments of the above named officers thereafter to be had or made shall be in pursuance of such law.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the term of service of the present delegate for said territory of Iowa shall expire on the twenty-seventh day of October, eighteen hundred and forty; and the qualified
electors of said territory may elect a delegate to serve from the said twenty-seventh day of October to the fourth day of March thereafter, at such time and place as shall be prescribed by law by the legislative assembly, and thereaf ter a delegate shall be elected, at such time and place as the legislative assembly may direct, to serve for a congress, as members of the house of representatives are now elected.

Approved, March 3d, 1839.

Tickets.

ADMISSION OF IOWA.

AN ACT for the admission of the states of Iowa and Florida into the union.

WHEREAS, the people of the territory of Iowa did, on the seventh day of October, eighteen hundred and forty-four, by a convention of delegates called and assembled for that purpose, form for themselves a constitution and state government; whereas, the people of the territory of Florida did, in like manner, by their delegates, on the eleventh day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, form for themselves a constitution and state government, both of which said constitutions are republican; and said conventions having asked the admission of their respective territories into the union as states, on equal footing with the original states:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That the states of Iowa and Florida be, and the same are hereby declared to be states of the United States of America, and are hereby admitted into the union on equal footing with the original states, in all respects whatsoever.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the following shall be the boundaries of the said state of Iowa, to-wit: beginning at the mouth of the Des Moines river, at the middle of the Mississippi, thence by the middle of the channel of that river to a parallel of latitude passing through the mouth of the Mankato, or Blue-earth river, thence west along the said parallel of latitude to a point where it is intersected by a meridian line, seventeen degrees and thirty minutes west of the meridian of Washington City, thence due south to the northern boundary line of the state of Missouri, thence eastwardly following that boundary to the point at which the same intersects the Des Moines river, thence by the middle of the channel of that river to the place of beginning.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said state of Iowa shall have concurrent jurisdiction on the river Mississippi, and every other river bordering on the said state of Iowa, so far as the said rivers shall form a common boundary to said state, and any other state or states now or hereafter to be formed or bounded by the same; such rivers to be common to both; and that the said river Mississippi, and the naviga-
ble waters leading into the same, shall be common highways, and forever free as well to the inhabitants of said state, as to all other citizens of the United States, without any tax, duty, impost, or toll therefor, imposed by the said state of Iowa.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That it is made and declared to be a fundamental condition of the admission of said state of Iowa into the union, that so much of this act as relates to the said state of Iowa shall be assented to by a majority of the qualified electors at their town-ship elections, in the manner and at the time prescribed in the sixth section of the thirteenth article of the constitution adopted at Iowa City the first day of November, anno Domini eighteen hundred and forty-four, or by the legislature of said state. And so soon as such assent shall be given, the president of the United States shall announce the same by proclamation; and therefrom without further proceed-ings on the part of congress the admission of the said state of Iowa into the union, on an equal footing in all respects whatever with the original states, shall be considered as complete.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That said state of Florida shall embrace the territories of East and West Florida, which by the treaty of amity, settlement and limits between the United States and Spain, on the twenty-second day of February, eighteen hundred and nineteen, were ceded to the United States.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That until the next census and apportionment shall be made, each of said states of Iowa and Florida shall be entitled to one representative in the house of representatives of the United States.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That said states of Iowa and Florida are admitted into the union on the express condition that they shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the public lands lying within them, nor levy any tax on the same whilst remaining the prop-erty of the United States: provided, that the ordinance of the conven-tion that formed the constitution of Iowa, and which is appended to the said constitution, shall not be deemed or taken to have any effect or validity, or to be recognized as in any manner obligatory upon the government of the United States.

Approved, March 3, 1845.

AN ACT supplemental to the Act for the admission of the States of Iowa and Florida into the Union.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Represen-tatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That the laws of the United States, which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the State of Iowa as elsewhere within the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said state shall be one district of Iowa; and a district court shall be held therein, to consist of one judge, who shall reside in the said district, and be called a district judge. He shall hold, at the seat of government of the said state, two sessions of the said district court annually, on the first Monday in January, and he shall, in all things, have and exercise the same jurisdic-
Act of September 24, 1789, ch. 20, sec. 10.

Compensation of the judge.

United States attorney to be appointed.

Compensation.

Propositions to be submitted to the legislature of Iowa.

Grant of lands for the use of schools.

Grant of lands for the use of a university. Act of July 20, 1840, chap. 90.

Grant of lands for completing the public buildings.

Salt-springs granted to the state.

The judge of the said district court shall have the same judicial powers which were by law given to the judge of the Kentucky district, under an act entitled "an act to establish the judicial courts of the United States." He shall appoint a clerk for the said district, who shall reside and keep the records of the said court at the place of holding the same; and shall receive, for the services performed by him, the same fees to which the clerk of the Kentucky district is by law entitled for similar services.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That there shall be allowed to the judge of the said district court the annual compensation of fifteen hundred dollars, to commence from the date of his appointment, to be paid quarterly at the treasury of the United States.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That there shall be appointed in the said district, a person learned in the law, to act as attorney for the United States; who shall, in addition to his stated fees, be paid annually by the United States, two hundred dollars, as a full compensation for all extra services: the said payments to be made quarterly, at the treasury of the United States.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That a marshal shall be appointed for the said district, who shall perform the same duties, be subject to the same regulations and penalties, and be entitled to the same fees, as are prescribed and allowed to marshals in other districts; and shall, moreover, be entitled to the sum of two hundred dollars annually, as a compensation for all extra services.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That in lieu of the propositions submitted to the congress of the United States, by an ordinance passed on the first day of November, eighteen hundred and forty-four, by the convention of delegates at Iowa City, assembled for the purpose of making a constitution for the state of Iowa, which are hereby rejected, the following propositions be, and the same are hereby, offered to the legislature of the state of Iowa, for their acceptance or rejection; which, if accepted, under the authority conferred on the said legislature, by the convention which framed the constitution of the said state, shall be obligatory upon the United States.

1. That section numbered sixteen in every township of the public lands, and, where such section has been sold or otherwise disposed of, other lands equivalent thereto, and as contiguous as may be, shall be granted to the state for the use of schools.

2. That the seventy-two sections of land set apart and reserved for the use and support of a university by an act of congress approved on the twentieth day of July, eighteen hundred and forty, entitled, "an act granting two townships of land for the use of a university in the territory of Iowa," are hereby granted and conveyed to the state, to be appropriated solely to the use and support of such university, in such manner as the legislature may prescribe.

3. That five entire sections of land to be selected and located under the direction of the legislature, in legal divisions of not less than one quarter section, from any of the unappropriated lands belonging to the United States within the said state, are hereby granted to the state for the purpose of completing the public buildings of the said state, or for the erection of public buildings at the seat of government of the said state, as the legislature may determine and direct.

4. That all salt-springs within the state, not exceeding twelve in number, with six sections of land adjoining, or as contiguous as may be to each, shall be granted to the said state for its use; the same to be selected by the legislature thereof, within one year after the admission
of said state, and the same, when so selected, to be used on such terms, conditions, and regulations, as the legislature of the state shall direct: provided, that no salt-spring, the right whereof is now vested in any individual or individuals, or which may hereafter be confirmed or adjudged to any individual or individuals, shall, by this section, be granted to said state: and provided also, that the general assembly shall never lease or sell the same, at any one time, for a longer period than ten years, without the consent of congress.

5. That five per cent of the net proceeds of sales of all public lands lying within the said state, which have been or shall be sold by congress, from and after the admission of said state, after deducting all the expenses incident to the same, shall be appropriated for making public roads and canals within the said state, as the legislature may direct: provided, that the five foregoing propositions herein offered are on the condition that the legislature of the said state, by virtue of the powers conferred upon it by the convention which framed the constitution of the said state, shall provide by an ordinance, irrevocable without the consent of the United States, that the said state shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil within the same by the United States, nor with any regulations congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to the bona fide purchasers thereof; and that no tax shall be imposed upon lands the property of the United States; and that in no case shall non-resident proprietors be taxed higher than residents; and that the bounty lands granted, or hereafter to be granted, for military services during the late war, shall, while they continue to be held by the patentees or their heirs, remain exempt from any tax laid by order or under the authority of the state, whether for state, county, township, or any other purpose, for the term of three years from and after the date of the patents, respectively.

Approved, March 3d, 1845.

AN ORDINANCE,
FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES, NORTH-WEST OF THE RIVER OHIO.

Be it ordained by the United States, in Congress assembled, That the said territory, for the purposes of temporary government, be one district; subject, however, to be divided into two districts, as future circumstances may, in the opinion of congress, make it expedient.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the estates both of resident and non-resident proprietors in the said territory, dying intestate, shall descend to and be distributed among their children, and the descendants of a deceased child, in equal parts; the descendants of a deceased child or grandchild, to take a share of their deceased parent in equal parts among them; and where there shall be no children or
dower, then in equal parts to the next of kin, in equal degree; and among collaterals, the children of a deceased brother or sister of the intestate, shall have, in equal parts among them, their deceased parent’s share; and there shall, in no case, be a distinction between kindred of the whole and half blood; saving, in all cases, to the widow of the intestate, her third part of the real estate for life, and one-third part of the personal estate; and this law relative to descents and dower shall remain in full force until altered by the legislature of the district. And until the governor and judges shall adopt laws, as herein-after mentioned, estates in the said territory may be devised or bequeathed by wills in writing, signed and sealed by him or her, in whom the estate may be (being of full age), and attested by three witnesses; and real estates may be conveyed by lease and release, or bargain and sale, signed, sealed and delivered by the person, being of full age, in whom the estate may be, and attested by two witnesses, provided such wills be duly proved, such conveyances be acknowledged, or the execution thereof duly proved, and be recorded within one year after proper magistrates, courts and registers shall be appointed for that purpose; and personal property may be transferred by delivery; saving, however, to the French and Canadian inhabitants, and other settlers of the Kaskaskias, Saint Vincents, and the neighboring villages, who have heretofore professed themselves citizens of Virginia, their laws and customs now in force among them, relative to the descent and conveyance of property.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That there shall be appointed, from time to time, by congress, a governor, whose commission shall continue in force for the term of three years, unless sooner revoked by congress; he shall reside in the district, and have a freehold estate therein, in one thousand acres of land, while in the exercise of his office.

There shall be appointed from time to time, by congress, a secretary, whose commission shall continue in force for four years, unless sooner revoked; he shall reside in the district, and have a freehold estate therein, in five hundred acres of land, while in the exercise of his office. It shall be his duty to keep and preserve the acts and laws passed by the legislature, and the public records of the district, and the proceedings of the governor in his executive department; and transmit authentic copies of such acts and proceedings every six months, to the secretary of congress. There shall be appointed a court, to consist of three judges, any two of whom to form a court, who shall have a common law jurisdiction, and reside in the district, and have each therein a freehold estate in five hundred acres of land, while in the exercise of their offices; and their commission shall continue in force during good behaviour.

The governor and judges, or a majority of them, shall adopt and publish, in the district, such laws of the original states, criminal and civil, as may be necessary and best suited to the circumstances of the district, and report them to congress from time to time; which laws shall be in force in the district until the organization of the general assembly therein, unless disapproved of by congress; but afterwards the legislature shall have authority to alter them as they shall think fit.

The governor for the time being, shall be commander-in-chief of the militia, appoint and commission all officers in the same, below the
rank of general officers; all general officers shall be appointed and commissioned by congress.

Previous to the organization of the general assembly, the governor shall appoint such magistrates and other civil officers, in each county or township, as he shall find necessary for the preservation of peace and good order in the same. After the general assembly shall be organized, the powers and duties of the magistrates and other civil officers shall be regulated and defined by the said assembly; but all magistrates and other civil officers, not herein otherwise directed, shall, during the continuance of his temporary government, be appointed by the governor.

For the prevention of crimes and injuries, the laws to be adopted or made, shall have force in all parts of the district, and for the execution of process, criminal and civil, the governor shall make proper divisions thereof; and he shall proceed from time to time, as circumstances may require, to lay out the parts of the district, in which the Indian titles shall have been extinguished, into counties and townships. subject, however, to such alterations as may thereafter be made by the legislature.

So soon as there shall be five thousand free male inhabitants of full age, in the district, upon giving proof thereof to the governor, they shall receive authority, with time and place, to elect representatives from their counties or townships, to represent them in the general assembly: provided, that for every five hundred free male inhabitants, there shall be one representative, and so on progressively with the number of free male inhabitants, shall the right of representation increase, until the number of representatives shall amount to twenty-five, after which, the number and proportion of representatives shall be regulated by the legislature: provided, that no person be eligible or qualified to act as a representative, unless he shall have been a citizen of one of the United States three years, and be a resident in the district, or unless he shall have resided in the district three years, and in either case shall likewise hold in his own right, in fee simple, two hundred acres of land within the same: provided also, that a freehold in fifty acres of land in the district, having been a citizen of one of the states, and being resident in the district, or the like freehold, and two years' residence in the district shall be necessary to qualify a man as an elector of a representative.

The representative thus elected shall serve for the term of two years; and in case of the death of a representative, or removal from office, the governor shall issue a writ to the county or township for which he was a member to elect another in his stead, to serve for the residue of the term.

The general assembly, or legislature, shall consist of the governor, legislative council, and a house of representatives. The legislative council shall consist of five members, to continue in office five years, unless sooner removed by congress; any three of whom to be a quorum. And the members of the council shall be nominated and appointed in the following manner, to-wit: as soon as representatives shall be elected, the governor shall appoint a time and place for them to meet together, and when met, they shall nominate ten persons, residents in the district, and each possessed of a freehold in five hundred acres of land, and return their names to congress; five of whom congress shall appoint and commission to serve as aforesaid; and whenever a vacancy shall happen in the council, by death or removal from office, the house
of representatives shall nominate two persons, qualified as aforesaid, for each vacancy, and return their names to congress; one of whom congress shall appoint and commission for the residue of the term. And every five years, four months at least before the expiration of the time of service of the members of the council, the said house shall nominate ten persons, qualified as aforesaid, and return their names to congress; five of whom congress shall appoint and commission to serve as members of the council five years, unless sooner removed.

And the governor, legislative council, and house of representatives, shall have authority to make laws, in all cases, for the good government of the district, not repugnant to the principles and articles in this ordinance established and declared. And all bills, having passed by a majority in the house, and by a majority in the council, shall be referred to the governor for his assent; but no bill or legislative act whatever, shall be of any force without his assent. The governor shall have power to convene, prorogue, and dissolve the general assembly, when in his opinion it shall be expedient.

The governor, judges, legislative council, secretary, and such other officers as congress shall appoint in the district, shall take an oath or affirmation, of fidelity and of office; the governor before the president of congress, and all other officers before the governor. As soon as a legislature shall be formed in the district, the council and house assembled, in one room, shall have authority, by joint ballot, to elect a delegate to congress, who shall have a seat in congress, with a right of debating, but not of voting, during this temporary government.

And for extending the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty, which form the basis whereupon these republics, their laws, and constitutions are erected; to fix and establish those principles as the basis of all laws, constitutions and governments, which forever hereafter shall be formed in the said territory; to provide also for the establishment of states, and permanent governments therein, and for their admission to share in the federal councils, on an equal footing with the original states, at as early periods as may be consistent with the general interest:

It is hereby ordained and declared, by the authority aforesaid, That the following articles shall be considered as articles of compact between the original states, and the people and states in the said territory, and forever remain unalterable, unless by common consent, to-wit:

ARTICLE 1. No person demeaning himself in a peaceable and orderly manner, shall ever be molested on account of his mode of worship, or religious sentiments, in the said territory.

ARTICLE 2. The inhabitants of the said territory shall always be entitled to the benefits of the writ of habeas corpus, and trial by jury; of a proportionate representation of the people in the legislature, and of judicial proceedings according to the course of the common law. All persons shall be bailable, unless for criminal offenses, where the proof shall be evident, or the presumption great. All fines shall be moderate; and no cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted. No man shall be deprived of his liberty or property, but by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land; and should the public exigencies make it necessary, for the common preservation, to take any person's property, or to demand his particular services, full compensation shall be made for the same. And in the just preservation of rights and property, it is understood and declared, that no law ought ever to be made, or have force in the said territory, that shall in any manner whatever
interfere with or affect private contracts or engagements, *bona fide*, and without fraud previously formed.

**Art. 3.** Religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good
government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of
education shall forever be encouraged. The utmost good faith shall
always be observed towards the Indians; their lands and property shall
never be taken from them without their consent, and in their property,
rights, and liberty, they never shall be invaded or disturbed, unless in
just and lawful wars, authorized by congress; but laws, founded in
justice and humanity, shall, from time to time, be made, for preventing
wrongs being done to them, and for preserving peace and friendship
with them.

**Art. 4.** The said territory, and the states which may be formed
therein, shall forever remain a part of this confederacy of the United
States of America, subject to the articles of confederation, and to such
alterations therein as shall be constitutionally made; and to all the acts
and ordinances of the United States in congress assembled, conformable
thereto. The inhabitants and settlers in the said territory shall be
subject to pay a part of the federal debts, contracted, or to be con-
tracted, and a proportional part of the expenses of government, to be
apportioned on them by congress, according to the same common rule
and measure by which apportionments thereof shall be made on the
other states; and the taxes for paying their proportion shall be laid
and levied by the authority and direction of the legislatures of the
district or districts, or new states, as in the original states, within the
time agreed upon by the United States in congress assembled. The
legislatures of those districts or new states, shall never interfere with
the primary disposal of the soil by the United States in congress
assembled, nor with any regulations congress may find necessary for
securing the title in such soil to the *bona fide* purchasers. No tax
shall be imposed on lands, the property of the United States; and in
no case shall non-resident proprietors be taxed higher than residents.
The navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and St. Lawrence,
and the carrying places between the same, shall be common highways,
and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of the said territory, as to
the citizens of the United States, and those of any other states that
may be admitted into the confederacy, without any tax, impost, or
duty therefor.

**Art. 5.** There shall be formed, in the said territory, not less than
three, nor more than five states; and the boundaries of the states, as
soon as Virginia shall alter her act of cession, and consent to the
same, shall become fixed and established as follows, to-wit: the western
state in the said territory shall be bounded by the Mississippi, the
Ohio, and Wabash rivers; a direct line drawn from the Wabash and
Post Vincents, due north to the territorial line between the United
States and Canada; and by the said territorial line to the Lake of the
Woods and Mississippi. The middle state shall be bounded by the
said direct line, the Wabash from Post Vincents to the Ohio, by the
Ohio, by a direct line drawn due north from the mouth of the Great
Miami, to the said territorial line, and by the said territorial line. The
eastern state shall be bounded by the last mentioned direct line, the
Ohio, Pennsylvania and the said territorial line: *Provided, however,
and it is further understood and declared*, that the boundaries of these
three states shall be subject so far to be altered, that if congress shall
hereafter find it expedient, they shall have authority to form one or
two states in that part of the said territory which lies north of an east and west line drawn through the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan. And whenever any of the said states shall have sixty thousand free inhabitants therein, such state shall be admitted, by its delegates, into the congress of the United States, on an equal footing with the original states, in all respects whatever; and shall be at liberty to form a permanent constitution and state government: *provided*, the constitution and government so to be formed, shall be republican, and in conformity to the principles contained in these articles; and so far as it can be consistent with the general interest of the confederacy, such admission shall be allowed at an earlier period, and when there may be a less number of free inhabitants in the state than sixty thousand.

**Art. 6.** There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted: *provided always*, that any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any of the original states, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service, as aforesaid.

*Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid,* That the resolutions of the twenty-third day of April, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four, relative to the subject of this ordinance, be, and the same are hereby repealed, and declared null and void.

*Done by the United States, in congress assembled, the thirteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of their sovereignty and independence the twelfth.*

WILLIAM GRAYSON, Chairman.

CHARLES THOMPSON, Secretary.

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**NATURALIZATION OF ALIENS.**

**SECTION 1.** Any alien, being a free white person, may be admitted to become a citizen of the United States, or any of them, on the following conditions, and not otherwise:

1. That he shall have declared, on oath or affirmation, before the supreme, superior, district, or circuit court, of some one of the states, or of the territorial districts of the United States, or a circuit or district court of the United States, or before the clerk of either of such courts two years at least, before his admission; that it was bona fide his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, whatever, and particularly, by name, the prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, whereof such alien may, at the time, be a citizen or subject.

2. That he shall, at the time of his application to be admitted, declare on oath or affirmation, before some one of the courts aforesaid, that he will support the constitution of the United States, and that
he doth absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty whatsoever, and particularly, by name, the prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty whereof he was a citizen or subject; which proceedings shall be recorded by the clerk of the court.

3. That the court admitting such alien shall be satisfied that he has resided within the United States five years at least, and within the state or territory where such court is at the time held, one year at least; and it shall further appear to their satisfaction, that during that time, he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same; provided, that the oath of the applicant shall, in no case, be allowed to prove his residence.

Any alien who was residing within the limits, and under the jurisdiction of the United States, before the twenty-ninth day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, may be admitted to become a citizen on due proof made to some one of the courts aforesaid, that he has resided two years at least, within and under the jurisdiction of the United States, and one year at least, immediately preceding his application, within the state or territory where such court is at the time held; and on his declaring on oath, or affirmation, that he will support the constitution of the United States, and that he doth absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty whatever, and particularly, by name, the prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty whereof he was before a citizen or subject; and, moreover, on its appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that, during the said term of two years, he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same; and where the alien, applying for admission to citizenship, shall have borne any hereditary title, or been of any of the orders of nobility in the kingdom or state from which he came, on his moreover making in the court an express renunciation of his title or order of nobility, before he shall be entitled to such admission; all of which proceedings, required in this proviso to be performed in the court, shall be recorded by the clerk thereof.

Any alien, being a free white person, who was residing within the limits, and under the jurisdiction of the United States, at any time between the eighteenth day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, and the fourteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and two, and who has continued to reside within the same, may be admitted to become a citizen of the United States, without a compliance with the first condition specified in the first section of the act, entitled "an act to establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and to repeal the acts heretofore passed on that subject."

Nothing in the first section of the act 22d of March, 1816, shall be construed to exclude from admission to citizenship, any free white person who was residing within the limits, and under the jurisdiction of the United States at any time between the eighteenth day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, and the fourteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and two, and who, having continued to reside therein without having made any declaration of intention before a court of record as aforesaid, may be entitled to become a citizen of the United States according to act 26th of March, 1804.
Whenever any person without a certificate of such declaration of intention, as aforesaid, shall make application to be admitted a citizen of the United States, it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the court, that the applicant was residing within the limits, and under the jurisdiction of the United States, before the fourteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and two, and has continued to reside within the same, or he shall not be so admitted. And the residence of the applicant within the limits and under the jurisdiction of the United States for at least five years immediately preceding the time of such application, shall be proved by the oath or affirmation of citizens of the United States; which citizens shall be named in the record as witnesses. And such continued residence within the limits and under the jurisdiction of the United States, when satisfactorily proved, and the place or places where the applicant has resided for at least five years, as aforesaid, shall be stated and set forth, together with the names of such citizens, in the record of the court admitting the applicant; otherwise the same shall not entitle him to be considered and deemed a citizen of the United States.

Any alien, being a free white person, who was residing within the limits and under the jurisdiction of the United States, between the fourteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and two, and the eighteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and who has continued to reside within the same, may be admitted to become a citizen of the United States, without having made any previous declaration of his intention to become a citizen; provided, that whenever any person, without a certificate of such declaration of intention, shall make application to be admitted a citizen of the United States, it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the court that the applicant was residing within the limits and under the jurisdiction of the United States, before the eighteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and has continued to reside within the same, or he shall not be so admitted; and the residence of the applicant within the limits and under the jurisdiction of the United States, for at least five years immediately preceding the time of such application, shall be proved by the oath or affirmation of citizens of the United States; which citizens shall be named in the record as witnesses, and such continued residence within the limits and under the jurisdiction of the United States, when satisfactorily proved, and the place or places where the applicant has resided for at least five years, as aforesaid, shall be stated and set forth, together with the names of such citizens, in the record of the court admitting the applicant; otherwise the same shall not entitle him to be considered and deemed a citizen of the United States.

Any alien, being a free white person and minor, under the age of twenty-one years, who shall have resided in the United States three years next preceding his arrival to the age of twenty-one years, and who shall have continued to reside therein to the time he may make application to be admitted to be a citizen thereof, may, after he arrives at the age of twenty-one years, and after he shall have resided five years within the United States, including the three years of his minority, be admitted a citizen of the United States, without having made the declaration required in the first condition of the first section of the act to which this is in addition three years previous to his admission; provided, such alien shall make the declaration required therein at the time of his or her admission; and shall further declare on oath,
and prove to the satisfaction of the court, that, for three years next preceding, it has been the bona fide intention of such alien to become a citizen of the United States; and shall, in all other respects, comply with the laws in regard to naturalization.

In case the alien applying to be admitted to citizenship shall have borne any hereditary title, or been of any of the orders of nobility in the kingdom or state from which he came, he shall, in addition to the above requisites, make an express renunciation of his title or order of nobility in the court to which his application shall be made, which renunciation shall be recorded in the said court; provided, that no alien, who shall be a native citizen, denizen or subject, of any country, state or sovereign, with whom the United States shall be at war at the time of his application, shall be then admitted to be a citizen of the United States.

Sec. 2. And, whereas, doubts have arisen whether certain courts of record in some of the states are included within the description of district or circuit courts: Be it further enacted, that every court of record in any individual state having common law jurisdiction, and a seal and clerk or prothonotary, shall be considered as a district court within the meaning of this act; and every alien who may have been naturalized in any such court shall enjoy, from and after the passage of this act, the same rights and privileges as if he had been naturalized in a district or circuit court of the United States.

Sec. 3. The children of persons duly naturalized under any of the laws of the United States, or who, previous to the passing of any law on that subject by the government of the United States, under the laws thereof, being under the age of twenty-one years, at the time of their parents being so naturalized or admitted to the rights of citizenship, shall, if dwelling in the United States, be considered as citizens of the United States; and the children of persons who now are, or have been, citizens of the United States, shall, though born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, be considered as citizens of the United States. The right of citizenship shall not descend to persons whose fathers have never resided within the United States. And no person heretofore proscribed by any state, or who has been legally convicted of having joined the army of Great Britain during the war of the revolution, shall be admitted a citizen without the consent of the legislature of the state in which such person was proscribed. Children of persons naturalized before the fourteenth of April, 1802, under age at the time of their parents' naturalization, were, if dwelling in the United States on the fourteenth day of April, 1802, to be considered as citizens of the United States.

When any alien, who shall have complied with the first condition specified in the first section of the said original act [of 14th April, 1802] and who shall have pursued the directions prescribed in the second section of the said act, may die before he is actually naturalized, the widow and the children of such alien shall be considered as citizens of the United States, and shall be entitled to all rights and privileges as such, upon taking the oaths prescribed by law.

No person who shall arrive in the United States after February the seventeenth, 1815, shall be admitted to become a citizen of the United States, who shall not, for the continued term of five years, next preceding his admission, have resided within the United States.
[APPENDIX.]

NATURALIZATION OF ALIENS.

SEC. 4. Any alien, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who has enlisted, or shall enlist in the armies of the United States, either the regular or the volunteer forces, and has been or shall be hereafter honorably discharged, may be admitted to become a citizen of the United States, upon his petition, without any previous declaration of his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and that he shall not be required to prove more than one year's residence within the United States previous to his application to become such citizen; and that the court admitting such alien shall, in addition to such proof of residence and good moral character as is now provided by law, be satisfied by competent proof of such person having been honorably discharged from the service of the United States as aforesaid.

WHEREAS, The right of expatriation is a natural and inherent right of all people, indispensable to the enjoyment of the rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; and, whereas, in the recognition of this principle this government has freely received emigrants from all nations, and invested them with the rights of citizenship; and, whereas, it is claimed that such American citizens, with their descendants, are subjects of foreign states, owing allegiance to the governments thereof; and, whereas, it is necessary to the maintenance of public peace that this claim of foreign allegiance should be promptly and finally disavowed; Therefore, be it enacted as follows:

SEC. 5. Any declaration, instruction, opinion, order, or decision, of any officers of this government, which denies, restricts, impairs, or questions the right of expatriation, is hereby declared inconsistent with the fundamental principles of this government.

SEC. 6. All naturalized citizens of the United States, while in foreign states, shall be entitled to, and shall receive from this government, the same protection of persons and property that is accorded to native-born citizens in like situations and circumstances.

SEC. 7. Whenever it shall be made known to the president that any citizen of the United States has been unjustly deprived of his liberty by or under the authority of any foreign government, it shall be the duty of the president forthwith to demand of that government the reasons for such imprisonment, and if it appears to be wrongful and in violation of the rights of American citizenship, the president shall forthwith demand the release of such citizen, and if the release so demanded is unreasonably delayed or refused, it shall be the duty of the president to use such means, not amounting to acts of war, as he may think necessary and proper to obtain or effectuate such release, and all the facts and proceedings relative thereto shall as soon as practicable be communicated by the president to congress.

SEC. 8. In all cases where any oath, affirmation or affidavit shall be made or taken under or by virtue of any act or law relating to the naturalization of aliens, or in any proceedings under such acts or laws, and any person or persons taking or making such oath, affirmation, or affidavit, [who] shall knowingly swear or affirm falsely, the same shall be deemed and taken to be perjury, and the person or persons guilty thereof, shall, upon conviction thereof, be sentenced to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years, and not less than one year, and to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.
SEC. 9. If any person applying to be admitted a citizen, or appearing as a witness for any such person, shall knowingly personate any other person than himself, or falsely appear in the name of a deceased person, or in an assumed or fictitious name, or if any person shall falsely make, forge, or counterfeit any oath, affirmation, notice, affidavit, certificate, order, record, signature, or other instrument, paper, or proceeding required or authorized by any law or act relating to or providing for the naturalization of aliens; or shall utter, sell, dispose of, or use as true or genuine, or for any unlawful purpose, any false, forged, ante-dated, or counterfeit oath, affirmation, notice, certificate, order, record, signature, instrument, paper, or proceeding as aforesaid; or sell or dispose of to any person other than the person for whom it was originally issued, any certificate of citizenship, or certificate showing any person to be admitted to be a citizen, whether heretofore or hereafter issued or made, knowing that such order or certificate, judgment or exemplification has been unlawfully issued or made; or if any person shall unlawfully use, or attempt to use, any such order or certificate, issued to or in the name of any other person, or in a fictitious name, or the name of a deceased person; or use, or attempt to use, or aid, or assist, or participate in the use of any certificate of citizenship, knowing the same to be forged, or counterfeit, or ante-dated, or knowing the same to have been procured by fraud, or otherwise unlawfully obtained; or if any person, and without lawful excuse, shall knowingly have or be possessed of any false, forged, ante-dated, or counterfeit certificate of citizenship, purporting to have been issued under the provisions of any law of the United States relating to naturalization, knowing such certificate to be false, forged, ante-dated, or counterfeited, with intent unlawfully to use the same; or if any person shall obtain, accept, or receive any certificate of citizenship known to such person to have been procured by fraud, or by the use of any false name, or by means of any false statement made with intent to procure, or aid in procuring, the issue of such certificate, or known to such person to be fraudulently altered or ante-dated; or if any person who has been or may be admitted to be a citizen shall, on oath or affirmation, or by affidavit, knowingly deny that he has been so admitted, with intent to evade or avoid any duty or liability imposed or required by law, every person so offending shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of felony, and, on conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to be imprisoned and kept at hard labor for a period of not less than one year nor more than five years, or be fined in a sum not less than three hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, or both such punishments may be imposed, in the discretion of the court. And every person who shall knowingly and intentionally aid or abet any person in the commission of any such felony, or attempt to do any act hereby made felony, or counsel, advise, or procure, or attempt to procure, the commission thereof, shall be liable to indictment and punishment in the same manner and to the same extent as the principal party guilty of such felony, and such person may be tried and convicted thereof without the previous conviction of such principal.
Penalty for knowingly using any fraudulent, etc., certificate of naturalization.

For fraudulently falsely representing one's self to be a citizen.

This act to apply to all proceedings for naturalization before any court.

Sec. 10. Any person who shall knowingly use any certificate of naturalization heretofore granted by any court, or which shall hereafter be granted, which has been, or shall be, procured through fraud or by false evidence, or has been, or shall be, issued by the clerk, or any other officer of the court without any appearance and hearing of the applicant in court and without lawful authority; and any person who shall falsely represent himself to be a citizen of the United States, without having been duly admitted to citizenship, for any fraudulent purpose whatever, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, in due course of law, shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not exceeding one thousand dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding two years, either or both, in the discretion of the court taking cognizance of the same.

Sec. 11. The provisions of this act shall apply to all proceedings had or taken, or attempted to be had or taken, before any court in which any proceeding for naturalization shall be commenced, had or taken, or attempted to be commenced; and the courts of the United States shall have jurisdiction of all offenses under the provisions of this act, in or before whatsoever court or tribunal the same shall have been committed.

Sec. 12. In any city having upwards of twenty thousand inhabitants, it shall be the duty of the judge of the circuit court of the United States for the circuit wherein said city shall be, upon the application of two citizens, to appoint in writing for each election district or voting precinct in said city, and to change or renew said appointment as occasion may require, from time to time, two citizens resident of the district or precinct, one from each political party, who, when so designated, shall be, and are hereby, authorized to attend at all times and places fixed for the registration of voters, who, being registered, would be entitled to vote for representative in congress, and at all times and places for holding elections of representatives in congress, and for counting the votes cast at said elections, and to challenge any name proposed to be registered, and any vote offered, and to be present and witness throughout the counting of all votes, and to remain where the ballot-boxes are kept at all times after the polls are open until the votes are finally counted; and said persons and either of them shall have the right to affix their signatures or his signature to said register for the purposes of identification, and to attach thereto, or to the certificate of the number of votes cast, and any statement touching the truth or fairness thereof which they or he may ask to attach; and any one who shall prevent any person so designated from doing any of the acts authorized as aforesaid, or who shall hinder or molest any such person in doing any of the said acts, or shall aid or abet in preventing, hindering, or molesting any such person in respect of any such acts, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by imprisonment not less than one year.

Sec. 13. In any city having upwards of twenty thousand inhabitants, it shall be lawful for the marshal of the United States for the district wherein said city shall be, to appoint as many special deputies as may be necessary to preserve order at any election at which representatives in congress are to be chosen; and said deputies are hereby authorized to preserve order at such elections, and to arrest for any offense or breach of the peace committed in their view.

Sec. 14. The naturalization laws are hereby extended to aliens of African nativity and to persons of African descent.
SEC. 15. Every seaman, being a foreigner, who declares his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States in any competent court, and shall have served three years on board of a merchant ship or ships of the United States subsequent to the date of such declaration, may, on his application to any competent court, and the production of his certificate of discharge and good conduct during that time, together with the certificate of his declaration of his intention to become a citizen, be admitted a citizen of the United States; and every seaman, being a foreigner, shall, after his declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States, and shall have served three years, be deemed a citizen of the United States for the purpose of manning and serving on board any merchant ship of the United States, anything to the contrary in any previous act of congress notwithstanding; but such seaman shall, for all purposes of protection as an American citizen, be deemed such, after the filing of his declaration of intention to become such citizen.

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

THE UNANIMOUS DECLARATION OF THE THIRTEEN UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and nature’s God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate, that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their duty to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient suffrage of these colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former system of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.
He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained, and, when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies, at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the repository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large, for their exercise; the state remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others, to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined with others, to subject us to a jurisdiction, foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws, giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation.

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:
For protecting them by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states:
For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:
For imposing taxes on us without our consent:
For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury:
For transporting us beyond seas, to be tried for pretended offenses:
For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies:
For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the forms of our governments:
For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.
He has abdicated governments here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.
He has plundered our seas, ravaged our costs, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.
He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries, to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstan-
cess of cruelty and perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress, in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by the legislature to extend unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity; and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connexions and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity.

We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in general congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world, for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connexion between them and the state of Great Britain, is, and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as free and independent states, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and do all other acts and things, which independent states may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other, our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

JOHN HANCOCK.

Massachusetts Bay.—Samuel Adams, John Adams, Robert Treat Paine, Elbridge Gerry.  
Rhode Island, etc.—Stephen Hopkins, William Ellery.  
Connecticut.—Roger Sherman, Samuel Huntington, William Williams, Oliver Wolcott.  
New York.—William Floyd, Phillip Livingston, Francis Lewis, Lewis Morris.  
Pennsylvania.—Robert Morris, Benjamin Rush, Benjamin Franklin, John Morton, George Clymer, James Smith, George Taylor, James Wilson, George Ross.  
Delaware.—Cesar Rodney, George Read, Thomas McKean.  
Maryland.—Samuel Chase, William Paca, Thomas Stone, Charles Carroll of Carrollton.  
North Carolina.—William Hooper, Joseph Hewes, John Penn.  
South Carolina.—Edward Rutledge, Thomas Hayward, Jun., Thomas Lynch, Jun, Arthur Middleton.  
Georgia.—Button Gwinnett, Lyman Hall, George Walton.
THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE 1. SECTION 1. All legislative powers herein granted, shall be vested in a congress of the United States, which shall consist of a senate and house of representatives.

SEC. 2. The house of representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states; and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct: The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one representative, and until such enumeration shall be made, the state of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The house of representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers; and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SEC. 3. The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year,
so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

The vice president of the United States shall be president of the senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

The senate shall choose their other officers, and also a president pro tempore, in the absence of the vice-president, or when he shall exercise the office of president of the United States.

The senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the president of the United States is tried, the chief justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit, under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

SEC. 4. The times, places, and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives, shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof, but the congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations except as to the places of choosing senators.

The congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SEC. 5. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualification of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SEC. 6. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either houses, they shall not be questioned in any other place.
No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SEC. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the house of representatives and the senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the president of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on the journals, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be re-considered, and, if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all cases, the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill, shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively.

If any bill shall not be returned by the president within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of the senate and house of representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the president of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the senate and house of representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SEC. 8. The congress shall have power:

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes;

To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities, and current coin of the United States;

To establish post-offices and post-roads;

To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations;
To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;  
To raise and support armies; but no appropriation of money, to that use, shall be for a longer term than two years;  
To provide and maintain a navy;  
To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;  
To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions;  
To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by congress;  
To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings. And  
To make all laws which shall be necessary to and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Sec. 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight; but a tax of duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, except when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state.

No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public moneys shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

Sec. 10. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.
No state shall, without the consent of the congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net proceeds of all duties and imposts, laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and the control of the Congress. No state shall, without the consent of congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ART. 2. Sec. 1. The executive power shall be vested in a president of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the vice-president, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the congress; but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector.

The electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate. The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the house of representatives shall immediately choose, by ballot, one of them for president; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list, the house shall, in like manner, choose the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the president, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors, shall be the vice-president. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the senate shall choose from them, by ballot, the vice-president.*

The congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of president; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

*By an amendment to the constitution, a substitute for this paragraph was adopted. Amend- ment, Art. 12, Sec. 1. This amendment was proposed in October, 1803, and was ratified before September, 1804. See the amendment, post.
In case of the removal of the president from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the vice-president, and the congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the president and vice-president, declaring what officer shall then act as president, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a president elected.

The president shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive during that period any other emolument from the United States or any of them.

Before he enter upon the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the constitution of the United States."

Sec. 2. The president shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion in writing of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices; and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint ambassadors, and other public ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for and which shall be established by law.

But the congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper, in the president alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

He shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Sec. 3. He shall from time to time give to the congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them; and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper. He shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed; and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

Sec. 4. The president, vice-president, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

Art. 3. Sec. 1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the congress may, from time to time, ordain and establish. The judges, both of the
supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior; and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SEC. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity, arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies between two or more states; between a state and citizens of another state, between citizens of different states, between citizens of the same state, claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens, or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases, before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as congress may by law have directed.

SEC. 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ART. 4. SEC. 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And the congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SEC. 2. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SEC. 3. New states may be admitted by the congress into this union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the legislature of the states concerned, as well as of the congress.
The congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular state.

Sec. 4. The United States shall guaranty to every state in this union, a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the legislature or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

Art. 5. The congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or other mode of ratification may be proposed by the congress: provided, that no amendment, which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the senate.

Art. 6. All debts contracted, and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this constitution, shall be as valid against the United States, under this constitution, as under the confederation. This constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

The senators and representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

Art. 7. The ratification of the conventions of nine states, shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

Done in convention, by the unanimous consent of the states present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President, and Deputy from Virginia.

New Hampshire.—John Langdon, Nicholas Gilman.
Massachusetts.—Nathaniel Gorham, Rufus King.
Connecticut.—Wm. Samuel Johnson, Roger Sherman.
New York.—Alexander Hamilton.
AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE 1. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ART. 2. A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ART. 3. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ART. 4. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ART. 5. No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject, for the same offense, to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ART. 6. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the wit-
nesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

Art. 7. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved; and no fact, tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

Art. 8. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Art. 9. The enumeration in the constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Art. 10. The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

Art. 11. The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

Art. 12. Sec. 1. The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for president and vice-president, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as vice-president; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president, and all persons voted for as vice-president, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate; the president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for president, shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for that purpose, shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice-president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.

Sec. 2. The person having the greatest number of votes as vice-president, shall be the vice-president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the vice-president. But in choosing the vice-president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for that purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice.

Sec. 3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president, shall be eligible to that of vice-president of the United States.
ART. 13. Sec. 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ART. 14. Sec. 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the state wherein they reside.

No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law.

Sec. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states, according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for president and vice-president of the United States, representatives in congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state.

Sec. 3. No person shall be a senator or representative in congress, or elector of president and vice-president, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any state, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any state legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any state, to support the constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But congress may, by a vote or two thirds of each house, remove such disability.

Sec. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any state shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Sec. 5. The congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ART. 15. Sec. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Sec. 2. The congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

The first ten of these amendments were proposed by congress (with others which were not ratified by three-fourths of the legislatures of the several states), by resolution of 1789, and were ratified before 1791. The eleventh amendment was proposed by congress by resolution of the
APPENDIX.]

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year 1794, and was ratified before 1796. The twelfth article was proposed by Congress by resolution of October, 1803, and was ratified before September, 1804. The thirteenth article was proposed by Congress, by resolution, of the year 1865, and was ratified before December, 1865. The fourteenth article was proposed by Congress, by resolution, of the year 1866, and was ratified before the 20th day of July, 1868. The fifteenth article was proposed by Congress, by resolution, of the year 1869, and was ratified before the 30th day of March, 1870.

CONSTITUTION OF IOWA.

WE, THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF IOWA, grateful to the Supreme Being for the blessings hitherto enjoyed, and feeling our dependence on him for a continuation of those blessings, do ordain and establish a free and independent government, by the name of the State of Iowa, the boundaries whereof shall be as follows:

Beginning in the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi river, at a point due east of the middle of the mouth of the main channel of the Des Moines river; thence up the middle of the main channel of the Des Moines river, to a point on said river where the northern boundary line of the State of Missouri—as established by the constitution of that state, adopted June 12th, 1820—crosses the said middle of the main channel of the said Des Moines river; thence westwardly along the said northern boundary line of the state of Missouri, as established at the time aforesaid, until an extension of said line intersects the middle of the main channel of the Missouri river; thence up the middle of the main channel of the said Missouri river to a point opposite the middle of the main channel of the Big Sioux river, according to Nicollett's map; thence up the main channel of the said Big Sioux river, according to the said map, until it is intersected by the parallel of forty-three degrees and thirty minutes, north latitude, thence east along said parallel of forty-three degrees and thirty minutes until said parallel intersects the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi river; thence down the middle of the main channel of the said Mississippi river to the place of beginning.

ARTICLE 1.—BILL OF RIGHTS.

SECTION 1. All men are, by nature, free and equal, and have certain inalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, possessing, and protecting property, and pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness.*

*The breadth and design of sections one and six, of article one of the constitution, to secure equality to all, and the enjoyment of property by all, is fully understood and conceded. But the health, happiness and property of others. The constitution does not interfere with the police
SEC. 2. All political power is inherent in the people. Government is instituted for the protection, security, and benefit of the people, and they have the right, at all times, to alter or reform the same, whenever the public good may require it.

SEC. 3. The general assembly shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; nor shall any person be compelled to attend any place of worship, pay tithes, taxes, or other rates, for building or repairing places of worship, or the maintenance of any minister or ministry.

SEC. 4. No religious test shall be required as a qualification for any office of public trust, and no person shall be deprived of any of his rights, privileges, or capacities, or disqualified from the performance of any of his public or private duties, or rendered incompetent to give evidence in any court of law or equity, in consequence of his opinions on the subject of religion; and any party to any judicial proceeding shall have the right to use as a witness, or take the testimony of, any other person, not disqualified on account of interest, who may be cognizant of any fact material to the case; and parties to suits may be witnesses, as provided by law.

SEC. 5. Any citizen of this state who may hereafter be engaged, either directly or indirectly, in a duel, either as principal or accessory before the fact, shall forever be disqualified from holding any office under the constitution and laws of this state.

SEC. 6. All laws of a general nature shall have a uniform operation; the general assembly shall not grant to any citizen or class of citizens, privileges or immunities, which upon the same terms shall not equally belong to all citizens.

SEC. 7. Every person may speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right. No law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech, or of the press. In all prosecutions or indictments for libel, the truth may be power of the state to protect the people in their lives, health, and property. The state is clothed with power to prevent injury to these. See constitution article one, section two. The legislature, therefore, may lawfully provide by law for granting permits to persons of good moral character, who are citizens of the county, to sell intoxicating liquors for lawful purposes, and such legislation is not in conflict with section one, of article one, nor with section six of the same article of the constitution. Per Beek, In re Ruth, 32 Iowa, 250.

b The word "operation," in the sixth section of the first article of the constitution, which declares that "all laws of a general nature shall have a uniform operation," means the practical working and effect of the law. Gesbrick v. The State of Iowa, 5 Iowa, 491.

An act of the legislature conferring upon the city council the power to tax "transient merchants," doing business in the city, is not in conflict with section six of article one of the constitution. The City of Mount Pleasant v. Clutch, 6 Id., 547.

An act of the legislature providing that if it be shown to the satisfaction of the court that a defendant in an action is in the actual military service of the United States any action against him in the state courts shall stand continued during the period of his actual service, is not in conflict with section six of article one of the state constitution. McCormick v. Rusch, 15 Id., 127.

Section one hundred and fourteen of the code of 1851, and chapter one hundred and ninety-three of the laws of 1837, authorizing the people of the several counties of the state to decide by a majority vote to restrain sheep and swine from running at large (see section 303, code of 1873), is not inconsistent with section six of this article. Daly v. Wolf et al, 15 Id., 228.

The legislature has the constitutional power to pass a curative act legalizing the defective organization of a school district already in existence under the general law. Such an act is not in conflict with section six of article one of the constitution. The State v. Squires 29 Id., 340, 345.

Chapter 119 of the laws of 1878 prohibiting the sale of malt or vinous liquor within two miles of corporation limits of cities and towns, is not in conflict with the provision of the constitution requiring all laws of a general character to be of uniform operation. The State v. Shroeder, 51 Id., 197.
given in evidence to the jury, and if it appear to the jury that the matter charged as libelous was true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted.

Sec. 8. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable seizures and searches, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but on probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons and things to be seized.

Sec. 9. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate; but the general assembly may authorize trial by a jury of a less number than twelve men in inferior courts; but no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law.

Sec. 10. In all criminal prosecutions, and in cases involving the life or liberty of an individual, the accused shall have a right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury; to be informed of the accusation against him; to have a copy of the same when demanded; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for his witnesses; and to have the assistance of counsel.

Sec. 11. All offenses less than felony, and in which the punishment does not exceed a fine of one hundred dollars, or imprisonment for thirty days, shall be tried summarily before a justice of the peace, or other officer authorized by law, on information under oath, without indictment, or the intervention of a grand jury, saving to the defendant the right of appeal; and no person shall be held to answer for any higher criminal offense, unless on presentment or indictment by a grand jury, except in cases arising in the army or navy, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger.

* Where an act provided that a bond executed to stay an execution, should be taken as a judgment confessed, against the persons executing the same, and against their estates, and that execution might issue thereon accordingly, it was held that such act was not void for the reason that it denied or took away a right of trial by jury being secured in this section of the constitution, rendering the issue of it void.

"Due process of law" means ordinary judicial proceedings in court, and has no reference to the lawful exercise of the taxing power, which belongs exclusively to the legislative department.

This section does not entitle a party to demand that the issues of fact in an equitable action be tried by a jury. The State v. Keitel, 6 Iowa, 393; The State v. Alexander, 6 Iowa, 430.

* The defendant in a criminal prosecution has a right to be confronted by the witnesses against him, and see them face to face. Tlute v. Keitel, 6 Iowa, 430.

A defendant indicted for a felony may waive this right secured by the constitution to be confronted with the witnesses against him and consent that the testimony taken down in writing in a former trial, based upon the same facts, may be read in evidence to the jury as a substitute for the oral testimony and presence of the witnesses. The State v. Polson, 29 Id., 413.

* Since the taking effect of this constitution, a grand jury has no legal authority to inquire into any offense less than felony, and cases in which the punishment does not exceed a fine of one hundred dollars, or imprisonment for thirty days; these are triable summarily before a justice of the peace without indictment or the intervention of a grand jury. The State v. Kehler, 6 Iowa, 393; The State v. Ax, Id., 511. But this section does not apply to offenses committed before the constitution took effect. Id.
By indictment. Twice tried. 

SEC. 12. No person shall, after acquittal, be tried for the same offense. All persons shall, before conviction, be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses, where the proof is evident, or the presumption great. 1

Habeas corpus. 

SEC. 13. The writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, or refused when application is made as required by law, unless in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

Military. 

SEC. 14. The military shall be subordinate to the civil power. No standing army shall be kept up by the state in time of peace; and in time of war, no appropriation for a standing army shall be for a longer time than two years.

Quartering soldiers. 

SEC. 15. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war except in the manner prescribed by law.

Treason. 

SEC. 16. Treason against the state shall consist only in levying war against it, adhering to its enemies, or giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the evidence of two witnesses to the same overt act, or confession in open court.

SEC. 17. Excessive bail shall not be required; excessive fines shall not be imposed, and cruel and unusual punishment shall not be inflicted.

Property. 

SEC. 18. Private property shall not be taken for public use without compensation first being made, or secured to be made, to the owner thereof, as soon as the damages shall be assessed by a jury, who shall not take into consideration any advantages that may result to said owner on account of the improvement for which it is taken. 2

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1 Where a defendant, indicted for murder in the second degree, was tried and convicted of the crime of manslaughter, and on appeal to the supreme court the judgment was reversed and the case remanded: held, that the conviction for manslaughter was an acquittal of the charge of murder in the second degree, and that the defendant could not be again put on trial on that charge. *The State v. Tweedy*, 11 Iowa, 350.

When a defendant has been tried and acquitted before a justice of the peace for an offense within the jurisdiction of that officer to try, he cannot be again tried upon appeal to the district court by the state. *The State v. Van Horton*, 26 Id., 402.

Where a defendant is put upon trial for an offense of a higher degree than he can be legally convicted of under the indictment preferred against him, he cannot be legally convicted of a lesser grade of the offense in that degree. *The State v. Tweedy*, 11 Id., 350; *The State v. Boyle*, 28 Id., 522; *The State v. Knouse*, 29 Id., 118.

A trial and conviction for assault and battery, under an information charging that offense, constitutes no bar to a subsequent indictment and prosecution for assault with intent to commit great bodily injury, based on the same act. *The State v. Foster*, 33 Id., 555.

A conviction of the proprietor of a billiard saloon for permitting W., a minor, to play billiards in his saloon at a certain specified time, is no bar to a prosecution for permitting M., to play the game at another time. *The State v. Dericks*, 42 Id., 196.

The judgment of a justice of the peace in a criminal proceeding instituted by the procurement of the defendant, in which a conviction or acquittal is secured by fraud or collusion, may be appealed to the appellate court, or disregarded and treated as void. It is no bar to other proceedings against the same defendant for the same offense. *The State v. Green et al.*, 16 Id., 239.

2 The term "just compensation" as used in this section of the constitution, means a fair equivalent—that the person whose property is taken shall be made whole; and the word "damages" as used in the statute has reference to the just compensation required by the constitution. *Satter v. The B. & M. P. R. R. Co.*, 1 Iowa 386; *Henry v. The D. & F. R. Co.*, 2 Id., 288.

Where the jury appointed to assess the damages for a public highway returned that the claimant was entitled to no damages, and there was no appeal, no compensation need be paid before opening the road. *Connelly v. Griswold*, 7 Id., 248.

An order establishing a public road without directing compensation to be made to the land owner, is not in conflict with the constitution, where such owner makes no claim for damages in the manner pointed out by law. *Abbott v. The Board of Supervisors, etc.*, 36 Id., 554.

The constitutional limitation contained in section eighteen of the bill of rights prohibits, by implication, the taking of private property for any private use whatever, without the consent
sec. 19. no person shall be imprisoned for debt in any civil action on mesne or final process, unless in case of fraud; and no person shall be imprisoned for a military fine in time of peace.*

sec. 20. the people have the right freely to assemble together to counsel for the common good; to make known their opinions to their representatives, and to petition for a redress of grievances.

sec. 21. no bill of attainer, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, shall ever be passed. ¹

of the owner. *bankhead v. brown, 25 id., 540.*

this section forbids private property from being compulsorily taken for any but public use, and then only upon just compensation being made, the amount of which is to be assessed by a jury. *bankhead v. brown, 25 id., 540.*

when the public exigencies demand, the exercise of the power of taking private property for public use is solely a question for the legislature, upon whose determination the courts cannot sit in judgment. ¹

what is such a "public use" as will justify the exercise of the power of eminent domain, is a question for the courts to determine. but if a public use be declared by the legislature, the courts will hold this as public, unless it manifestly appears by the provisions of the act that they can have no tendency to advance and promote such public use. ¹

an act of the legislature for the establishment of private roads directing the taking of private property for such private roads is unconstitutional in that it directs the taking of private property for a "private use." ¹

the legislature may provide that a public way may be established to coal and other mines, and the right to take land for a road demanded for public convenience does not depend upon the length of the road or the number of the persons through whose land it may pass. ¹

it is competent for the legislature, under the state constitution to authorize municipal corporations to require the streets to be paved, and the cost thereof assessed upon the abutting lots. *warren v. henley, 31 id., 31.*

section 4168 of the revision (code section 3829 as amended), which establishes the maximum of attorney's fee for the defense in criminal cases, appointed by the court, held, not inconsistent with this section of the constitution. *sauers v. the county of dubuque, 13 id., 536.*

an act providing for the taxation of property by townships, cities, and incorporated towns to aid in the construction of railroads is not in conflict with the constitution as taking private property for private use. *stewart v. the board of supervisors, etc., 30 id., 9; the mcgregor & s. c. r. co. v. birdsell, 30 id., 355; bonifield v. bidwell, 32 id., 140.*

the right to take private property for right of way for railroads under the power of eminent domain is based upon the ground that the object is a public one, for public use, within the meaning of the constitution. ¹

the taxing power may be exercised for any object that will justify the exercise of the power of eminent domain. ¹

while the right to take private property for public use is conditioned upon making compensation, the taxing power is not thus limited by the constitution; and being one of the sovereign powers vested in the general assembly, the public power to act in this manner, and when committed, or if criminal when committed, aggravate the crime, increase the punishment or reduce the degree of proof. *the state ex rel., etc., v. squire et al., 26 iowa, 340.*

a retrospective law is not necessarily ex post facto. the term ex post facto applies only to criminal laws, such as make acts criminal, which were innocent when committed; or if criminal when committed, aggravate the crime, increase the punishment or reduce the degree of proof. *the state ex rel., etc., v. squires et al., 26 iowa, 340.*

retrospective laws, as distinguished from ex post facto laws, are not in conflict with the constitution of the united states, nor with the constitution of this state. *the state ex rel., etc., v. squires et al., 26 iowa, 340; the iowa r. r. land co. v. soper, 39 id., 112.*

in the absence of any constitutional inhibition the legislature has the power to pass retrospective laws, and they will be operative unless they interfere with vested rights. *the iowa railroad land co. v. soper, 39 id., 112; the state ex rel., etc., v. squires, 26 iowa, 340; bennett v. fisher, id., 497; state v. kimball, 23 id., 531;
Electors.

SEC. 22. Foreigners who are, or may hereafter become residents of this state, shall enjoy the same rights in respect to the possession, enjoyment and descent of property, as native born citizens.1

SEC. 23. There shall be no slavery in this state; nor shall there be involuntary servitude, unless for the punishment of crime.

SEC. 24. No lease or grant of agricultural lands, reserving any rent or service of any kind, shall be valid for a longer period than twenty years.

SEC. 25. The enumeration of rights shall not be construed to impair or deny others, retained by the people.

ARTICLE 2.—RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

SECTION 1. Every white male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of this state six months next preceding the election, and of the county in which he

1This section of the constitution does not restrict the powers of the legislature to confer the same rights upon other classes, the rule of construction of state constitutions being that the legislature may exercise all rightful legislative powers which are not expressly prohibited or necessarily included in the prohibited powers. Opinion of Cole, J., in Furczell v. Smith, 21 Iowa, 545. See also Crogans v. Kinney, 15 Id., 242; Rheim v. Robbins, 45 Id., which holds a contrary doctrine.
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claims his vote, sixty days, shall be entitled to vote at all elections which are now or hereafter may be authorized by law.\textsuperscript{k}

SEC. 2. Electors shall, in all cases except treason, felony or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest on the days of election, during their attendance at such elections, going to and returning therefrom.

SEC. 3. No elector shall be obliged to perform military duty on the day of election, except in time of war or public danger.

SEC. 4. No person in the military, naval or marine service of the United States shall be considered a resident of this state by being stationed in any garrison, barrack or military or naval place or station within this state.

SEC. 5. No idiot or insane person, or person convicted of any infamous crime, shall be entitled to the privilege of an elector.

SEC. 6. All elections by the people shall be by ballot.

ARTICLE 3.—OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS.

SECTION 1. The powers of the government of Iowa shall be divided into three separate departments: the legislative, the executive and the judicial; and no person charged with the exercise of powers properly belonging to one of these departments shall exercise any function appertaining to either of the others, except in cases hereinafter expressly directed or permitted.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The legislative authority of this state shall be vested in a general assembly, which shall consist of a senate and house of representatives; and the style of every law shall be—"Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa."\textsuperscript{1}

\textsuperscript{k} This section of the constitution defines only the qualifications of an elector, and does not prescribe the place of exercising the elective franchise as a test of qualification. The power to fix the place and manner of its exercise is left with the general assembly. Morrison v. Springer, and other cases, 15 Iowa, 304.

The act of September 11, 1852, entitled "an act to amend title IV of the revision of 1850, so as to enable the qualified electors of the state in the military service to vote at certain elections," held, not inconsistent with this section of the constitution, for the reason that it permitted such electors to cast their votes at polls opened and conducted beyond the limits of the county and state of which they claimed to be residents. Id.

While the right to vote of a person possessing the qualifications of an elector, as prescribed by the state constitution, cannot be destroyed or impaired by the legislature, it may, nevertheless, regulate the exercise thereof by enacting reasonable provisions for determining the age, length of residence, etc., of the persons offering to vote. Edmonds v. Banbury et al., 23 Id., 267.

Chapter 171 of the laws of 1868, known as the "Registry Law," held, not in conflict with the provisions of the constitution. Id.

The supreme court will declare a statute unconstitutional only when it is clearly, palpably and plainly inconsistent with some provision of that instrument. Steuart v. The Board of Supervisors, etc., 30 Id., 9; Morrison v. Springer, 23 Id., 304; Santo v. The State, 2 Id., 208; McCormick v. Rusch, 15 Id., 127; Whiting et al. v. City of Mt. Pleasant, 11 Id., 482; McGregor v. Bayles, 19 Id., 43; Duncombe v. Frindle, 12 Id., 1, and cases cited from other states.

The people have no authority, in their primary or individual capacity, to make laws; that authority being vested in the general assembly. Santo v. The State, 2 Iowa, 168; Steuart v. Board of Supervisors, 30 Id., 9, 18.

The general assembly cannot legally submit to the people the proposition whether an act shall become a law or not. Id. Gebrick v. The State, 5 Id., 491; The State v. Bekeke, 9 Id., 263; The State v. Weir, 33 Id., 134; The State v. King, 37 Id., 462, 466.

A law can no more be repealed than it can be enacted, by a vote of the people in their primary capacity. Gebrick v. The State, 5 Id., 491; The State v. Weir, 33 Id., 134.

The validity or taking effect of a statute cannot be made to depend on a vote of the people, and a section of an act providing for this is unconstitutional. But if the act be complete without such invalid section, it will be declared in
Sessions.

SEC. 2. The sessions of the general assembly shall be biennial, and shall commence on the second Monday in January next ensuing the election of its members; unless the governor of the state shall, in the meantime, convene the general assembly by proclamation.

SEC. 3. The members of the house of representatives shall be chosen every second year, by the qualified electors of their respective districts, on the second Tuesday in October, except the years of the presidential election, when the election shall be on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November; and their term of office shall commence on the first day of January next after their election, and continue two years, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

SEC. 4. No person shall be a member of the house of representatives who shall not have attained the age of twenty-one years; be a free white male citizen of the United States, and shall have been an inhabitant of this state one year next preceding his election, and at the time of his election shall have had an actual residence of sixty days in the county or district he may have been chosen to represent.

SEC. 5. Senators shall be chosen for the term of four years, at the same time and place as representatives; they shall be twenty-five years of age, and possess the qualifications of representatives as to residence and citizenship.

SEC. 6. The number of senators shall not be less than one-third nor more than one-half the representative body; and shall be so classified by lot, that one class, being as nearly one-half as possible, shall be elected every two years. When the number of senators is increased, they shall be annexed by lot to one or the other of the two classes, so as to keep them as nearly equal in numbers as practicable.

SEC. 7. Each house shall choose its own officers, and judge of the qualification, election, and return of its own members. A contested election shall be determined in such manner as shall be directed by law.

SEC. 8. A majority of each house shall constitute a quorum to transact business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

SEC. 9. Each house shall sit upon its own adjournment, keep a journal of its proceedings, and publish the same; determine its rules of proceedings, punish members for disorderly behavior, and with the consent of two-thirds, expel a member, but not a second time for the same offense; and shall have all other powers necessary for a branch of the general assembly of a free and independent state.


While the legislature cannot lawfully submit to the people the question whether an act shall become a law or not, it may pass a valid law authorizing the people of the several counties of the state to decide by a majority vote to restrain stock from running at large. *Dalby v. Wolf & Palmer*, 14 Id., 223; *Weir v. Cram*, 37 Id., 649, 633.

The constitution, as applied to the legislative department, is a limitation and not a grant of power. The general assembly clearly has the power to legislate upon all rightful subjects of legislation, unless expressly prohibited from so doing, or where the prohibition is implied from express provision. This theory must never be lost sight of by the courts in examining the power of the legislature. It is elementary, cardinal, and frequently possesses controlling weight in determining the constitutional validity of their enactments. The general assembly possesses all legislative authority not delegated to the general government or not prohibited by the constitution. *Morrison v. Springer*, 15 Id., 304. See also, *Stewart v. The Board of Supervisors, etc.*, 30 Id., 9.
SEC. 10. Every member of the general assembly shall have the liberty to dissent from or protest against any act or resolution which he may think injurious to the public or an individual, and have the reasons for his dissent entered on the journals; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house, on any question, shall, at the desire of any two members present, be entered on the journals.

SEC. 11. Senators and representatives, in all cases except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, shall be privileged from arrest during the session of the general assembly, and in going to and returning from the same.

SEC. 12. When vacancies occur in either house, the governor, or the person exercising the functions of governor, shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

SEC. 13. The doors of each house shall be open, except on such occasions as, in the opinion of the house, may require secrecy.

SEC. 14. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which they may be sitting.

SEC. 15. Bills may originate in either house, and may be amended, altered, or rejected by the other; and every bill having passed both houses, shall be signed by the speaker and president of their respective houses.

SEC. 16. Every bill which shall have passed the general assembly, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor. If he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it originated, which shall enter the same upon their journal, and proceed to reconsider it; if, after such reconsideration, it again pass both houses, by yeas and nays, by a majority of two-thirds of the members of each house, it shall become a law, notwithstanding the governor's objections. If any bill shall not be returned within three days after it shall have been presented to him (Sunday excepted), the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the general assembly, by adjournment, prevent such return. Any bill submitted to the governor for his approval during the last three days of a session of the general assembly, shall be deposited by him in the office of the secretary of state within thirty days after the adjournment, with his approval if approved by him, and with his objections if he disapproves thereof.

SEC. 17. No bill shall be passed unless by the assent of a majority of all the members elected to each branch of the general assembly, and the question upon the final passage shall be taken immediately upon its last reading, and the yeas and nays entered upon the journal.

SEC. 18. An accurate statement of the receipts and expenditures of the public money shall be attached to and published with the laws at every regular session of the general assembly.

SEC. 19. The house of representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment, and all impeachments shall be tried by the senate. When sitting for that purpose, the senators shall be upon oath or affirmation; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

SEC. 20. The governor, judges of the supreme and district courts, and other state officers, shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor or malfeasance in office; but judgment in such cases shall extend only to removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust or profit under this state; but the party convic-
ted or acquitted shall nevertheless be liable to indictment, trial and
punishment according to law. All other civil officers shall be tried
for misdemeanors and malfeasance in office, in such manner as the
general assembly may provide.

Sec. 21. No senator or representative shall, during the time for
which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any civil office of
profit under this state, which shall have been created, or the emolu­
ments of which shall have been increased during such term, except
such offices as may be filled by elections by the people.

Sec. 22. No person holding any lucrative office under the United
States, or of this state, or any other power, shall be eligible to hold a
seat in the general assembly. But offices in the militia, to which
there is attached no annual salary, or the office of justice of the peace,
or postmaster, whose compensation does not exceed one hundred dol­
ars per annum, or notary public, shall not be deemed lucrative.

Sec. 23. No person who may hereafter be a collector or holder of
public moneys, shall have a seat in either house of the general assem­
ibly, or be eligible to hold any office of trust or profit in this state,
until he shall have accounted for and paid into the treasury all sums
for which he may be liable.

Sec. 24. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in conse­
quence of appropriations made by law.

Sec. 25. Each member of the first general assembly under this
constitution shall receive three dollars per diem while in session; and
the further sum of three dollars for every twenty miles traveled in
going to and returning from the place where such session is held, by
the nearest traveled route; after which they shall receive such com­
ensation as shall be fixed by law; but no general assembly shall have
the power to increase the compensation of its members. And when
convened in extra session they shall receive the same mileage and per
diem compensation as fixed by law for the regular session, and none
other.

Sec. 26. No law of the general assembly, passed at a regular ses­
son, of a public nature, shall take effect until the fourth day of July
next, after the passage thereof. Laws passed at a special session shall
take effect ninety days after the adjournment of the general assembly,
by which they were passed. If the general assembly shall deem any
law of immediate importance, they may provide that the same shall
take effect by publication in newspapers in the state. 1

1 Where an act of the legislature is complete
and is a law in its language and form as usually
expressed in statute it will take effect as a statute
according to the provisions of the constitution,
notwithstanding a section therein providing for
submitting to a vote of the people the question
whether it shall become a law or not. Weir v.
Cram, 57 Iowa, 649; Santo v. The State, 2 ld., 165.

A statute providing that when the governor
dems it necessary that a general law shall take
effect earlier than it would by general publica­
tion, he may direct its publication in certain
newspapers, and it shall take effect from that
date, is unconstitutional for that this power is,
by the constitution, lodged in the general assem­
bly, and they cannot delegate it to the governor.
Scott v. Clark et al., 1 ld., 70; Pilkey v. Gleason,
1d., 621.

The publication of a statute without direction
of the general assembly gives it no effect. The
State ex rel. v. Calkin, 1 G. Greene, 68.

Where a statute provided as follows: “This
act being deemed of immediate importance,
shall take effect from its publication in the Iowa
State Register and the Des Moines Times, news­
papers published at Des Moines,” held, that the
act took effect from the date of such publication
notwithstanding the general provision of section
twenty-four of the revision, now section thirty­
three of the code. Hunt v. Murray, 17 ld.,
313.

Printed copies of the approval of the governor
of the several laws published in a volume issued
by the authority of the state, are not essential to
give the laws legal effect. Disbrow v. Smith,
County Judge, 10 ld., 212.
Section 27. No divorce shall be granted by the general assembly.

Section 28. No lottery shall be authorized by this state; nor shall the sale of lottery tickets be allowed.

Section 29. Every act shall embrace but one subject, and matters properly connected therewith; which subject shall be expressed in the title. But if any subject shall be embraced in an act which shall not be expressed in the title, such act shall be void only as to so much thereof as shall not be expressed in the title.  

Section 30. The general assembly shall not pass local or special laws in the following cases:

For the assessment and collection of taxes for state, county, or road purposes;

For laying out, opening, and working roads or highways;

For changing the names of persons;

For the incorporation of cities and towns:

For vacating roads, town plats, streets, alleys, or public squares;

For locating or changing county seats;

In all the cases above enumerated, and in all other cases where a general law can be made applicable, all laws shall be general, and of uniform operation throughout the state; and no law changing the boundary lines of any county shall have effect until upon being submitted to the people of the counties affected by the change, at a general election, it shall be approved by a majority of the votes, in each county, cast for and against it.

While an act cannot, under this section, embrace but one object, which must be expressed in the title, it may, nevertheless, embrace all matters connected therewith. *The State v. Squires*, 20 Iowa, 349.

If an act embrace a subject not expressed in the title, the act will be void only as to so much thereof as is not thus expressed. *Id.*

An act entitled “an act in relation to certain state roads named therein,” which contained sixty-six sections, in which were established forty-six roads and some others vacated, was held, not in conflict with this section of the constitution. *The State ex rel. Weir v. The County Judge of Davis Co.*, 2 Id., 250. See also, *Morford v. Unger*, 8 Id., 82; *Whiting v. City of Mt. Pleasant*, 11 Id., 489.

Sections 3275 and 3276 of chapter 125, entitled “executions,” of the act entitled “the code of civil practice,” revision, held, to relate to matters properly connected with the act, and embraced in the title, and are not inconsistent with section twenty-nine, article three, of the constitution. *Porter v. Thompson*, 22 Id., 391.

A general clause in a statute, repealing so much of a former law as is in conflict with the act which is unconstitutional, does not have the effect to repeal the former law. *Childs v. Shower*, 18 Id., 291.

A statute designated in its title as an amendment to a city charter, but which embraces objects foreign to the charter, is in conflict with the constitution, and void. *Williamson v. The City of Keokuk*, 44 Id., 88.

The act entitled “an act providing the place of bringing suits in certain cases,” being chapter ninety-five of the laws of 1872 (sections 2582, 2583, and 2684 of the code), held, not vulnerable to the constitutional objection that the subject-matter of a part of the act was not embraced in the title. *The Farmers Ins. Co. v. Highsmith et al.*, 44 Id., 390.

Chapter 119, laws of 1878, prohibiting the sale of malt and vinous liquors within two miles of the corporate limits of cities and towns, is not in conflict with this section requiring every act of the legislature to embrace but one subject and matters properly connected therewith, and the fact that the title of an act contains matter not of the subject of the act does not render it invalid. *The State v. Shroeder*, 51 Id., 197.

This section of the constitution prohibits the enactment of special laws, either for the incorporation of cities and towns, or for the amendment of acts of incorporation in existence before the adoption of the constitution. *Ex parte Samuel Pritz*, 9 Iowa, 30.

The “act explanatory of an act entitled an act to create the county of Humboldt and locate the county seat thereof,” approved March 11th, 1863, was held, as not relating back to the act of which it was amendatory; and as an independent act it was invalid because it had not been submitted to the vote of the people as required by this section of the constitution. *Deancombe v. Priddle*, 12 Id., 1.

Chapter sixteen of the laws of 1863, entitled “an act to repeal an act revising and consolidating the laws incorporating the city of Dubuque, and establishing a city court therein,” held, within the constitutional prohibition of
Sec. 31. No extra compensation shall be made to any officer, public agent, or contractor, after the service shall have been rendered, or the contract entered into; nor shall any money be paid on any claim, the subject matter of which shall not have been provided for by pre-existing laws, and no public money or property shall be appropriated for local or private purposes, unless such appropriation, compensation or claim, be allowed by two-thirds of the members elected to each branch of the general assembly.

Sec. 32. Members of the general assembly shall, before they enter upon the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will support the constitution of the United States, and the constitution of the state of Iowa, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of senator (or representative, as the case may be) according to the best of my ability." And members of the general assembly are hereby empowered to administer to each other the said oath or affirmation.

Sec. 33. The general assembly shall, in the years one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and every ten years thereafter, cause an enumeration to be made of all the white inhabitants of the state.

Sec. 34. The number of senators shall, at the next session following each period of making such enumeration, and the next session following each United States census, be fixed by law, and apportioned among special legislation, and void. Davis & Bro. v. Woodnough, 9 Id., 104; Baker et al. v. The Steamboat Milwaukee, 14 Id., 214.

The act entitled "an act to establish a court at McGregor," approved March 18, 1862, held inconsistent with section 30, of article 3, of the constitution, and void. Town of McGregor v. Boylies, 19 Id., 43.

Section 1141 of the revision (code, section 548), providing for the amendment by cities and towns of the law of their incorporation is not in conflict with this section of the constitution. Von Phul v. Hammer, 29 Id., 292.

A local statute authorizing the building of a railroad from the city of Lyons to the city of Clinton, held, not to be one of the cases where the law must be general and of uniform operation throughout the state as contemplated in this section. The City of Clinton v. The C. R. & M. R. R. Co., 24 Id., 455.

Although the legislature has not the power, in the cases enumerated in section 30, of article 3, of the constitution, to pass local or special laws, and cannot pass a special law incorporating an independent school district, it has, nevertheless, the power to pass a curative act legalizing the defective organization of a school district already in existence under the general law for the creation of independent school districts. The State ex rel., et al., v. Squires, 26 Id., 340.

While such curative act is a local or special law, it is a case where a general law cannot be made applicable within the meaning of the constitution. Id.

Where a purchaser has paid for land, and the prior owner is under a moral obligation to convey, the legislature may cure a defective conveyance by retrospective legislation, as against such owner, his widow and heirs, but such legislation cannot affect the title of a subsequent bona fide purchaser. Newcom v. Samuels, 17 Id., 528.

So the general assembly may, by retrospective legislation, legalize the assessment and levy of taxes, and prescribe the manner in which property may be sold for the satisfaction thereof. Boardman v. Beckwith, 18 Id., 292; The Iowa Railroad Land Co. v. Soper, 39 Id., 112.

Pending the decision of a petition for a rehearing, where no judgment had been rendered upon the filing of the first opinion which declared certain special judgment taxes illegal, the legislature passed an act (March 18, 1874), affirming their legality; held, that the curative act was valid. The Iowa R. L. Co. v. Sac County, 39 Id., 124.

Chapter 180, laws of tenth general assembly, providing for the taxation of express and telegraph companies, held, not in conflict with section 30, of article 3, of the constitution. The U. S. Ex. Co. v. Ellyson, 23 Id., 370.

The general assembly has the power to pass a general law curing defects in the establishment of county roads. Bennett v. Fisher, 26 Id., 497.
the several counties according to the number of white inhabitants in each.

Sec. 35. The senate shall not consist of more than fifty members, nor the house of representatives of more than one hundred, and they shall be apportioned among the several counties and representative districts of the state according to the number of white inhabitants in each, upon ratios to be fixed by law; but no representative district shall contain more than four organized counties, and each district shall be entitled to at least one representative. Every county and district which shall have a number of inhabitants equal to one-half of the ratio fixed by law, shall be entitled to one representative; and any one county containing in addition to the ratio fixed by law, one-half of that number, or more, shall be entitled to one additional representative. No floating district shall hereafter be formed.

Sec. 36. At its first session under this constitution, and at every subsequent regular session, the general assembly shall fix the ratio of representation, and also form into representative districts those counties which will not be entitled singly to a representative.

Sec. 37. When a congressional, senatorial, or representative district shall be composed of two or more counties, it shall not be entirely separated by any county belonging to another district; and no county shall be divided in forming a congressional, senatorial, or representative district.

Sec. 38. In all elections by the general assembly, the members thereof shall vote viva voce; and the votes shall be entered on the journal.

ARTICLE 4.—EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Section 1. The supreme executive power of this state shall be vested in a chief magistrate, who shall be styled the governor of the state of Iowa.

Sec. 2. The governor shall be elected by the qualified electors at the time and place of voting for members of the general assembly, and shall hold his office two years, from the time of his installation, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

Sec. 3. There shall be a lieutenant governor, who shall hold his office two years, and be elected at the same time as the governor. In voting for governor and lieutenant governor, the electors shall designate for whom they vote as governor, and for whom as lieutenant governor. The returns of every election for governor and lieutenant governor, shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of government of the state, directed to the speaker of the house of representatives, who shall open and publish them in the presence of both houses of the general assembly.

Sec. 4. The persons respectively having the highest number of votes, for governor and lieutenant governor, shall be declared duly elected; but in case two or more persons shall have an equal, and the highest number of votes for either office, the general assembly shall, by joint vote, forthwith proceed to elect one of said persons governor, or lieutenant governor, as the case may be.

Sec. 5. Contested elections for governor, or lieutenant governor, shall be determined by the general assembly in such manner as may be prescribed by law.
CONSTUTION OF IOWA. [Appendix.]

Eligibility.

Sec. 6. No person shall be eligible to the office of governor, or lieutenant governor, who shall not have been a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the state two years next preceding the election, and attained the age of thirty years at the time of said election.

Commander.

Sec. 7. The governor shall be commander-in-chief of the militia, the army, and navy of this state.

Duties.

Sec. 8. He shall transact all executive business with the officers of government, civil and military, and may require information in writing from the officers of the executive department upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

Vacancies.

Sec. 9. He shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed.

Sec. 10. When any office shall, from any cause, become vacant, and no mode is provided by the constitution and laws for filling such vacancy, the governor shall have power to fill such vacancy, by granting a commission, which shall expire at the end of the next session of the general assembly, or at the next election by the people.

Convening assembly.

Sec. 11. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the general assembly by proclamation, and shall state to both houses, when assembled, the purpose for which they shall have been convened.

Message.

Sec. 12. He shall communicate, by message, to the general assembly, at every regular session, the condition of the state, and recommend such matters as he may deem expedient.

Adjournment.

Sec. 13. In case of disagreement between the two houses with respect to the time of adjournment, the governor shall have power to adjourn the general assembly to such time as he may think proper; but no such adjournment shall be beyond the time fixed for the regular meeting of the next general assembly.

Disqualification.

Sec. 14. No person shall, while holding any office under the authority of the United States, or this state, execute the office of governor, or lieutenant governor, except as hereinafter expressly provided.

Two years.

Sec. 15. The official term of the governor, and lieutenant governor, shall commence on the second Monday of January next after their election, and continue for two years, and until their successors are elected and qualified. The lieutenant governor, while acting as governor, shall receive the same pay as provided for governor; and while presiding in the senate, shall receive as compensation therefor, the same mileage and double the per diem pay provided for a senator, and none other.

Pardons, etc.

Sec. 16. The governor shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offenses except treason and cases of impeachment, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law. Upon conviction for treason, he shall have power to suspend the execution of the sentence until the case shall be reported to the general assembly at its next meeting, when the general assembly shall either grant a pardon, commute the sentence, direct the execution of the sentence or grant a further reprieve. He shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law; and shall report to the general assembly at its next meeting, each case of reprieve, commutation or pardon granted, and the reason therefor; and also all persons in whose favor remission of fines and forfeitures shall have been made, and the several amounts remitted.
APPENDIX.

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<td><strong>SECTION 3.</strong> The judges of the supreme court shall be elected by the qualified electors of the state, and shall hold their court at such time and place as the general assembly may prescribe. The judges of the supreme court shall act as governor.</td>
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The legislature is limited in this section in the establishment of courts, other than the district court, to those that are inferior to the supreme court. Hetherington v. Bissell et al., 10 Iowa, 145.

It is the right and duty of the judicial power of the state to declare void all acts of the legislature made in violation of the constitution. McGregor v. Baylies, 19 Id., 43; Reid v. Wright, 2 G. Greene, 15.

The power of the courts to declare a legislative act invalid should not be exercised in doubtful cases, and will be done only when necessary; and the court will, when possible, give such a construction as will avoid the necessity and uphold the act. The State ex rel. Weir v. The County Judge, etc., 1 Id., 290; Whiting et al. v. The City of Mt. Pleasant, 11 Id., 488; Morrison v. Springer, 15 Id., 394.

Where a person who is not a judge under the laws of the state is placed on the bench to try a cause, against the consent of one of the parties, the proceeding is erroneous and the judgment will be reversed. Smith v. Frisbee, 7 Iowa, 486.

Whenever it appears from the record that the duties belonging to the court in the conduct of the trial of a cause have been attempted to be exercised by any person not a judge, an error is at once disclosed sufficient to reverse the case on appeal, although the record be free from error in other respects. Michales v. Hines, 3 G. Greene, 470.

And it will be incompetent for any person other than a judge to preside in the trial of a cause even by consent of parties. Winchester v. Ayers, 4 G. Greene, 104.
supreme court so elected shall be classified so that one judge shall go out of office every two years; and the judge holding the shortest term of office under such classification shall be chief justice of the court during his term, and so on in rotation. After the expiration of their terms of office, under such classification, the term of each judge of the supreme court shall be six years, and until his successor shall have been elected and qualified. The judges of the supreme court shall be ineligible to any other office in the state, during the term for which they have been elected.

Sec. 4. The supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction only in cases in chancery, and shall constitute a court for the correction of errors at law, under such restrictions as the general assembly may by law prescribe; and shall have power to issue all writs and process necessary to secure justice to parties, and exercise a supervisory control over all inferior judicial tribunals throughout the state.

Sec. 5. The district court shall consist of a single judge, who shall be elected by the qualified electors of the district in which he resides. The judge of the district court shall hold his office for the term of four years, and until his successor shall have been elected and qualified; and shall be ineligible to any other office, except that of judge of the supreme court, during the term for which he was elected.

Sec. 6. The district court shall be a court of law and equity, which shall be distinct and separate jurisdictions, and have jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters arising in their respective districts, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 7. The judges of the supreme and district courts shall be conservators of the peace throughout the state.

Sec. 8. The style of all process shall be "The State of Iowa," and all prosecutions shall be conducted in the name and by the authority of the same.

Sec. 9. The salary of each judge of the supreme court shall be two thousand dollars per annum; and that of each district judge one thousand six hundred dollars per annum, until the year eighteen hundred and sixty; after which time they shall severally receive such compensation as the general assembly may, by law, prescribe; which compensation shall not be increased or diminished during the term for which they shall have been elected.

Sec. 10. The state shall be divided into eleven judicial districts; and after the year eighteen hundred and sixty the general assembly may reorganize the judicial districts, and increase or diminish the number of districts, or the number of judges of said court, and may increase the number of judges of the supreme court; but such increase or diminution shall not be more than one district, or one judge of either court, at any one session; and no reorganization of the districts, or diminution of the judges, shall have the effect of removing a judge from office. Such reorganization of the districts, or any change in the boundaries thereof, or any increase or diminution of the number of judges, shall take place every four years thereafter, if necessary, and at no other time.

Sec. 11. The judges of the supreme and district courts shall be chosen at the general election; and the term of office of each judge shall commence on the first day of January next after his election.

Sec. 12. The general assembly shall provide, by law, for the election of an attorney-general by the people, whose term of office shall be two years, and until his successor shall have been elected and qualified.
Sec. 13. The qualified electors of each judicial district shall, at the
time of the election of district judge, elect a district attorney, who
shall be a resident of the district for which he is elected, and who shall
hold his office for the term of four years, and until his successor shall
have been elected and qualified.

Sec. 14. It shall be the duty of the general assembly to provide for
the carrying into effect of this article, and to provide for a general
system of practice in all the courts of this state.

ARTICLE 6.—MILITIA.

Section 1. The militia of this state shall be composed of all able­
bodied white male citizens, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five
years, except such as are or may hereafter be exempt by the laws of
the United States, or of this state; and shall be armed, equipped and
trained, as the general assembly may provide by law.

Sec. 2. No person or persons conscientiously scrupulous of bearing
arms shall be compelled to do military duty in time of peace; provided,
that such person or persons shall pay an equivalent for such exemp­
tion in the same manner as other citizens.

Sec. 3. All commissioned officers of the militia (staff officers
excepted) shall be elected by the persons liable to perform military
duty, and shall be commissioned by the governor.

ARTICLE 7.—STATE DEBTS.

Section 1. The credit of the state shall not, in any manner, be
given or loaned to, or in aid of, any individual, association, or corpo­
rlation; and the state shall never assume, or become responsible for, the
debts or liabilities of any individual, association, or corporation, unless
incurred in time of war for the benefit of the state.

Sec. 2. The state may contract debts to supply casual deficits or
failures in revenues, or to meet expenses not otherwise provided for;
but the aggregate amount of such debts, direct and contingent,
whether contracted by virtue of one or more acts of the general assem­
ibly, or at different periods of time, shall never exceed the sum of two
hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and the money arising from the
creation of such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which it was
obtained, or to repay the debts so contracted, and to no other purpose
whatever.

Sec. 3. All losses to the permanent, school, or university fund of
this state, which shall have been occasioned by the defalcation, mis­
management, or fraud of the agents or officers controlling and man­
ing the same, shall be audited by the proper authorities of the state.
The amount so audited shall be a permanent funded debt against the
state, in favor of the respective fund sustaining the loss, upon which
not less than six per cent annual interest shall be paid. The amount
of liability so created shall not be counted as a part of the indebted­
ness authorized by the second section of this article.

Sec. 4. In addition to the above limited power to contract debts,
the state may contract debts to repel invasion, suppress insurrection,
or defend the state in war; but the money arising from the debts so
contracted shall be applied to the purpose for which it was raised, or
to repay such debts, and to no other purpose whatever.
Other debts to be authorized by special law.

Submitted to the people.

Legislature may repeal.

Tax imposed, distinctly stated.

SEC. 5. Except the debts hereinbefore specified in this article, no debt shall be hereafter contracted by, or on behalf of this state, unless such debt shall be authorized by some law for some single work or object, to be distinctly specified therein; and such law shall impose and provide for the collection of a direct annual tax, sufficient to pay the interest on such debt, as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal of such debt, within twenty years from the time of contracting thereof; but no such law shall take effect until at a general election it shall have been submitted to the people, and have received a majority of all the votes cast for and against it at such election; and all money raised by authority of such law, shall be applied only to the specific object therein stated, or to the payment of the debt created thereby; and such law shall be published in at least one newspaper in each county, if one is published therein, throughout the state, for three months preceding the election at which it is submitted to the people.

SEC. 6. The legislature may, at any time, after the approval of such law by the people, if no debt shall have been contracted in pursuance thereof, repeal the same; and may at any time forbid the contracting of any further debt, or liability, under such law; but the tax imposed by such law, in proportion to the debt or liability which may have been contracted in pursuance thereof, shall remain in force and be irrepealable, and be annually collected, until the principal and interest are fully paid.

SEC. 7. Every law which imposes, continues, or revives a tax, shall distinctly state the tax, and the object to which it is to be applied; and it shall not be sufficient to refer to any other law to fix such tax or object.

ARTICLE 8.—CORPORATIONS.

SECTION 1. No corporation shall be created by special laws; but the general assembly shall provide by general laws, for the organization of all corporations hereafter to be created, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. The property of all corporations for pecuniary profit shall be subject to taxation the same as that of individuals.

SEC. 3. The state shall not become a stockholder in any corporation, nor shall it assume or pay the debt or liability of any corporation, unless incurred in time of war for the benefit of the state.

SEC. 4. No political or municipal corporation shall become a stockholder in any banking corporation, directly or indirectly.

1The eighth article of the constitution refers exclusively to corporations for pecuniary purposes. Ex parte Pritz, 9 Iowa, 30.

2Chapter 180 of the laws of 1868, providing for the taxation of express and telegraph companies, was held, not to be in conflict with this section of the constitution. The U. S. Ex. Co. v. Ellyson, 28 Iowa, 370; Western Union Tel. Co. v. Same, Id., 380.

3The ninth section of chapter twenty-six, laws of the fourteenth general assembly, releasing the property of railroad companies from the payment of municipal taxes, held, to be in conflict with the second section of article eight of the constitution, and therefore inoperative and void. The City of Davenport v. C., R. I. & P. R. Co., 38 Id., 633; The City of Dubuque v. The Illinois Central Railroad Company, 39 Id., 56, 88.

4The constitution of Iowa confers no power upon the legislature to authorize counties to become stockholders in railroad corporations, nor to borrow money upon their bonds for the purpose of payment upon such stock; and such bonds are therefore void. The State ex rel. v. The County of Wapello, 13 Iowa, 389; McClure v. Owen, 26 Id., 243; Meyers v. Johnson County, 14 Id., 47; Rock v. Wallace, Id., 593; Millen v. Boyle, Id., 107; Smith v. Henry County, 15 Id., 385; Ten Eyck v. The Mayor of Keokuk,
Sec. 5. No act of the general assembly, authorizing or creating corporations or associations with banking powers, nor amendments thereto, shall take effect, or in any manner be in force, until the same shall have been submitted, separately, to the people, at a general or special election, as provided by law, to be held not less than three months after the passage of the act, and shall have been approved by a majority of all the electors voting for and against it at such election.

Sec. 6. Subject to the provisions of the foregoing section, the general assembly may also provide for the establishment of a state bank with branches.

Sec. 7. If a state bank be established, it shall be founded on an actual specie basis, and the branches shall be mutually responsible for each other's liabilities upon all notes, bills and other issues intended for circulation as money.

Sec. 8. If a general banking law shall be enacted, it shall provide for the registry and countersigning, by an officer of state, of all bills, or paper credit designed to circulate as money, and require security to the full amount thereof, to be deposited with the state treasurer, in United States stocks, or in interest paying stocks of states in good credit and standing, to be rated at ten per cent below their average value in the city of New York, for the thirty days next preceding their deposit; and in case of a depreciation of any portion of such stocks, to the amount of ten per cent on the dollar, the bank or banks owning said stocks shall be required to make up said deficiency by depositing additional stocks; and said law shall also provide for the recording of the names of all stockholders in such corporations, the amount of stock held by each, the time of any transfer, and to whom.

Sec. 9. Every stockholder in a banking corporation or institution shall be individually responsible and liable to its creditors, over and above the amount of stock by him or her held, to an amount equal to his or her respective shares so held, for all its liabilities, accruing while he or she remains such stockholder.

Sec. 10. In case of the insolvency of any banking institution, the bill holders shall have a preference over its other creditors.

Sec. 11. The suspension of specie payments by banking institutions shall never be permitted or sanctioned.

Sec. 12. Subject to the provisions of this article, the general assembly shall have power to amend or repeal all laws for the organization or creation of corporations, or granting of special or exclusive privileges of immunities, by a vote of two-thirds of each branch of the general assembly; and no exclusive privileges, except as in this article provided, shall ever be granted.

* The twelfth section of article eight of the constitution confers upon the legislature no power to amend or repeal laws for the organization or creation of municipal corporations, this article relating exclusively to corporations for pecuniary profit. Ex parte Pritz, 9 Iowa, 30.
ARTICLE 9.—EDUCATION AND SCHOOL LANDS.

1.—Education.

SECTION 1. The educational interest of the state, including common schools and educational institutions, shall be under the management of a board of education, which shall consist of the lieutenant governor, who shall be the presiding officer of the board, and have the casting vote in case of a tie, and one member to be elected from each judicial district in the state.

SEC. 2. No person shall be eligible as a member of said board who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and shall have been one year a citizen of the state.

SEC. 3. One member of said board shall be chosen by the qualified electors of each district, and shall hold the office for the term of four years, and until his successor is elected and qualified. After the first election under this constitution, the board shall be divided, as nearly as practicable, into two equal classes, and the seats of the first class shall be vacated after the expiration of two years; and one-half of the board shall be chosen every two years thereafter.

SEC. 4. The first session of the board of education shall be held at the seat of government, on the first Monday of December, after their election; after which the general assembly may fix the time and place of meeting.

SEC. 5. The sessions of the board shall be limited to twenty days, and but one session shall be held in any one year, except upon extraordinary occasions, when, upon the recommendation of two-thirds of the board, the governor may order a special session.

SEC. 6. The board of education shall appoint a secretary, who shall be the executive officer of the board, and perform such duties as may be imposed upon him by the board, and the laws of the state. They shall keep a journal of their proceedings, which shall be published and distributed in the same manner as the journals of the general assembly.

SEC. 7. All rules and regulations made by the board shall be published and distributed to the several counties, townships, and school districts, as may be provided for by the board, and when so made, published, and distributed, they shall have the force and effect of law.

SEC. 8. The board of education shall have full power and authority to legislate and make all needful rules and regulations in relation to common schools, and other educational institutions, that are instituted, to receive aid from the school or university fund of this state; but all acts, rules, and regulations of said board may be altered, or repealed by the general assembly; and when so altered, amended, or repealed, they shall not be re-enacted by the board of education.

SEC. 9. The governor of the state shall be, ex-officio, a member of said board.

SEC. 10. The board shall have no power to levy taxes, or make appropriations of money. Their contingent expenses shall be provided for by the general assembly.

SEC. 11. The state university shall be established at one place without branches at any other place, and the university fund shall be applied to that institution, and no other.

*The act of the general assembly of March 12th, 1858, entitled "an act for the public instruction of the state," for the establishment of high schools, held to be unconstitutional. The High School, etc., v. County of Clayton, 9 Iowa, 175.
SEC. 12. The board of education shall provide for the education of all the youths of the state, through a system of common schools, and such schools shall be organized and kept in each school district at least three months in each year. Any district failing, for two consecutive years, to organize and keep up a school, as aforesaid, may be deprived of their portion of the school fund.

SEC. 13. The members of the board of education shall each receive the same per diem during the time of their session, and mileage going to and returning therefrom, as members of the general assembly.

SEC. 14. A majority of the board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business; but no rule, regulation, or law, for the government of common schools or other educational institutions shall pass without the concurrence of a majority of all the members of the board, which shall be expressed by the yeas and nays on the final passage. The style of all acts of the board shall be, "Be it enacted by the board of education of the state of Iowa."

SEC. 15. At any time after the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, the general assembly shall have power to abolish or reorganize said board of education, and provide for the educational interest of the state in any other manner that to them shall seem best and proper.

2.—School Funds and School Lands.

SECTION 1. The educational and school funds and lands, shall be under the control and management of the general assembly of this state.

SEC. 2. The university lands, and the proceeds thereof, and all moneys belonging to said fund shall be a permanent fund for the sole use of the state university. The interest arising from the same shall be annually appropriated for the support and benefit of said university.

SEC. 3. The general assembly shall encourage, by all suitable means, the promotion of intellectual, scientific, moral, and agricultural improvement. The proceeds of all lands that have been, or hereafter may be, granted by the United States to this state, for the support of schools, which may have been or shall hereafter be sold, or disposed of, and the five hundred thousand acres of land granted to the new states, under an act of congress, distributing the proceeds of the public lands among the several states of the Union, approved in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and all estates of deceased persons who may have died without leaving a will or heir, and also such per cent as has been or may hereafter be granted by congress, on the sale of lands in this state, shall be, and remain a perpetual fund, the interest of which, together with all rents of the unsold lands, and such other means as the general assembly may provide, shall be inviolably appropriated to the support of common schools throughout the state.

SEC. 4. The money which may have been or shall be paid by persons as an equivalent from exemption from military duty, and the clear proceeds of all fines collected in the several counties for any breach of the penal laws, shall be exclusively applied in the several counties in

*In pursuance of the power conferred in this section, the general assembly, by chapter 52 of the constitution is no longer of any practical force. 
which such money is paid, or fine collected, among the several school districts of said counties, in proportion to the number of youths subject to enumeration in such districts, to the support of common schools, or the establishment of libraries, as the board of education shall from time to time provide.

Sec. 5. The general assembly shall take measures for the protection, improvement, or other disposition of such lands as have been, or may hereafter be reserved, or granted by the United States, or any person or persons to this state, for the use of the university, and the funds accruing from the rents or sale of such lands, or from any other source for the purpose aforesaid, shall be, and remain, a permanent fund, the interest of which shall be applied to the support of said university, for the promotion of literature, the arts and sciences, as may be authorized by the terms of such grant. And it shall be the duty of the general assembly, as soon as may be, to provide effectual means for the improvement and permanent security of the funds of said university.

Sec. 6. The financial agents of the school funds shall be the same that, by law, receive and control the state and county revenue, for other civil purposes, under such regulations as may be provided by law.

Sec. 7. The money subject to the support and maintenance of common schools shall be distributed to the districts in proportion to the number of youths, between the ages of five and twenty-one years, in such manner as may be provided by the general assembly.

**ARTICLE X.—AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.**

Section 1. Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed in either house of the general assembly; and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the legislature to be chosen at the next general election, and shall be published, as provided by law, for three months previous to the time of making such choice; and if, in the general assembly so next chosen as aforesaid, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each house, then it shall be the duty of the general assembly to submit such proposed amendment or amendments to the people in such manner, and at such time as the general assembly shall provide; and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments by a majority of the electors qualified to vote for members of the general assembly, voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become a part of the constitution of this state.

Sec. 2. If two or more amendments shall be submitted at the same time, they shall be submitted in such manner that the electors shall vote for and against each of such amendments separately.

Sec. 3. At the general election to be held in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and in each tenth year thereafter, and also at such times as the general assembly may, by law, provide, the question, "Shall there be a convention to revise the constitution, and amend the same?" shall be decided by the electors qualified to vote for members of the general assembly, and in case a majority of the elec-
tors so qualified, voting at such election for and against such proposition, shall decide in favor of a convention for such purpose, the general assembly, at its next session, shall provide by law for the election of delegates to such convention.

ARTICLE XI.—Miscellaneous.

SECTION 1. The jurisdiction of justices of the peace shall extend to all civil cases (except cases in chancery, and cases where the title to real estate may arise), where the amount in controversy does not exceed one hundred dollars, and by the consent of parties may be extended to any amount not exceeding three hundred dollars.

SECTION 2. No new county shall hereafter be created containing less than four hundred and thirty-two square miles; nor shall the territory of any organized county be reduced below that area; except the county of Worth, and the counties west of it along the northern boundary of this state, may be organized without additional territory.

SECTION 3. No county, or other political or municipal corporation shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner, or for any purpose, to an amount in the aggregate, exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property within such county or corporation—to be ascertained by the last state and county tax lists, previous to the incurring of such indebtedness.

*Chapter 192 laws of 1870, creating the county of Crocker, held, to be in conflict with this section of the constitution. Garfield v. Brayton, 33 Iowa, 16.

* A school district township is a political or municipal corporation within the meaning of this section of the constitution, and warrants drawn upon the school treasury, when the corporation is indebted in excess of five per centum of the taxable property in the district, and there is no money in the treasury to pay the same, and the district has no money or assets at the time of creating the indebtedness, are null and void. Winspear v. The District Tp. of Holman, 37 Iowa, 542.

Indebtedness beyond the constitutional limit at the time of the injury is no defense to an action against a city for damages for an injury caused by the negligence of the city in the construction and maintenance of the gutters of its streets. Bartle v. The City of Des Moines, 38 Id., 414.

The constitutional restriction upon the creation of municipal indebtedness does not operate upon the municipal authorities, as agents of the corporation, but upon the corporation itself as principal, and therefore the latter cannot be bound by an act creating such indebtedness. McPherson v. Foster Bros., 43 Id., 48.

That the tax payers have stood by in silence and permitted municipal bonds to be issued, does not estop them to object to their legality in the hands of an innocent holder. Id.

The creating of the indebtedness being ultra vires, the assent of all the people of the corporation thereto would not make the debt valid. Id. Mosher v. The Ind. School Dist., etc., 44 Id., 122.

In the absence of power to execute municipal bonds, no subsequent transfer thereof will give them effect, and they are void even in the hands of an innocent holder. Id. Hull & Argall v. The County of Marshall, 12 Id., 142; Clark v. Des Moines, 19 Id., 200; Smith v. Henry Co., 15 Id., 388; Chamberlain v. Burlington, 19 Id., 494.

Bonds issued by a municipal corporation in excess of the constitutional limit are void, without regard to the good faith with which they were purchased or want of notice of their validity. Mosher v. The Ind. Dist. of Ackley, 44 Id., 122.

That a part of an indebtedness created by a municipal corporation for a certain purpose if within the constitutional limit will not legalize that portion of it which is in excess of such limit. Id.

No indebtedness, for whatever purpose created, is exempt from the inhibition of this provision of the constitution, which may be incurred by municipal corporations to an amount equal to five per centum of their taxable property. French et al. v. The City of Burlington, 42 Id., 614.

The party who becomes the creditor of a municipal corporation must at his peril take notice that its indebtedness is not in excess of the constitutional limitation. Id.

While the revenues which are absolutely certain to be received by collection of taxes may, to some extent at least, be anticipated, the rule should not be so far relaxed as to impair the
The boundaries of the state may be enlarged, with the consent of congress and the general assembly.

Every person elected or appointed to any office, shall, before entering upon the duties thereof, take an oath or affirmation to support the constitution of the United States, and of this state, and also an oath of office.

In all cases of elections to fill vacancies in office occurring before the expiration of a full term, the person so elected shall hold for the residue of the unexpired term; and all persons appointed to fill vacancies in office, shall hold until the next general election, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

The general assembly shall not locate any of the public lands which have been, or may be granted by congress to this state, and the location of which may be given to the general assembly, upon lands actually settled, without the consent of the occupant. The extent of the claim of such occupant so exempted, shall not exceed three hundred and twenty acres.

The seat of government is hereby permanently established, as now fixed by law, at the city of Des Moines, in the county of Polk; and the state university at Iowa City, in the county of Johnson.

The constitution shall be the supreme law of the state, and any law inconsistent therewith, shall be void. The general assembly shall pass all laws necessary to carry this constitution into effect.

All laws now in force, and not inconsistent with this constitution, shall remain in force until they shall expire or be repealed.

The charter of the city of Davenport, authorizing unlimited taxation by the city, being inconsistent with section three of article eleven of the constitution, was repealed by sections one and two of article twelve; and the city held, not authorized, after such repeal, to contract or incur any indebtedness beyond the limitation of the constitution. *Scott v. The City of Davenport*, 34 Id., 208.

That said city was indebted in excess of such limit at the time of the adoption of the constitution containing the limitation, does not change the rule. In such case, while the prior indebtedness is not impaired, the city cannot add thereto. *Id.*

If a municipal corporation has the funds in its treasury to meet its indebtedness, the issue of warrants on the treasury to an amount larger than five per centum of its taxable property will be no violation of section three of article eleven of the constitution. In such case the corporation would not become indebted by the issue of the warrants within the meaning of that section of the constitution. *Dively v. The City of Cedar Falls*, 27 Id., 227.

An ordinance authorizing a corporation to construct water-works within the city upon certain conditions prescribed, and providing that the city shall have the right, whenever its financial condition may permit, to purchase and control the works, is not an "incurring of indebtedness" within the prohibition of the constitution. It is only the assuming of an obligation which, without further action on the part of the city, will not ripen into a debt that is thus forbidden. *The Burlington Water Co. v. Woodward*, 49 Id., 58.

It is competent for the city to provide a tax not exceeding five cents, for the maintenance of water-works, and a sinking fund to reduce the debt thereon. *Id.*

The fact that by such a tax, the city may, in time become the owner of the water-works, does not render the ordinance open to the objection that it provides a means for accomplishing indirectly what it has not the power to do directly, because none but legal and constitutional means are proposed or employed. *Id.*
APPENDIX.]

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SEC. 3. All indictments, prosecutions, suits, pleas, plaints, process, and other proceedings pending in any of the courts, shall be prosecuted to final judgment and execution; and all appeals, writs of error, 
certiorari, and injunctions, shall be carried on in the several courts, in the same manner as now provided by law, and all offenses, misdemeanors, and crimes that may have been committed before the taking effect of this constitution, shall be subject to indictment, trial, and punishment, in the same manner as they would have been had not this constitution been made.  

SEC. 4. All fines, penalties, or forfeitures due, or to become due, or accruing to the state, or to any county therein, or to the school fund, shall inure to the state, county, or school fund, in the manner prescribed by law.

SEC. 5. All bonds executed to the state, or to any officer in his official capacity, shall remain in force and inure to the use of those concerned.

SEC. 6. The first election under this constitution shall be held on the second Tuesday in October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, at which time the electors of the state shall elect the governor and lieutenant governor. There shall also be elected at such election, the successors of such state senators as were elected at the August election, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and members of the house of representatives, who shall be elected in accordance with the act of apportionment, enacted at the session of the general assembly which commenced on the first Monday of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

SEC. 7. The first election for secretary, auditor, and treasurer of state, attorney-general, district judges, members of the board of education, district attorneys, members of congress, and such state officers as shall be elected at the April election in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, at which time the electors of the state shall elect the governor and lieutenant governor. There shall also be elected at such election, the successors of such state senators as were elected at the August election, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, except prosecuting attorneys, as shall be held on the second Tuesday of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight; provided, that the time for which any district judge or other state or county officer elected at the April election in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, shall not extend beyond the time fixed for filling like offices at the April election, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

SEC. 8. The first election for judges of the supreme court, and such county officers as shall be elected at the August election, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, shall be held on the second Tuesday of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

SEC. 9. The first regular session of the general assembly shall be held in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, commencing on the second Monday of January of said year.

It is only to offenses committed prior to the State v. Rollett, 6 Iowa, 534; The State v. Axt, taking effect of the constitution that the saving clause, section 3, of article 12, applies. The
Senators elected at the August election, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, shall continue in office until the second Tuesday of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, at which time their successors shall be elected as may be prescribed by law.

Every person elected by popular vote, by a vote of the general assembly, or who may hold office by executive appointment, which office is continued by this constitution, and every person who shall be so elected or appointed to any such office, before the taking effect of this constitution (except as in this constitution otherwise provided), shall continue in office until the term for which such person has been or may be elected or appointed shall expire; but no such person shall continue in office after the taking effect of this constitution, for a longer period than the term of such office, in this constitution prescribed.

This general assembly, at the first session under this constitution, shall district the state into eleven judicial districts, for district court purposes; and shall also provide for the apportionment of the members of the general assembly in accordance with the provisions of this constitution.

The constitution shall be submitted to the electors of the state at the August election, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, in the several election districts in this state. The ballots at such election shall be written or printed as follows: those in favor of the constitution, “new constitution—yes.” Those against the constitution, “new constitution—no.” The election shall be conducted in the same manner as the general elections of the state, and the pollbooks shall be returned and canvassed as provided in the twenty-fifth chapter of the code, and abstracts shall be forwarded to the secretary of state, which abstracts shall be canvassed in the manner provided for the canvass of state officers. And if it shall appear that a majority of all the votes cast at such election for and against this constitution are in favor of the same, the governor shall immediately issue his proclamation stating that fact, and such constitution shall be the constitution of the state of Iowa, and shall take effect from and after the publication of said proclamation.

At the same election that this constitution is submitted to the people for its adoption or rejection, a proposition to amend the same by striking out the word “white,” from the article on the “right of suffrage,” shall be separately submitted to the electors of this state for adoption or rejection, in the manner following, viz: a separate ballot may be given by every person having a right to vote at said election, to be deposited in a separate box. And those given for the adoption of such proposition shall have the words, “shall the word ‘white’ be stricken out of the article on the ‘right of suffrage?’ yes.” And those given against the proposition shall have the words, “shall the word ‘white’ be stricken out of the article on the ‘right of suffrage?’ no.” And if at said election the number of ballots cast in favor of said proposition, shall be equal to a majority of those cast for and against this constitution, then said word “white” shall be stricken from said article and be no part thereof.
APPENDIX.]

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Sec. 15. Until otherwise directed by law, the county of Mills shall be in and a part of the sixth judicial district of this state.

Done in convention at Iowa City, this fifth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America, the eighty-first.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names;

TIMOTHY DAY. S. G. WINCHESTER. M. W. ROBINSON.
DAVID BUNKER.       LEWIS TODHUNTER.
D. P. PALMER.       JOHN EDWARDS.
GEO. W. ELLS.       J. C. TRAER.
J. C. HALL.         JAMES F. WILSON.
JOHN H. PETERS.     AMOS HARRIS.
WM. H. WARREN.      JNO. T. CLARKE.
H. W. GRAY.         S. AYRES.
ROBT. GOWER.        HARVEY J. SKIFF.
H. D. GIBSON.       J. A. PARVIN.
THOMAS SEELEY.      W. PENN CLARK.
A. H. MARVIN.       JEBE, HOLLINGSWORTH.
L. H. EMERSON.      WM. PATTERSON.
R. L. B. CLARKE.    D. W. PRICE.
JAMES A. YOUNG.     ALPHEUS SCOTT.
D. H. SOLOMON.      GEORGE GILLASPY.

FRANCIS SPRINGER, President.

Attest:

Th. J. Saunders, Secretary.

E. N. Bates, Assistant Secretary.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

By proclamation of the Governor, December 8th, A. D., 1868, the following amendments were declared to be a part of the constitution of the state of Iowa:

1. Strike the word “white” from section one, of article two thereof.
2. Strike the word “white” from section thirty-three of article three thereof.
3. Strike the word “white” from section thirty-four of article three thereof.
4. Strike the word “white” from section thirty-five of article three thereof.
5. Strike the word “white” from section one of article six thereof.

In the state edition of the code as published by the commissioners instead of publishing the constitution as originally adopted, and the foregoing amendments separately the word “white” was inserted in the body of the constitution. We have given it and the amendments separately.
AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION. [APPENDIX.]

RELATING TO PROPOSITION TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION.

An Act providing for the publication of propositions to amend the constitution and for other purposes connected therewith.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That whenever any proposition to amend the constitution has passed the general assembly and [been] referred to the next succeeding legislature as provided in section 1, article ten of the constitution, the secretary of state shall cause the same to be published in two newspapers of general circulation in each congressional district in the state for the time provided in section one, article ten of the constitution; and the fact of such publication having been made shall be verified by the affidavits of the publishers of such newspapers and such affidavits together with the certificate of the secretary of state that he had designated the newspapers in which the publication was made shall be filed, preserved and recorded in a book kept for that purpose in the office of the secretary of state; and the secretary of state shall report his action in the premises to the next succeeding general assembly.

Sec. 2. Whenever a proposition to amend the constitution shall have passed the general assembly and been agreed to by the next succeeding general assembly as provided in section one, article ten of the constitution, the same shall be submitted to the qualified electors at the next ensuing general election; and the ballots relating to such amendment or amendments shall be separate from the ballots for officers cast at such election, and shall be deposited in boxes to be provided by the judges of election, separate from said ballots so cast for officers; and there shall be written or printed on such ballots the entire proposed amendment or amendments with the word "for" or "against"—as the elector may desire—preceding each amendment voted upon; and the election shall be conducted in the same manner as the election for state officers, except as herein otherwise provided; and the canvass shall be in the same manner, and by the same officers and like returns made thereof as of the ballots cast for the secretary of state; and the board of state canvassers shall declare the result and enter the same of record in the book mentioned in section one of this act, immediately following and in connection with the proofs of publication.

Sec. 3. Whenever a proposition to amend the constitution is submitted to a vote of the electors, the governor shall include such proposed amendment in his proclamation provided for in section 577 of the code.

Sec. 4. Expenses incurred under the provisions of this act, shall be audited and allowed by the executive council and paid out of any money in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, March 15, 1876.
An Act providing for the carrying into effect section three (3), article ten (10), of the constitution of the state of Iowa, in reference to revising and amending the constitution of the state.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That when the governor of the state issues his proclamation for the election of state officers for the general election of A. D. 1880, he shall also, at said time, in such proclamation, give notice to the qualified electors of the submission of the question: "Shall there be a convention to revise the constitution and amend the same?"

Sec. 2. At the general election in the year 1880, the question named in section one of this act shall be written or printed on each ballot, and at the end of said question the words "yes" or "no" shall be written or printed on such ballot. All such ballots having thereon the word "yes" shall be counted in favor of the proposition so submitted, and all such ballots having thereon the word "no" shall be counted as against such proposition.

Sec. 3. The judges of election shall canvass the votes on such question at the same time and in the same manner that they canvass the votes of state officers, and make due returns thereof in the same manner.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the county board of canvassers to canvass the vote on the question so submitted as aforesaid, at the same time and place they shall canvass the vote for state officers, and make due return thereof to the secretary of state at the same time the returns for state officers are made, in the year 1880.

Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of the state board of canvassers, at the time of canvassing the vote for state officers, to canvass the returns of the vote so returned, as provided by section four (4) hereof, and make a record thereof and certify the same to the next general assembly.

Approved, March 19, 1880.
STATUTES AND RULES REGULATING PRACTICE

IN THE

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF IOWA.

ADOPTED AUGUST 4, A. D. 1870, BY THE FOLLOWING ORDER.

ORDERED, That the following statutes and rules be entered of record by the clerk, and that the practice of this court in all causes entered upon the docket on and after the first day of September, A. D. 1870, shall be in accordance therewith.

Revised so as to conform to the code and subsequent statutes, by order of the court, June term, 1877; and as amended by order of court, made June 14, 1879.

I. OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

SECTION 1. The supreme court consists of five judges elected in the manner prescribed by law, the senior judge being the chief justice.

SEC. 2. The presence of three judges is necessary to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but one alone may adjourn from day to day, or to any particular day, or until next term. [Code, § 139.]

SEC. 3. The officers of the court are the attorney-general, the clerk, and the reporter, who are elected in the manner prescribed by law; the sheriff who is the acting sheriff, or a deputy of the sheriff, of the county in which the term is being held, and the attorneys and counselors-at-law admitted to practice therein.

II. OF THE JURISDICTION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

1. In Civil Actions.

SEC. 4. The supreme court has appellate jurisdiction over all judgments and decisions of the circuit and district courts from which appeals are allowed by law, as well in cases of civil actions properly so called, as in proceedings of a special or independent character. [Code, § 3163.]
Sec. 5. The supreme court may also review the following orders made by the circuit or district courts:

1. An order made affecting a substantial right in an action, when such order, in effect, determines the action and prevents a judgment from which an appeal might be taken.

2. A final order made in special proceedings affecting a substantial right therein, or made on a summary application in an action after judgment.

3. When an order grants or refuses, continues or modifies a provisional remedy; or grants, refuses, dissolves or refuses to dissolve an injunction or attachment; when it grants or refuses a new trial, or when it sustains or overrules a demurrer.

4. An intermediate order involving the merits and materially affecting the final decision.

5. An order or judgment on habeas corpus. [Code, § 3164.]

If any of the above orders are made by a judge, the same are reviewable in the same way as if made by the court. [Code, § 3165.]

Sec. 6. The supreme court may also, in its discretion, prescribe rules for allowing appeals on such other intermediate orders or decisions as they may think expedient, and for permitting the same to be taken and tried during the progress of the trial below; but such intermediate appeals must not retard proceedings in the trial in chief in the court below. [Code, § 3166.]

Sec. 7. The supreme court has a general supervision over the district and circuit courts, and all other inferior judicial tribunals, to prevent and correct abuses, where no other remedy is provided by law. [Constitution, Art. 5, § 4.]

Sec. 8. The supreme court shall have power to enforce its mandates upon inferior courts and officers by fine and imprisonment, which imprisonment may be continued until the mandates are obeyed. [Code, § 3200.]

Sec. 9. The supreme court may issue all writs and process necessary for the exercise and enforcement of its appellate jurisdiction. [Code, § 3172.]

III. Of the Terms of the Supreme Court.

Sec. 10. Two terms of the supreme court shall be held in each year at the capital, one commencing on the first Monday of June, and the other on the first Monday in December. Two terms shall be held in each year at the city of Davenport, commencing, one on the first Monday in April, and the other on the first Monday in October; and two at the city of Dubuque, one commencing on the third Monday in April, and the other on the third Monday in October; and two at the city of Council Bluffs, one commencing on the third Monday in March, and the other on the third Monday in September. [Code, 1873, § 134.]

Sec. 11. Cases appealed from the counties of Scott, Clinton, Johnson, Iowa, Cedar, Muscatine, Louisa, and Washington, shall be heard at the term held at Davenport; those appealed from the counties of Dubuque, Clayton, Allamakee, Winneshiek, Mitchell, Chickasaw, Floyd, Jackson, Bremer, Butler, Black Hawk, Grundy, Buchanan, Delaware, Fayette, Jones, Linn, Benton, and Howard, shall be heard at the term at Dubuque; those appealed from the counties of Fremont, Page, Taylor, Ringgold, Union, Adams, Montgomery, Mills, Potta-
RULES OF SUPREME COURT. [APPENDIX.

At Council Bluffs. At the capital.

Continued causes.

Consent to hear at capital.

wattamie, Cass, Shelby, Harrison, Monona, Crawford, Woodbury, Ida, and Plymouth, shall be heard at the term at Council Bluffs. Appeals from all other counties shall be heard at the term at Des Moines, as provided by law. [Code, § 135.]

When a cause is continued, it shall be heard at the next regular term at the city where the order of continuance is made, unless otherwise ordered. [Code, § 136.]

With the consent of the appellee indorsed in writing on the notice of appeal, a cause may be taken from any county to any place where it is provided the court shall be held. [Code, § 135.]

IV. OF APPEALS TO THE SUPREME COURT.

1. In Civil Cases.

SEC. 12. No appeal to the supreme court shall be taken except within six months from the rendition of the judgment or order appealed from. Unless the case involves an interest in real estate, no appeal, where the amount in controversy as shown by the pleadings does not exceed one hundred dollars, will be considered, except to dismiss the same, unless the trial judge certifies the question of law upon which the decision of the court is desired; and no other question except the one so certified shall be considered. [Code, § 3173.] (This rule, so far as it is in addition to the statute, took effect January 1, 1878.)

SEC. 13. An appeal shall not be perfected until notice thereof has been served upon both the party and the clerk, and the clerk paid or secured (unless already secured), his fees for a transcript; whereupon the clerk shall forthwith transmit by mail, express, or a safe and less expensive messenger, not a party, nor the attorney of a party, a transcript of the record in the cause, or of so much thereof as the appellant in writing in the notice has directed, to which shall be appended copies of the notices of appeal, and of the supersedeas bond, if any; but the parties may, either in person or by their attorneys, agree in writing to submit the same to the court upon the printed abstract of the record hereinafter required; and when such agreement in writing is appended to the printed abstract filed, no transcript of the record shall be filed, or costs therefor be taxed in the cause. In all cases in which the appellee intends to demand judgment upon the supersedeas bond in this court, the bond must be certified to this court, and appended to the transcript, or to the agreed abstract. [Code, § 3179, with additional provisions adopted by the court.]

SEC. 14. An appeal is taken by the service of a notice in writing on the adverse party, his agent, or any attorney who appeared for him in the case in the court below, and also upon the clerk of the court wherein the proceedings were had, stating the appeal from the same, or from the specific part thereof, defining such part. [Code, § 3178.]

SEC. 15. An appeal from part of an order, or from one of the judgments of a final adjudication, or from part of a judgment, shall not disturb or delay the rights of any party to any judgment or part of a judgment, or order, not appealed from, but the same shall proceed as if no such appeal had been taken. [Code, § 3177.]
SEC. 16. The notices of appeal must be served thirty days and the cause filed and docketed at least fifteen days before the first day of the next term of the supreme court, or the same shall not then be tried, unless by consent of the parties. If the appeal is taken less than thirty days before the term, it must be so filed and docketed before the next succeeding term. [Code, § 3180.]

SEC. 17. In cases in which there was a default in the court below, and no personal service on the defendant, and no appearance by him, the plaintiff may appeal, and make service of the notice of appeal in the same manner that service of the original notice is made on non-resident defendants. If the appellee is a non-resident, but has an agent residing in the state, the notice may be served upon such agent, and such service shall take the place of publication in a newspaper. The proof of such service shall be made in the manner prescribed for proof of service of original notice on non-resident defendants. [McClellan v. McClellan, 2 Iowa, 312.]

SEC. 18. The cause shall be docketed as it was in the court below, and the party taking the appeal shall be called the appellant and the other party the appellee. [Code, § 3171.]

SEC. 19. At least thirty (30) days before the day assigned for the hearing of a cause, the appellant shall serve upon the attorney for each appellee a printed copy of so much of the abstract of record as may be necessary to a full understanding of the questions presented for decision (said abstract to be prepared as required by sections 97, 98 and 99). He shall also, fifteen (15) days before the first day of the term for which the cause is to be docketed for trial, file with the clerk ten (10) copies of said abstract, and no cause will be heard until thirty (30) days after such service and fifteen (15) days after such filing with the clerk; nor shall it be docketed unless this and other rules shall be complied with. In case of cross appeals the party first giving notice of appeal shall, under this rule, be considered the appellant.

SEC. 20. If the appellee's counsel shall deem the appellant's abstract imperfect or unfair, he may, within ten days after receiving the same, deliver to the appellant's counsel one printed copy, and to the clerk of the court ten printed copies of such further or additional abstract as he shall deem necessary to a full understanding of the questions presented to this court for decision.

SEC. 21. In an action by ordinary proceedings, and in an action by equitable proceedings tried upon oral evidence, all proper entries made by the clerk, and all papers pertaining to the cause and filed therein (except subpoenas, depositions, and other papers which are used as mere evidence), are to be deemed part of the record. But in an action by equitable proceedings tried upon written evidence, the depositions and all papers, which were used as evidence, are to be certified up to the supreme court, and shall be so certified, not by transcript, but in the original form. But a transcript of a motion, affidavit, or other paper, when it relates to a collateral matter, shall not be certified, unless by direction of the appellant. If so certified, when not material to the determination of the appeal, the court may direct the person blamable therefor to pay the costs thereof. But the parties may agree in writing to submit the cause upon the printed abstracts, as provided in section 20 hereof. [Code, § 3184, with additional provisions adopted by the court.]

SEC. 22. If the appellant, having taken an appeal fifteen days before the term, fails to file a transcript and abstracts in the supreme...
Motion to dismiss, or affirm judgment.

court on the morning of the first day of that part of the term devoted to causes from the district whence comes the appeal, or, if not taken as many as fifteen days before the term, he fail to have the cause so filed at the next succeeding term on the morning aforesaid, or has failed to file the printed abstract required, in either event, unless the appellant file at the same time, when such transcript should be filed, the certificate of the clerk stating when he was served with notice, and that he has not had sufficient time to prepare a transcript; or, if the abstract has not been filed, his own affidavit showing that he has not had time since the appeal was taken to prepare and furnish such abstract, the appellee may file a transcript of the judgment, and of the notice served on the clerk, and may, on motion, have the appeal dismissed or the judgment affirmed. [Code, § 3181, with additional provisions adopted by the court.]

Sec. 23. If the transcript has been sent up, but the appellant does not file the same, or does not file an abstract when the same should be filed as herein provided, the appellee may file the same, and may, on motion, have the appeal dismissed or the judgment affirmed, as the court from the circumstances shall determine. [Code, § 3182, with additional provisions adopted by the court.]

Sec. 24. If the transcript and abstract being filed, errors are not assigned by the morning of the first day devoted to the causes from the district whence comes the appeal, the appellee may, on motion, have the appeal dismissed or the judgment affirmed, unless a good cause is shown by affidavit. [Code, § 3183, with additional provisions adopted by the court.]

Sec. 25. A part of several co-parties may appeal, but in such case they must serve notice of the appeal upon all the other co-parties, and file the proof thereof with the clerk of the supreme court. [Code, § 3174.]

Sec. 26. If the other co-parties refuse to join, they cannot, nor can any of them, take an appeal afterward; nor shall they derive any benefit from the appeal, unless from the necessity of the case. [Code, § 3175.]

Sec. 27. Unless they appear and decline to join, they shall be deemed to have joined, and shall be liable for their due proportion of costs. [Code, § 3176.]

Sec. 28. The death of one or all of the parties shall not cause the proceedings to abate, but the names of the proper persons shall be substituted, as is provided in such cases in the district and circuit court, and the cause may proceed. The court may also, in such case, grant a continuance, when such a course will be calculated to promote the ends of justice. [Code, § 3211.]

Sec. 29. Where appellant has no right, or no further right to prosecute the appeal, the appellee may move to dismiss the appeal, and if the grounds of the motion do not appear in the record, or by a writing, purporting to have been signed by the appellant, and filed, they must be verified by affidavit. [Code, § 3212.]

Sec. 30. The appellee may by answer filed and verified by himself, agent or attorney, plead any facts which render the taking of the appeal improper, or destroy the appellant's right of further prosecuting the same, to which answer the appellant may file a reply, likewise verified by himself, his agent or attorney, and the question of law or fact therein shall be determined by the court. [Code, § 3213.]
SEC. 31. The service of all notices of appeal, or in any way growing out of such right, or connected therewith, and all notices in the supreme court, shall be in the way provided for the service of like notices in the district court, and they may be served by the same person and returned in the same manner, and the original notice of appeal must be returned, immediately after service, to the office of the clerk of the district court where the suit is pending. [Code, § 3214.]

SEC. 32. It shall be the duty of the appellant to file a perfect transcript, and to that end the clerk of the court below must at any time, on his suggestion of the diminution of the record, and on payment of fees, certify up any omitted part of the record, according to the truth, as the same appears in his office of record; and such applicant shall not be entitled to any continuance, in order to correct the record, unless it shall clearly appear to the court that he is not in fault, subject to which requirement either party may, on motion, before trial day, obtain an order on the clerk of the court below, commanding him to transmit at once to the supreme court a true copy of such imperfect or omitted part of the record as shall be in general terms described in the affidavit or order. Such motion must be supported by affidavit, unless the diminution be apparent, or admitted by the adverse party, and must not be granted unless the court be satisfied that it is not made for delay. [Code, § 3185.]

SEC. 33. Where a view of an original paper in the action may be important to a correct decision of the appeal, the court may order the clerk of the court below to transmit the same, which he shall do in some safe mode, to the clerk of the supreme court, who shall hold the same subject to the control of the court. [Code, § 3209.]

SEC. 34. An appeal shall not stay proceedings on the judgment or order, or any part thereof, unless a supersedeas is issued, and no appeal or supersedeas shall vacate or affect the lien of the judgment appealed from. [Code, § 3186.]

SEC. 35. A supersedeas shall not be issued until the appellant shall cause to be executed before the clerk of the court which rendered the judgment or order, by one or more sufficient sureties, to be approved by such clerk, a bond to the effect that the appellant shall pay to the appellee all costs and damages that may be adjudged against the appellant on the appeal; also, that he will satisfy and perform the judgment or order appealed from, in case it shall be affirmed, and any judgment or order which the supreme court may render, or order to be rendered, by the inferior court, not exceeding in amount or value the original judgment or order, and all rents, or hires, or damages to property during the pendency of the appeal, out of the possession of which the appellee is kept by reason of the appeal. If the bond is intended to stay proceedings on only a part of the judgment or order, it shall be varied so as to secure the part superseded alone. When such bond has been approved by the clerk and filed, he shall issue a written order, commanding the appellee and all others to stay proceedings in such judgment or order, or on such part as is superseded, as the case may be. [Code, § 3186.]

SEC. 36. If the appellee believe the supersedeas bond defective, or the sureties insufficient, he may move the supreme court, if in session, or in its vacation, on ten days' written notice to appellants, may move any judge of said court, or the judge of the court where the appeal was taken, to discharge the supersedeas; and if the court, or such judge, shall consider the sureties insufficient, or the bond substantially
defective in securing the rights of the appellee, the court or such judge shall issue an order discharging the supersedeas, unless a good bond with sufficient sureties be executed by a day by him fixed. The order, if made by a judge, shall be in writing, and signed by him, and upon its filing, or the filing of a certified copy of the order when made in court, in the office of the clerk of the court from which the appeal was taken, execution and other proceedings for enforcing the judgment or order may be taken, if a new and good bond is not filed and approved by the day fixed as aforesaid. [Code, § 3188.]

Sec. 37. But another supersedeas may be issued by the clerk upon the execution before him of a new and lawful bond, with sufficient sureties as hereinbefore provided. [Code, § 3189.]

Sec. 38. If the judgment or order is for the payment of money, the penalty shall be in at least twice the amount of the judgment and costs. If not for the payment of money, the penalty shall be sufficient to save the appellee harmless from the consequences of taking the appeal. But it shall in no case be less than one hundred dollars. [Code, § 3190.]

Sec. 39. The taking of the appeal from a part of a judgment or order, and the filing of a bond as above directed, does not cause a stay of execution as to any part of the judgment or order not appealed from. [Code, § 3191.]

Sec. 40. If the execution has issued prior to the giving the bond above contemplated, the clerk shall countermand the same. [Code, § 3192.]

Sec. 41. Property levied upon and not sold at the time such countermand is received by the sheriff, shall forthwith be delivered up to the judgment debtor. [Code, § 3193.]

2. In Criminal Actions.

Sec. 42. The mode of reviewing in the supreme court any judgment, action or decision of the district court in a criminal cause is by appeal. [Code, § 4520.]

Sec. 43. Either the defendant or the state may take an appeal. [Code, § 4521.]

Sec. 44. No appeal can be taken until after judgment, and then only within one year thereafter. [Code, § 4522.]

Sec. 45. An appeal is taken, by the party taking it, or the attorney of such party, serving on the adverse party, or on the attorney of the adverse party, who acted as attorney of record in the district court, at the time of the rendition of the judgment, and also on the clerk of the district court, by which the judgment was rendered, a notice in writing of the taking of the appeal from the judgment. [Code, § 4523.]

Sec. 46. The appeal is deemed to be taken when the notices thereof, required by the last section, are filed in the office of the clerk of the court in which the judgment was rendered, with evidence of the service thereof indorsed thereon, or annexed thereto. [Code, § 4524.]

Sec. 47. When an appeal is taken, it is the duty of the clerk of the court in which the judgment was rendered, without unnecessary delay, to make out a full and perfect transcript of all the papers in the case on file in his office (except the papers returned by the examining magistrate on the preliminary examination, where there has been one, and the minutes of the evidence of the witnesses examined be-
fore the grand jury), and of all entries made in the record book, and certify the same under his hand and the seal of the court, and transmit the same to the clerk of the supreme court. [Code, § 4525.]

Sec. 48. An appeal taken by the state in no case stays the operations of the judgment in favor of the defendant. [Code, § 4527.]

Sec. 49. An appeal taken by the defendant does not stay the execution of the judgment, unless bail be put in, except as provided in the next section. [Code, § 4528.]

Sec. 50. Where the punishment is imprisonment in the penitentiary, and an appeal is taken during the term at which the judgment was rendered, and the defendant is unable to give bail, and that fact is satisfactorily shown to the court, it may, in its discretion, order the sheriff or officer having the defendant in custody to detain him in custody, without taking him to the penitentiary, to abide the judgment on the appeal, if the defendant desire it. [Code, § 4529.]

Sec. 51. When an appeal is taken by a defendant, in a bailable case, and bail is put in, it is the duty of the clerk to give forthwith to the defendant, his agent or attorney, a certificate under his hand and the seal of the court, stating that an appeal has been taken and bail put in, and the sheriff or other officer having the defendant in custody, must, upon the delivery of such certificate to him, discharge the defendant from custody, where imprisonment forms any part of the judgment, and cease all further proceedings in execution of the judgment, and return forthwith to the clerk of the court who issued it, the execution or certified copy of the entry of judgment under which he acted, with his return thereunto, if such execution or certified copy has been issued, and if such execution or certified copy has not been issued; it shall not be issued, but shall abide the judgment on the appeal. [Code, § 4530.]

Sec. 52. When several defendants are indicted and tried jointly, any one or more of them may join in taking the appeal, but those of their co-defendants who do not join shall take no benefit therefrom, yet they may appeal afterward. [Code, § 4526.]

Sec. 53. The party taking the appeal is known as the appellant, the adverse party as the appellee, but the title of the action is not changed in consequence of the appeal; it shall be docketed in the supreme court as it was in the district court. [Code, § 4531.]

V. OF THE TRIAL, DECISION AND EXECUTION.

1. In Civil Cases.

Sec. 54. An assignment of error need follow no stated form, but must, in a way as specific as the case will allow, point out the very error objected to. Among several points in a demurrer or in a motion, or instructions, or rulings in an exception, it must designate which is relied on as an error, and the court will only regard errors which are assigned with the appropriate exactness; but the court must decide on each error assigned. [Code, § 3207.]

Sec. 55. All motions must be entered in the motion book, and shall stand over till the next morning after that morning on which entered, and till after being publicly called by the court, unless the parties otherwise agree, and the adverse party shall be deemed to have
When notice of motion required. [Code, § 3208.]

Sec. 56. Motions made in a cause after judgment, or after the time assigned for the hearing of causes from the district from which it was appealed, will be heard only on proof of service of reasonable notice of such motion upon the adverse party.

Sec. 57. To entitle an appellant to submit his case either orally or in print, he must serve copies of his brief of points and authorities or argument on counsel for each of the appellees at least thirty (30) days before the day assigned for the hearing of the case. The appellee shall serve copies of his brief or argument upon counsel for each appellant at least ten (10) days before the hearing, and the reply, if in print, shall be served at least three (3) days before the case is to be finally submitted. Each party shall file with the clerk ten (10) copies of each brief or argument before the case is so submitted. A failure to comply with the above requirements will entitle the party not in default, unless the court shall, for sufficient cause, otherwise order, to a continuance, or to have the case submitted at his option upon the brief and argument on file when the default occurred. All briefs and arguments shall be prepared and printed as required by sections 94, 98 and 99 hereof.

Sec. 58. All arguments in addition to oral ones shall be in print; proper evidence of the service upon opposing counsel of printed matter in a case shall be filed therewith; and the clerk shall note upon the docket the date of each service. All manuscripts and printed arguments shall be filed with the clerk, and he shall not transmit to the judges any paper not served and filed in time under the rules, nor shall any argument or brief be considered which does not go through the hands of the clerk. All briefs and arguments shall be prepared and printed as required by sections 94, 98 and 99 hereof.

Sec. 59. Only two counsel will be heard on either side, and no oral argument shall exceed one hour in length, unless an extension of time is granted before the argument is commenced.

Sec. 60. When the appeal presents to the court only questions of law upon rulings of the court below, the appellant shall open and close the argument; but when the trial in the supreme court is de novo of questions of fact, the party having the burden of proof shall open and close, and, as to printed briefs and arguments, shall observe the rules requiring the filing of such briefs and arguments by appellants.

Sec. 61. At the commencement of each term the causes will be called in their order, but no cause will be tried on the first calling. [Rule 15, June term, 1861, printed in 11 Iowa, 605, modified.]

Sec. 62. The opinions of the court on all questions reviewed on appeal, as well as such motions, collateral questions, and points of practice as they may think of sufficient importance, shall be reduced to writing and filed with the clerk of the court. All dissenting opinions must be written and filed in the same manner.

The records and reports must in all cases show whether a decision was made by a full bench, and whether either (and, if so, which) of the judges dissented from the decision. [Code, §§ 143, 144.]

Sec. 63. If the decision, in the judgment of the court, is not of sufficient general importance to be published, it shall be so designated, in which case it shall not be reported except by order of the full bench. [Code, § 145.]
SEC. 64. The supreme court may reverse or affirm the judgment or order below, or the part of either appealed from, or may render such judgment or order as the court below or judge should have done, according as it may think proper. [Code, § 3194.]

SEC. 65. The supreme court, where it affirms the judgment, shall also, if the appellee move therefor, render judgment against the appellant and his sureties on the bond above mentioned for the amount of the judgment, damages and costs referred to therein, in case such damages can be accurately known to the court without an issue and trial. [Code, § 3195.]

SEC. 66. Upon the affirmance of any judgment or order for the payment of money, the collection of which, in whole or in part, has been superseded by bond, as above contemplated, the court shall award to the appellee damages upon the amount superseded; and if satisfied by the record that the appeal was taken for delay only, must award such sum as damages, not exceeding fifteen per cent thereon, as shall effectually tend to prevent the taking of appeals for delay only. [Code, § 3196.]

SEC. 67. If the supreme court affirm the judgment or order, it may send the cause to the district court to have the same carried into effect, or it may itself issue the necessary process for this purpose and direct such process to the sheriff of the proper county, according as the party thereto may require. [Code, § 3197.]

SEC. 68. If, by the decision of the supreme court, the appellant becomes entitled to a restoration of any part of the money or property that was taken from him by means of such judgment or order, either the supreme or district court may direct execution or writ of restitution to issue for the purpose of restoring to such appellant his property or value thereof. [Code, § 3198.]

SEC. 69. Executions issued from the supreme court shall be the same as those from the district court, attended with the same consequences, and shall be returnable in the same time. [Code, § 3215.]

SEC. 70. In cases in which the judgment below is affirmed in this court, the parties in whose favor the judgment is affirmed may have execution either from this court or the court below. In case of an execution from this court, if the process of garnishment is served upon the execution defendant, either principal or surety, the sheriff, in addition to his return, shall return a copy of the execution and his return to the district or circuit court from which the cause was appealed, and all issues of fact which may arise in said garnishment process shall be tried by that court.

SEC. 71. The court shall hear all the cases docketed, when not continued by consent, or for cause shown by the party, and the party may be heard orally or otherwise, in his discretion. [Code, § 3204.]

SEC. 72. No cause is decided until the opinion in writing is filed with the clerk. [Code, § 3205.]

2. In Criminal Actions.

SEC. 73. Appeals in criminal cases shall be docketed in the supreme court for trial at the commencement of that portion of the term which has been assigned for trying causes from the judicial district from which the appeal comes, which is twenty days after the date of the certificate of the transcript from the clerk of the district court, and if the appellant does not file his transcript by that time with the
Appearance not necessary.

Sec. 74. The personal appearance of the defendant in the supreme court on the trial of the appeal is in no case necessary. [Code, § 4532.]

Informality not fatal.

Sec. 75. An appeal shall not be dismissed for any informality or defect in taking the appeal, if the same be corrected within a reasonable time, and the supreme court must direct how it shall be corrected. [Code, § 4534.]

Assignment of errors.

Sec. 76. No assignment of error, or joinder in error, shall be necessary. [Code, § 4535.]

Close of argument.

Sec. 77. The defendant shall be entitled to close the argument. [Code, § 4536.]

Opinion of court.

Sec. 78. The opinion of the supreme court must be in writing, filed with the clerk and recorded. [Code, § 4537.]

Court must examine record.

Sec. 79. If the appeal was taken by the defendant from a judgment against him, the supreme court must examine the record, and without regard to technical errors or defects, which do not affect the substantial rights of the parties, render such judgment on the record as the law demands. It may affirm, reverse, or modify the judgment, and render such judgment as the district court should have rendered, and may, if necessary or proper, order a new trial. It may reduce the punishment, but cannot increase it. [Code, § 4538.]

Sec. 80. If the appeal was taken by the state, the supreme court cannot reverse the judgment or modify it so as to increase the punishment, but may affirm it, and shall point out any error in the proceedings, or in the measure of punishment, and its decision shall be obligatory on the district court, as the correct exposition of the law. [Code, § 4539.]

Judgment of reversal.

Sec. 81. If a judgment against the defendant be reversed, without ordering a new trial, the supreme court must direct, if the defendant be in custody, that he be discharged, or if he be admitted to bail, that his bail be exonerated, or if money be deposited instead of bail, that it be refunded to him. [Code, § 4540.]

Judgment of affirmance.

Sec. 82. On a judgment of affirmance against the defendant, the original judgment shall be carried into execution, as the supreme court shall direct, except as hereinafter provided. [Code, § 4541.]

Record of judgment and proceedings.

Sec. 83. When a judgment of the supreme court is rendered, it must be recorded, and a certified copy of the judgment be forthwith remitted to the district court in which the judgment appealed from was rendered, with proper instructions, and a copy of the opinion, in such time, and in such manner, as the supreme court may, by rule, prescribe. [Code, § 4542.]

When jurisdiction ceases.

Sec. 84. After the certified copy of the entry of the judgment of the supreme court and its instructions have been remitted, the supreme court has no further jurisdiction of the proceedings therein, and all proceedings which may be necessary to carry the judgment of the supreme court into effect must be had in the court to which it is remitted, or by the clerk thereof, except as provided in the next two sections. [Code, § 4543.]

Certified judgments when authorized.

Sec. 85. Unless where some proceedings in the district court are directed by the supreme court, a copy of the certified judgment of
the supreme court, with its directions certified by the clerk of the district court, to whom the same has been transmitted, delivered to the sheriff or other proper officer, shall authorize him to execute the judgment of the supreme court, or take any steps to bring the proceedings to a conclusion, except as provided in the next section. [Code, § 4544.]

Sec. 86. If a defendant, who has been imprisoned during the pendency of an appeal, upon a new trial ordered by the supreme court, shall be again convicted, the period of his former imprisonment shall be deducted by the district court from the period of imprisonment to be fixed on the last verdict of conviction. [Code, § 4545.]

Sec. 87. No petition for rehearing shall be filed after sixty days from the filing of the opinion of this court.

Sec. 88. The petition for rehearing shall be the argument of the applicant therefor, and if the court think that such argument requires a reply, it shall so indicate to the other party, and he may make reply within such time as said court shall allow, and with a view to a rehearing, the court may extend the suspension of proceedings yet farther, if need be. [Code, § 3202.]

Sec. 89. All petitions for rehearing shall be printed as required by section 111 hereof, and a copy shall be delivered to the attorney of the adverse party, and if there be more than one, to the attorney of each, and nine copies to the clerk of this court.

Sec. 90. The opinions announcing the decisions of this court in cases wherein petitions for rehearing are filed shall be printed by the petitioners, and copies thereof shall accompany the printed copies of the petition for rehearing filed with the clerk or served on the opposite party.*

Sec. 91. If a petition for rehearing be filed, the same shall suspend the decision or procedendo, if the court, on its presentation, or one of the judges, if in vacation, shall so order, in either of which cases such decision and procedendo shall be suspended until the next term. [Code, § 3201.]

VII. Of Costs.

Sec. 92. The appellant may be required to give security for costs, under the same circumstances as those in which plaintiffs in civil actions in the court below may be so required. [Code, § 3210.]

Sec. 93. When the parties or their attorneys shall furnish their printed abstracts, briefs, arguments and petitions for rehearing, in conformity to the rules of this court, it shall be the duty of the clerk to tax a printer's fee at the rate of one dollar for every five hundred words embraced in a single copy of the same, against the unsuccessful party not furnishing the same, to be collected and paid to the successful party as other costs. When unnecessary costs have been made by either party the court will, upon application, tax the same to the party making them, without reference to the disposition of the case.

*On the 22d of October, 1879, the supreme court made the following order: "That rule 90 be suspended in its operation in all cases where-in the opinion of this court has been published in the North-Western Reporter before the petitions for re-hearing are filed; counsel in such cases being required to refer to the number and page of the Reporter in which the opinions are printed."

Sec. 94. All abstracts, briefs, arguments and petitions for rehearing shall be printed upon unruled writing paper, with the type commonly known as small pica, leaded lines, the printed page to be four inches wide and seven inches long, with a margin of two inches, but the type in which extracts are printed may be small pica solid, or brevier with leaded lines.

The first page of the abstract, brief or argument, shall show the title of the cause, designating the appellant and the appellee, the term of the supreme court to which the appeal is brought, the court from which the appeal is taken, the names of counsel for both the appellant and appellee.

Sec. 95. No procedendo, except in criminal cases, and in cases where petitions for rehearing have been overruled, shall issue in any case until the expiration of thirty days from the filing of the opinion in the case, except upon an order of one of the justices of the court, upon cause shown.

Sec. 96. Decrees to be entered in this court shall be prepared by the counsel of the parties in whose favor they are rendered. Copies shall be served on the opposite counsel, and filed in this court within twenty days after counsel preparing them shall have received notice of the decision in the causes in which they are to be entered.

Sec. 97. When, by the decision of this court, a decree is to be entered in this court at the option of either party, such option shall be declared and a decree furnished under the above rule within twenty days from the date at which counsel required to prepare the decree received notice of the decision.

The abstract must be accompanied by a complete index of its contents, and must show where the papers and entries therein mentioned may be found in the transcript as well as in the abstract.

Sec. 98. Abstracts of records shall be made substantially in the following form:

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF IOWA,

DECEMBER TERM, 187...

John Doe, Appellant,

agt.

Richard Roe, Appellee.

Appeal from the Judgment of the Van Buren District Court.

J. C. K., for the Appellant.

H. H. S., for the Appellee.

On the... day................187..., the plaintiff filed in the Van Buren district court a

PETITION

stating his cause of action as follows:

(Set out all of petition necessary to an understanding of the ques-
tions to be presented to this court, and no more. In setting out ex-
hibits, omit all merely formal irrelevant parts, as, for example, if the
exhibit be a deed or mortgage and no question is raised as to the
acknowledgment, omit the acknowledgment.

When the defendant has appeared it is useless to encumber
the record with the original notice, or the return of the officer. Append
to the abstract of each paper a reference to the page of the transcript
on which it will be found.)

On the........day of.............A. D. 187... the defendant filed a

DEMURRER

to said petition setting up the following grounds:

(State only the grounds of demurrer, omitting the formal parts.
If the pleading was a motion and the ruling thereon is one of the
questions to be considered, set it out in the same way, and continue.)

And on the...........day of.............187....the same was
submitted to the court, and the court made the following ruling
thereon:

(Here set out the ruling. In every instance let the abstract be in
the chronological order of the events in the case—letting each ruling
appear in the proper connection. If the defendant pleaded over, and
thereby waived his right to appeal from these rulings, no mention of
them should be made in the abstract, but it should continue.)

And on the............day of.............187....the defendant
filed his

ANSWER

to the petition, setting up the following defenses:

(Here set out the defenses, omitting all formal parts. If motions
or demurrer were interposed to this pleading, proceed as directed with
reference to the petition. Frame the record so that it will properly
present all questions to be reviewed and raised before issue is joined.
When the abstract shows issue joined, proceed.)

On the................day of.............187...., said cause was tried
by a jury (or by the court as the case may be) and on trial the follow-
ing proceedings were had:

(Set out so much of the bill of exceptions as is necessary to show
the ruling of the court to which exceptions were taken during the
progress of the trial.)

INSTRUCTIONS.

After the evidence and the arguments of counsel were concluded,
the plaintiff (or defendant as the case may be) asked the court to give
each of the following instructions to the jury:

(Set out the instructions referred to and continue) which the court
refused as to each instruction, to which said several rulings the plain-
tiff (or defendant) excepted at the time, and thereupon the court gave
the following instructions to the jury:

(Set out the instructions.)

To the giving of those numbered (give the numbers) and to the giv-
ing of each thereof the plaintiff (or defendant) at the time excepted.

VERDICT.

On the......... day of............187...., the jury returned
into court with the following verdict:

(Set out the verdict.)

MOTION FOR NEW TRIAL.

On the........day of............187...., the plaintiff (or defendant)
filed a motion praying the court to set aside the verdict and grant a
new trial upon the following grounds:

(Set out the grounds aforesaid for the new trial.)

On the........day of............187...., the court made the follow-
ing ruling on said motion:

(Set out the record of the ruling to which the plaintiff or (defend-
ant) at the time excepted.)

JUDGMENT.

On the.........day of............187...., the following judgment was
entered:

(Set out the judgment entry appealed from.)

On the.........day of............187...., the plaintiff perfected an
appeal to the supreme court of the state of Iowa, by serving upon the
defendant and the clerk of the district court of Van Buren county a
notice of appeal.

(If supersedeas bond was filed, state the fact.)

ASSIGNMENT OF ERRORS.

And the appellant herein says there is manifest error on the face of
the record in this:

(Set out the errors assigned.)

(To the abstract of each paper and entry append a reference to the
page of the transcript on which it will be found. This will not be
necessary when the case is submitted on the printed abstract without
the transcript.)
This outline is presented for the purpose of indicating the character of the abstracts contemplated by the rule, which, like all the rules, is to be substantially complied with. Of course, no formula could be laid down applicable to all cases. The rule to be observed in abstracting a case is: Preserve everything material to the questions to be decided, and omit everything else.

SEC. 99. The printed brief and argument shall state in divisions thereof, properly numbered, the several propositions of law claimed by the party making such brief or argument to be involved in the case before the supreme court, and the authorities relied upon in the support of the same. When an authority cited is an adjudicated case the brief or argument must show the names of the parties, the volume in which it is reported, and the page or pages containing the matter to which counsel desire to call the attention of the court. When the reference is a text-book, the number or date of the edition must be stated with the number of the volume and page.

SEC. 100. Transcripts of record prepared for the supreme court shall be made substantially in the manner following, viz.:

State of Iowa, }  
County of............. 

Pleas before the district (or circuit) court of Iowa, at a term begun and holden in the county of....on the....day of....A. D. 187..., before the Hon. J. H. G., judge of the....judicial district (or judge of the....circuit, in the....judicial district) of the state of Iowa.

A. B. }  
agt. C. D. 

Be it remembered that heretofore, to-wit: on the....day of....A. D. 187..., a petition was filed in the office of the clerk of the district (or circuit) court, in and for the county of....in the words and figures following, to-wit:

(Here insert the petition in full.)

(Proceed in the same manner in relation to whatever paper is filed, such as the original notice, or a petition for attachment, etc.)

(If the cause has come from another county by a change of venue, begin as above, "Be it remembered," and state in manner all that was done in the county from which the venue was changed.)

And afterward there was filed in the office of the said clerk a notice in the words and figures following to-wit:

(Here insert the notice in full.)

(Copy all indorsements on the face of the transcript, or copy of record, and not upon the back of the leaf.)

Upon which (or attached to which) was a return as follows:
(Copy the officer's return, with all indorsements in full; if the suit be by attachment, copy the petition or affidavit, writ or attachment, bond, notice, return, etc.)

And afterward, to-wit: on the .......... day of .......... A. D. 187 .. , there was filed in the office of the said clerk an answer in the words and figures following, to-wit:

(Here insert answer in full.)

(Should the clerk doubt what the paper properly is, let him call it a "paper in the words and figures following," etc. Where a paper is filed in term time, add the day of the term to the day of the month, as in the next form.)

A. B. }
agt. 
C. D. 

And afterward, to-wit: on the .......... day of .........., A. D. 187 .. , it being the .......... day of the .......... term of the said court, the said A. B. (or plaintiff) filed the following demurrer to the answer of the said C. D. (or of the said defendant), to-wit:

(Here insert demurrer in full.)

(If a party files more than one pleading at the same time, they should be numbered in their legal order, as for instance a demurrer, plea and answer, and the transcript may say .......... (stating the date) .......... the said C. D. (or defendant) filed his demurrer, plea and answer, which are filed de bene esse, or, subject to the rule.)

And afterward on the same day the said defendant filed motion and affidavit for a continuance, as follows, to-wit:

(Here set out copy of motion and affidavit.)

And the same being now heard and considered by the court, the said motion is sustained, and it is ordered that this cause be continued until the next term of the court (at the cost of the defendant).

In the District (or Circuit) Court, .......... County.

A. B. } .......... Term, A. D. 187 ..
agt. 
C. D. 

And now, on this .......... day of .........., it being the .......... day of said term, this cause coming on for trial, came a jury, to-wit:

.......................................................... ..........................................................

................., twelve good and lawful men, who were sworn well and truly to try the issue between the said parties, and a true verdict to render, according to the law and evidence given them in court. The jury retired to consider on their verdict, and afterward, on the same day, the jury returned into court and rendered their verdict, as follows:
(Here insert in full the verdict as rendered.)

(Or if the jury does not return until the next day)—

A. B. 
  
agt. 
C. D. 

And now, on this ........ day of ..........., A. D. 187..., the jury in the foregoing cause returned into court and rendered their verdict, as follows:

(Here insert in full the verdict as rendered.)

A. B. 
  
agt. 
C. D. 

And afterward, on the ........ day of ..........., A. D. 187..., being the ........ day of said term, the plaintiff (or defendant) filed his bill of exceptions in the words and figures following, to-wit:

(Here insert in full the bill of exceptions.)

A. B. 
  
agt. 
C. D. 

Now, on this ........ day of ..........., A. D. 187..., the plaintiff filed his motion for a new trial, to-wit:

(Here insert in full the motion for a new trial.)

A. B. 
  
agt. 
C. D. 

And now, on this ........ day of ..........., A. D. 187..., this cause coming up for a hearing on the motion of the plaintiff for a new trial, it is considered by the court that the same be overruled (or, as the case may be.)

(Then add the final entries of record, comprising final judgment, etc., and certificate of clerk.)

Note.—The foregoing form is only an example, and is to be varied according to the circumstances. The actual facts of the case will dictate what is to be done, but in all cases it is to be done substantially in like manner with the above, giving the proper order and date of the filing of papers and incorporating them at the proper dates into the proceedings of the court. It will be understood that it is not necessary in all instances to send up the whole of the record, but the clerk may be guided by the directions of the appellant under section 8512 of the Code.
SEC. 101. When, by reason of peculiar circumstances, the foregoing rules relating to the abstract, preparation, and argument of causes, ought to be waived or modified in any case, the party desiring such waiver or modification may, upon reasonable notice to the adverse party, apply to any judge of this court in vacation, or to the court in term time, for an order directing the waiver or modification desired. The application shall be in writing, shall set out the peculiar facts relied upon by the applicant, and shall be verified by the party, or a person having knowledge of the facts, and certified by counsel as being true and made in good faith. The order upon such application shall be in writing, and shall be filed with the clerk of this court. In no case will these rules be waived or modified upon agreement of counsel alone.

SEC. 102. The clerk shall make the following distribution of all printed abstracts, briefs, and arguments received under the foregoing rules: one copy to each judge of the court, one copy to the state library, two copies to the law department of the state university, and one shall be filed in his office.

IX. OF THE ADMISSION OF ATTORNEYS.

SEC. 103. The supreme court may, on motion, admit any practicing attorney of the district or circuit courts to practice in the supreme court upon his taking the usual oath of office.

Persons who have never been admitted to practice law in the courts of this or any other state, may be admitted by the supreme court to practice in all the courts of this state.

On the application of any such person to be admitted, the court will appoint three or more members of the bar of the supreme court to examine such applicant touching his qualifications. If, from an inspection of the report of said committee, the court shall be satisfied that the applicant possesses the requisite learning and is of good moral character, it will order that he be licensed to practice in all the courts of this state upon taking the oath of office.

SEC. 104. The form of the oath aforesaid shall be in substance as follows: "You do solemnly swear that you will support the constitution of the United States, and of this state, and that you will faithfully discharge the duty of attorney and counselor of this court, according to the best of your ability." [Code, § 208.]

X. OF MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

SEC. 105. When the original papers in a cause in which final judgment is not rendered in this court are brought into this court upon appeal or writ of error, either party desiring to withdraw the same can have leave to do so on filing a receipt for them with the clerk, and causing a copy to be made of those papers which constitute the record under section 21 hereof, and paying the clerk's fee therefor, which costs shall be taxed to the party failing in this court; and such copy shall be filed by the clerk and kept as a record in the cause. In cases where the costs of such withdrawal have not been charged in the first bill of costs, the clerk is authorized to charge them as costs of increase, and to issue execution therefor.

SEC. 106. The clerk shall docket the causes as the same are filed in his office, and shall arrange and set a proper number for trial for
each day of the term, placing together those from the same judicial
district, and shall cause notice of the manner he has set such causes
to be published and distributed, in such manner as the court may
direct. No cause shall be docketed unless the abstract required by
the rules of this court is filed fifteen days before the first day of the
term at which the cause is set down for trial.

Sec. 107. The clerk, immediately after the time expires during
which causes may be docketed for trial at a term of court, shall make
out and cause to be printed, without delay, the docket for the term,
which shall give all causes, whether continuances or appearances, for
trial at such term, which shall designate the number, the party ap­
pealing, the court and county from which the appeal is brought, the
counsel of the parties, the day each cause is assigned for trial, and
such other matter for the information of the court and attorneys as
may be conveniently given. He shall forward to each justice of the
court, to each attorney having causes at the term, and to the clerk of
the district and circuit courts of each county a copy of said docket.

Sec. 108. The clerk shall, with as little delay as possible, send to
each justice of the court a copy of the abstracts, briefs and argu­
ments, and other printed matter filed in each case docketed or set
down for trial upon the docket of the term.
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<td>when bonds of state officers increased</td>
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<td>when other officers required to furnish</td>
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<td>effect when new bond given or not</td>
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<td>when may be filed</td>
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<td>petition of surety for relief and proceedings thereon</td>
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<td>office declared vacant if new bond not given</td>
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<td>when justice removed, trustees of township notified</td>
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<td>witness subpoenaed by whom</td>
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<th>ADDITION TO TOWN OR CITY. See PLATS.</th>
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<tr>
<td>lands must be subdivided and platted</td>
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<td>duty of proprietor to file plat, a warranty</td>
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<td>what plat of to contain</td>
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<td>acknowledgment of, equivalent to a deed</td>
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<td>when plat of may be vacated or altered</td>
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<td>effect of vacating</td>
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<td>may be replatted and conveyed</td>
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<td>who to make and file plat of</td>
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<td>when owner fails to plat, auditor to cause plat made</td>
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<td>when auditor may cause plat made</td>
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<td>when not properly described, duty of auditor</td>
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<td>vacation of plats of; chapter 61, laws 1874</td>
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<td>of causes in supreme court</td>
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<td>of causes in district and circuit courts</td>
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<td>of sheriff's sale, when allowed</td>
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<td>to report to governor biennially, § 1, ch. 159, laws 1876</td>
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<td>to transmit orders relating to the militia of the state, § 11, ch. 74, laws 1880</td>
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<td>rank of, as major general, § 11, ch. 74, laws 1880</td>
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<td>to act as quarter master general, § 11, ch. 74, laws 1880</td>
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<tr>
<td>when to report transactions of his office, § 11, ch. 74, laws 1880</td>
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<td>salary of</td>
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<th>ADMINISTRATORS. See EXECUTOR AND ADMINISTRATOR.</th>
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<tr>
<td>who entitled to precedence in appointment of</td>
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<td>who may be united in appointment of</td>
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<td>time allowed each class to apply for letters</td>
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<td>when special, may be appointed</td>
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<td>appeal from, not to delay their proceedings</td>
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<td>must make and file inventory of property of decedent</td>
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## ADMINISTRATORS—Continued—

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may do all needful acts under direction of court.
when powers of, special case.
cannot be had after five years from death.
how appointed in this state.
must give bond and take oath.
when additional bond required of.
clerk to issue letters to.
must publish notice of appointment.
cannot be appointed originally after five years from death.
when granted in another state, how authorized in this.
original letters or attested copy must be filed here.

## ADMINISTRATOR.

*See Executor and Administrator—*

term included in term “executor”.

## ADMINISTRATION OF OATHS—

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who may administer, generally.
persons opposed to swearing may affirm.

## ADMISSION—

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of attorneys to practice in the courts of record.
of allegations in pleadings, when.
evidences to pleadings deemed admitted, when.

## ADMITTED—

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<td>210</td>
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when signature to instrument sued on deemed.
allegations in pleadings not denied deemed.
attorneys when, in court of record.
graduates of the law department of university, when.
attorneys from other states may be, on motion.

## ADOPTION OF CHILDREN—

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any person competent to make a will may.
written consent of parents, etc., must be obtained.
writing adopting, acknowledged and recorded.
rights and duties of parent and child.
proceedings in case of maltreatment of child.
in orphan’s home, trustees must consent to.

## AD QUOD DAMNUM PROCEEDINGS. See Condemnation of Real Property—

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<td>1195-1206</td>
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commenced by filing petition.
what petition to contain.
order for a jury; notice of served on defendant.
jury to appraise damages.
jury may examine witnesses, and report.
either party may appeal to court.
proceedings on appeal.

## ADULTERATION—

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of food and liquors, punished.
drugs and medicines.
milk, cheese and butter.

## ADULTERY—

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commission of, punished.

## ADVANCEMENT—

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made to heir deemed part of his share of estate.

## ADVERSE POSSESSION—

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of real property does not prevent sale of interest.
alone, not sufficient for acquisition of easement.
foot-way cannot be acquired by.
when terminated by notice.
deemed a disturbance of right, when.
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<td>of sales for taxes, when and how made—contents of notice...</td>
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<td>certificate of publication, substance and form of...</td>
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<td>definition of...</td>
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This index contains entries related to the duties and responsibilities of clerks of circuit courts and district courts, including the issuance of marriage licenses, making and reading records, managing probate matters, and keeping records of various financial and legal transactions. The entries also detail the responsibilities of clerks in maintaining legal records, ensuring public notice, and facilitating various legal processes. The index is structured to provide a clear overview of the legal obligations and procedures related to the clerical work of these judicial personnel.
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